



# Analysis of Village Fund Management in Improving the Community Economy in Indonesia

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This research aims to analyze the management of village funds and its impact on the economy of village communities. Village funds are an allocation of funds from the central government aimed at accelerating village development and improving the welfare of village communities. The research method used is a qualitative method with a case study approach in several villages in various regions in Indonesia. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis. The research results show that effective village fund management can improve infrastructure, expand employment opportunities, and support micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) at the village level. However, this research also identified several obstacles, such as lack of transparency, inadequate management capacity, and low community participation. To optimize the use of village funds, it is recommended to increase the capacity of village officials, tighter supervision, and increase community participation in the planning and monitoring process. In this way, village funds can function optimally in improving the economy and welfare of village communities.

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## INTRODUCTION

Village fund management is an important part of rural development in Indonesia. With village funds, the government seeks to improve the economy of village communities through various development and empowerment programs. Well-managed village funds can improve infrastructure, public services, and the economic capacity of village communities. Therefore, analysis of the processing of village funds is important to ensure that the funds are used effectively and efficiently for the advancement of the village and the improvement of community welfare. The village fund program began since the enactment of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages, which emphasizes the importance of independence and the development of local potential (Haryanto & Arifin, 2021). The allocation of village funds, which continues to increase each year, demonstrates the government's commitment to supporting rural development. However, the management of village funds often faces various challenges, including issues of transparency, accountability, and the capacity of village officials.

Villages as the smallest unit of government have an important role in managing village funds to improve the community's economy. The management of village funds includes planning, implementation, organization, and supervision. The village government allocates village funds through a transfer mechanism to the regency/city, which is then allocated to each village based on population, area, and poverty rate. This budget allocation is sourced from Central Expenditure and aims to improve the community's economy evenly and equitably. Village Fund Processing Analysis is a systematic evaluation process of how village funds are planned, managed, and used in an effort to achieve sustainable village development goals and improve the welfare of village communities. The processing of village funds includes a whole series of activities ranging from planning, budgeting, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation of the use of these funds.

Effective management of village funds aims to ensure that the resources allocated to villages are used optimally and on target, so as to provide maximum benefits to village communities. Some important aspects of village fund management include:

1. **Planning:** This stage involves identifying the needs of the village community, preparing short- and long-term development plans, and budgeting village funds in accordance with development priorities.

2. **Implementation:** This stage involves the implementation of the plans that have been developed, including infrastructure development, public service provision, and community empowerment programs.
3. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** This process is important to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of village funds, as well as to ensure that programs and activities are carried out according to plan and have a positive impact on the community.

Improving the Community Economy through the processing of village funds means ensuring that village funds are used for programs and activities that directly or indirectly contribute to improving people's lives. This could include the development of basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and public facilities that can improve accessibility and connectivity; the development of agriculture and fisheries sectors; support for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and training and community empowerment to improve skills and competitiveness.

The purpose of analyzing village fund management is to identify strengths and weaknesses in village fund management, reveal opportunities for improvement, and provide strategic recommendations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of village fund use. As such, this analysis is expected to help create sustainable village development and improved overall community welfare. And to analyze the processing of village funds in the context of improving the community's economy. By understanding how village funds are managed and utilized, this research is expected to provide recommendations for improving the management of village funds in the future, so that they can be more effective in improving the welfare of village communities.

Village fund management is one of the strategic policies implemented by the Indonesian government to encourage village development and improve community welfare (Handayani & Kartika, 2020). Village funds sourced from the State Budget (APBN) aim to strengthen the role of villages in national development, reduce inequality, and empower village communities.

Effective management of village funds can have a significant positive impact on the economy of village communities. Several studies have shown that villages with good governance are able to improve community access to basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and clean water facilities. Good infrastructure is an important supporting factor in increasing economic activity in the village.

In addition, well-targeted village fund management can also expand employment opportunities and support the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). For example, village funds used for entrepreneurship training and providing business capital can help villagers start and grow their businesses. This in turn will increase the income and welfare of village communities.

Nonetheless, there are several challenges in managing village funds. One of the main challenges is the lack of management capacity at the village level. Many village officials still lack the skills and knowledge to effectively manage village funds. In addition, the lack of transparency and accountability in the management of village funds is also an issue that needs to be addressed. Several cases of corruption and misuse of village funds show that there are still gaps in the internal monitoring and control system.

Village fund management has great potential in improving the economy of rural communities in Indonesia. However, achieving this goal requires improvements in governance, increased managerial capacity, and the application of transparency and accountability principles. Thus, village funds can be an effective instrument in promoting village development and improving community welfare.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, various scientific journal publications related to the theme of "Village Fund Indonesia" around the world were used as data sources. Data is collected by searching for journal publications indexed in the Dimensions database using the keyword "Village Fund Indonesia". After that, scientific articles or journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI are the criteria in the screening process and data processing using software. There are 732 journal articles published from within the research theme "Village Fund Indonesia" as of May 18, 2024. The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using VOSviewer software, which can generate bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis.

In order to build the map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to Visualizing of Similarity (Al-Qital et al., 2022). In previous studies, the VOS mapping technique has been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is able to create and display

author journal maps based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-occurrence data. Therefore, this research will analyze journal maps related to "Village Fund Indonesia", including author maps, and keywords which are then analyzed for research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters in keyword mapping.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature study based on 732 journal publications that discuss the theme of "Village Fund Indonesia". Meta-analysis is a method that integrates previous research related to a particular topic to evaluate the results of existing studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this research is also referred to as a constructive method, where the data collected in the research process will be constructed into themes that are easier to understand and meaningful. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to fulfill certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses "Village Fund in Indonesia" by utilizing 732 publications of journal articles indexed in Dimensions. Bibliometrics is a method used to measure and evaluate scientific performance by taking into account factors such as citations, patents, publications, and other more complex indicators. Bibliometric analysis is conducted to evaluate research activities, laboratories, and scientists, as well as the performance of countries and scientific specializations. Some of the steps in bibliometric analysis include identifying the background of the research, collecting the databases to be used, and determining the main indicators to be used in the research.

This section will deepen the results of the meta-analysis by showing a visual mapping chart depicting 732 journals related to "Village Fund Indonesia". In this research, mapping is done by analyzing keywords and important or unique terms contained in journal articles. Mapping is a process to identify knowledge elements, configurations, dynamics, dependencies, and interactions among these elements. The results of the network visualization of 732 journals with the theme "Village Fund Indonesia" will be explained in more detail in the next section.



		fund management, village fund management accountability, village fund policy, village fund program, village governance, village head, village income, village law, village owned enterprise
2	Cluster (Green) Village Fund Indonesia and Empowerment	2ability, access, accordance, accountability, achievement, act, add, addition, administration, apbn, assistance, availability, birth, blt, bpd, budgeting, bumdes, business, central java, city, communication, community development, community participation, competence, cooperation, corruption, country, covid, criterium, data analysis technique, data collection, data collection technique, data reduction, data source, village, difference, disadvantaged region, distribution, documentation, economic development, economic growth, education, effect, efficiency, end, evidence, existence, expenditure budget, extent, facility, fact, field, finance, financial management, framework, fraud, future, good governance, growth, hand, head, health, idr, implication, improvement, income, increase, independent variable, indicator, indonesia number, inequality, influence, informant, infrastructure, infrastructure development, inhibiting factor, interest, knowledge, law, law no, law number, leadership, legislation, local community, lot, minister, ministry, misuse, model, money, monitoring, nation, observation, obstacle, opportunity, pandemic, paper, part, perception, period, periphery, phenomenon, poor person, population, position, poverty, poverty alleviation, poverty level, poverty rate, poverty reduction, power, practice, prevention, primary data, principle, priority, provision, public, qualitative approach, qualitative research, quantitative method, questionnaire, region, regional autonomy, regional government, regulation, relationship, republic, research result, researcher, resident, respondent, responsibility, right, rural area, rural development, sample, sdgs, significant effect, significant impact, square, stage, state, state budget, study show, subject, success, supervision, survey, sustainable development goal, year, target, total, training, transfer, transmigration, transparency, unitary state, urban area, value, variable, village administration, village apparatus, village consultative body, village economy, village finance, village financial management, village fund management, village fund management accountability, village fund policy, village fund program, village governance, village head, village income, village law, village official, village owned enterprise, village secretary, way
3	Cluster (Blue) Village Fund Indonesia and progress	3accountability, achievement, act, add, addition, administration, apbn, assistance, availability, birth, blt, bpd, budgeting, bumdes, business, central java, city, communication, community development, community participation, competence, cooperation, corruption, country, covid, criterium, data analysis technique, data collection, data collection technique, data reduction, data source, village, difference, disadvantaged region, distribution, documentation, economic development, economic growth, education, effect, efficiency, end, evidence, existence, expenditure budget, extent, facility, fact, field, finance, financial management, framework, fraud, future, good governance, growth, hand, head, health, idr, implication, improvement, income, increase, independent variable, indicator, indonesia number, inequality, influence, informant, infrastructure, infrastructure development, inhibiting factor, interest, knowledge, law, law no, law number, leadership, legislation, local community, lot, minister, ministry, misuse, model, money, monitoring, nation, observation, obstacle, opportunity, pandemic, paper, part, perception, period, periphery, phenomenon, poor person, population, position, poverty, poverty alleviation, poverty level, poverty rate, poverty reduction, power, practice, prevention, primary data, principle, priority, provision, public, qualitative approach, qualitative research, quantitative method, questionnaire, region, regional autonomy, regional government, regulation, relationship, republic, research result, researcher, resident, respondent, responsibility, right, rural area, rural development, sample, sdgs, significant effect, significant impact, square, stage, state, state budget, study show, subject, success, supervision, survey, sustainable development goal, year, target, total, training, transfer, transmigration, transparency, unitary state, urban area, value, variable, village administration, village apparatus, village consultative body, village economy, village finance, village financial management, village fund management, village fund management accountability, village fund policy, village fund program,

		village governance, village head, village income, village law, village official, village-owned enterprise, village secretary.
4	Cluster 4 (Yellow) Village Fund Indonesia and Prosperity	assistance, availability, birth, blt, bpd, budgeting, bumdes, business, central java, city, communication, community development, community participation, competence, cooperation, corruption, country, covid, criterium, data analysis technique, data collection, data collection technique, data reduction, data source, village, difference, disadvantaged region, distribution, documentation, economic development, economic growth, education, effect, efficiency, end, evidence, existence, expenditure budget, extent, facility, fact, field, finance, financial management, framework, fraud, future, good governance, growth, hand, head, health, idr, implication, improvement, income, increase, independent variable, indicator, indonesia number, inequality, influence, informant, infrastructure, infrastructure development, inhibiting factor, interest, knowledge, law, law no, law number, leadership, legislation, local community, lot, minister, ministry, misuse, model, money, monitoring, nation, observation, obstacle, opportunity, pandemic, paper, part, perception, period, periphery, phenomenon, poor person, population, position, poverty, poverty alleviation, poverty level, poverty rate, poverty reduction, power, practice, prevention, primary data, principle, priority, provision, public, qualitative approach, qualitative research, quantitative method, questionnaire, region, regional autonomy, regional government, regulation, relationship, republic, research result, researcher, resident, respondent, responsibility, right, rural area, rural development, sample, sdgs, significant effect, significant impact, square, stage, state, state budget, study show, subject, success, supervision, survey, sustainable development goal, year, target, total, training, transfer, transmigration

**Cluster 1 (Red) Village Fund Indonesia and development.**

The first cluster is related to the big topic of Indonesia's Village Fund and development. The Village Fund serves as the main motor of development in rural Indonesia. With funds allocated directly to villages, the program allows villages to determine their own development priorities, according to local needs. Infrastructure projects, local economic development, and improved social services funded by Dana Desa have had a significant positive impact on rural development. The program also supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a focus on poverty elimination, health improvement, and rural community welfare. Several studies included in this cluster have been conducted by [Yusriani, Alwi, Agustini and Septianti \(2022\)](#); [Haliman and Williams \(1983\)](#); [Nadia and Mahi \(2023\)](#); and [Hilmawan, Afrianti and Hong Vo \(2023\)](#).

[Odagiri, Cahyorini and Azhar \(2018\)](#) attempted to assess the coverage of basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in health facilities in Indonesia using the World Health Organization/UN Children's Fund service ladder approach. The results showed that a quarter of health centers did not have access to basic water and sanitation services, and more than two-thirds did not have handwashing with soap facilities. This study highlights the need for improved monitoring systems to track progress and address gaps in WASH services at health facilities in Indonesia.

Meanwhile [Yusriani, Alwi, Agustini and Septianti \(2022\)](#) discussed the role of health workers in the implementation of the Childbirth Planning and Complication Prevention Program (P4K) in Indonesia, with the aim of improving the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The study found that although health workers have performed their roles, there is still room for improvement in areas such as data collection, socialization of maternity funds, and the establishment of maternal and child health forums.

[Haliman and Williams \(1983\)](#) discussed the success of a community-based health program in Banjarnegara, Indonesia, which relied on voluntary participation of local people and operated on a modest budget without significant government or international funding. The program has been implemented in three-quarters of the villages in the region and has achieved significant results, but also has limitations and potential for wider application.

[Nadia and Mahi \(2023\)](#) examined the impact of village head education on the effectiveness of Village Fund management in promoting village development in Indonesia. The results show that having a village head with more than a high school education makes the use of the Village Fund more effective. The central government should consider including the education of the village head as a criterion for allocating the Village Fund.

And meanwhile [Hilmawan, Afrianti and Hong Vo \(2023\)](#) examined the impact of village funds, village-owned enterprises, and village revenue on rural development in Indonesia. The findings show that village funds have a positive impact, while village-owned enterprises have a weak impact. Village own-source revenues play an important role in determining rural development and should be monitored by policy makers.

### **Cluster 2 (Green) Village Fund Indonesia and Empowerment**

The second cluster is related to the big topic of the Indonesian Village Fund and Empowerment. The Village Fund has had a huge impact in empowering village communities. The program not only provides funds for physical development but also for community capacity and skills development. Skills training, women's empowerment programs, and other community development initiatives have increased the independence and ability of village communities to manage their own resources and projects. This helps to create more self-reliant and competitive villages. Some of the studies included in this cluster have been conducted by [Hermawan \(2019\)](#); [Nugroho, Fajri and Iqbal \(2022\)](#); [Putra, Joko, Maulana and Onuigbo \(2023\)](#); [Marihot, Aida \(2022\)](#); and [Haryono, Anggriawan, Sentanu and Syahputri \(2024\)](#).

[Hermawan \(2019\)](#) tried to explore how village governments in Indonesia use village funds to empower their communities. The results show that only 70% of the funds are used for community empowerment, with community participation as the key factor. The obstacles include a lack of human resources and weak supervision.

[Nugroho, Fajri and Iqbal \(2022\)](#) found that the utilization of the Village Fund in Indonesia focused more on infrastructure development, rather than supporting post-disaster recovery projects. Interviews and data analysis showed that there was a lack of prioritization of agricultural economic empowerment projects in rural Aceh after the 2016 earthquake.

[Putra, Joko, Maulana and Onuigbo \(2023\)](#) examined the impact of village funds on farmer empowerment at the Indonesia-Timor Leste border. The results show that human, social, and physical capital have an indirect influence on the success of empowerment programs, indicating the importance of community involvement and government support in the planning and implementation process.

[Marihot, Aida \(2022\)](#) found that the allocation of village funds to underdeveloped regions in Indonesia

has not improved the economic conditions, human resources, or financial capabilities of the community. This is due to a lack of focus on community empowerment and an overemphasis on infrastructure development. Balancing the use of village funds is needed to reduce disparities in these areas.

[Haryono, Anggriawan, Sentanu and Syahputri \(2024\)](#) examine the impact of local budgeting policies, particularly the Village Fund policy, on the welfare of rural communities in Indonesia. It also explores the role of local community empowerment in mediating this relationship. The results show that the perceived use of Dana Desa has a limited impact on rural welfare, and community empowerment has a small contribution. This highlights the paradox of the perceived role of community empowerment in mediating the impact of local budgeting on rural welfare.

### **Cluster 3 (Blue) Village Fund Indonesia and progress.**

The third cluster relates to the broad topic of Indonesia's Village Fund and its Progress. Since its launch, the Village Fund has shown significant progress in rural development. Village infrastructure such as roads, bridges and irrigation have been improved, facilitating mobility and access to markets and essential services. The program has also supported the development of local businesses and created many new jobs, increasing village incomes and economic well-being. Improved social services, including health and education, are also a result of Village Fund allocations. Several studies that fall into this cluster have been conducted by [Odagiri, Cahyorini and Azhar \(2018\)](#); [Hilmawan, Afrianti and Hong Vo \(2023\)](#); [Yusuf and Khoirunurrofik \(2022\)](#); [Prakoso \(2019\)](#); and [Sunggoro \(2022\)](#).

[Odagiri, Cahyorini and Azhar \(2018\)](#) examined the coverage of basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in health care facilities in Indonesia using the World Health Organization/UN Children's Fund service ladder approach. The results showed that a quarter of health centers did not have access to basic water and sanitation services, and more than two-thirds did not have handwashing with soap facilities. This study highlights the need for improved monitoring systems to track progress and address gaps in WASH services at health facilities in Indonesia.

[Hilmawan, Afrianti and Hong Vo \(2023\)](#) examined the impact of village funds, village-owned enterprises, and village revenue on rural development in Indonesia. The findings show that village funds have a positive impact, while village-owned enterprises have a

weak impact. Village own-source revenues play an important role in determining rural development and should be monitored by policy makers.

[Yusuf and Khoirunurrofik \(2022\)](#) examined the relationship of the Village Fund Program with economic development in Indonesia. It was found that the program was used in accordance with the guidelines and suggested that lagging regions prioritize infrastructure spending and regional openness to encourage village progress.

[Prakoso \(2019\)](#) Corruption is a big problem in Indonesia and the government and community are working together to develop the country. However, there are gaps in the use of village funds for development projects, causing dissatisfaction among the community. Efforts are being made to increase community awareness and oversight of village funds to ensure proper use and monitoring of infrastructure development.

[Sunggoro \(2022\)](#) studied village development in Indonesia, using secondary data and qualitative analysis methods. The results show that most villages in Indonesia have developed, and a small proportion are still underdeveloped or independent/advanced. Challenges and factors inhibiting village development are also discussed.

#### **Cluster 4 (Yellow) Village Fund Indonesia and Prosperity.**

The third cluster relates to the broad topic of Indonesia's Village Fund and Prosperity. The Village Fund plays a significant role in improving the prosperity of village communities by providing funds for local economic development, infrastructure development, and improved social services. The program aims to reduce poverty and create jobs in villages through initiatives such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). By building critical infrastructure and providing health and education facilities, the Village Fund contributes to improving the quality of life of rural communities. Several studies included in this cluster have been conducted by [Subekti \(2022\)](#); [Faoziyah and Salim \(2020\)](#); [Syafar and Ulumi \(2021\)](#); [Daud and Marini \(2019\)](#); and [Hutuely and Rumra \(2023\)](#).

[Subekti \(2022\)](#) This study examines the contribution of the Village Fund to the achievement of sustainable development goals in Gadingrejo Village, Indonesia. The study found that while the Village SDGs provide a clear development direction, the Village Fund

allocation has not fully maximized its potential in promoting the six dimensions of sustainable development.

[Faoziyah and Salim \(2020\)](#) The implementation of village funds in Indonesia has led to a significant increase in the number of villages, raising concerns about the burden on the central government and community welfare. A study using spatial analysis and descriptive statistics found that while some regions were able to reduce poverty rates with the fund, not all regions were able to improve village development.

[Syafar and Ulumi \(2021\)](#) explored the impact of a green development program in Masoso, Indonesia on community empowerment and sustainable rural livelihoods. The study found that the implementation of micro-hydro power plants supported by village funds has contributed to the welfare of local communities and the preservation of customary institutions and local wisdom is critical to conserving natural resources. The program also presents new opportunities for local economic activities and promotes socio-economic development through strengthening farmer groups and community development.

[Daud and Marini \(2019\)](#) The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Kajihu village, Indonesia has successfully reduced poverty and improved community welfare. However, there are challenges such as data manipulation and falsification by individuals who are not eligible to receive PKH funds.

[Hutuely and Rumra \(2023\)](#) focused on the accountability of village fund allocation management in Wailola Village, Indonesia. This discussion addresses the importance of decentralization and village autonomy in encouraging regional independence and empowering local communities. This study uses descriptive research methods to analyze primary and secondary data and explain the phenomenon under study.

Overall, Indonesia's Village Fund has been a successful initiative in spurring development and improving the welfare of rural communities. The program has created better infrastructure, supported local economic development, and improved social services. Through community empowerment, Dana Desa has also helped to create more independent and competitive villages. To continue to improve its effectiveness, there needs to be a sustained effort to simplify administration, improve the capacity of village officials, and ensure equitable distribution of funds across Indonesia.

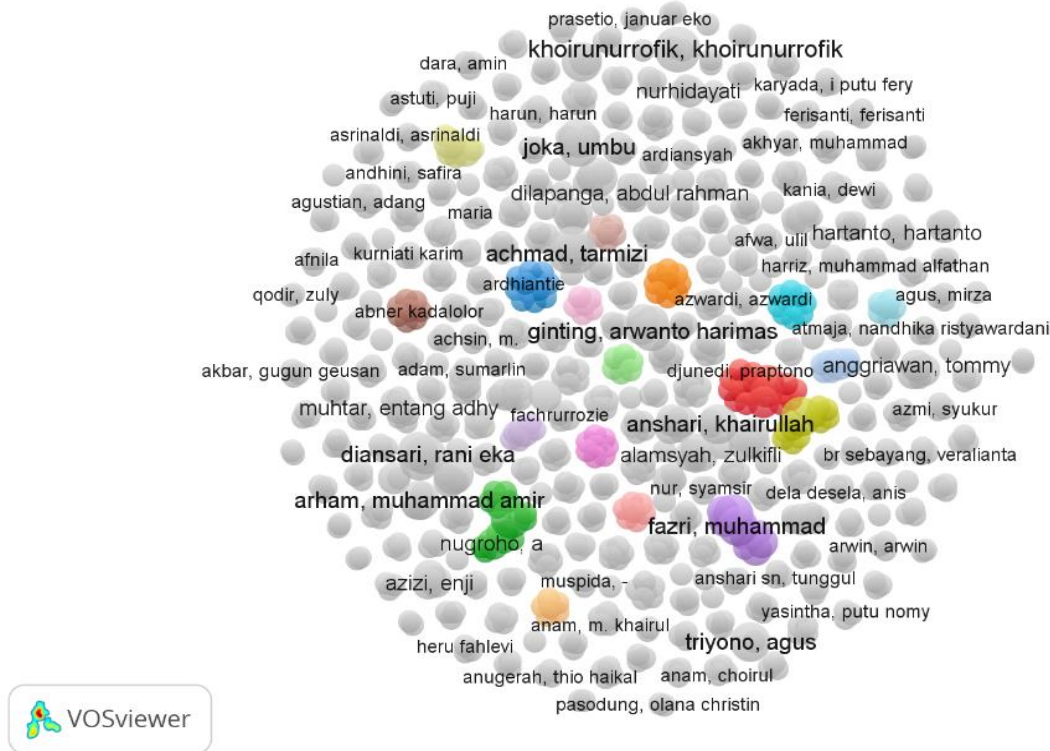


Figure 2. Author map

The image on author mapping using VOSviewer displays a collaboration mapping of authors based on their publications. Each dot or author name indicates the number of publications or citations they have, with larger sizes indicating more influential authors. The color and distance between authors indicate their level of relatedness and collaboration, where a lighter color in the middle indicates a higher intensity of collaboration. Authors who are close to each other tend to have a lot of collaboration or close relationships. By looking at this figure, we can easily identify key authors, collaboration patterns, and collaborative groups in a particular field.

## CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the management of village funds and its impact on the economy of village communities. The use of village funds significantly contributes to the development of village infrastructure such as roads, bridges, health facilities, and education. Adequate infrastructure supports community mobility and accessibility, which in turn increases economic activity in the village.

Village funds have helped create new employment opportunities through village development and community empowerment projects. Programs such as cash-for-work provide jobs for villagers, thereby

reducing unemployment rates and increasing community incomes. Village funds are used to support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through various economic empowerment programs. Capital assistance, entrepreneurship training, and the development of supporting infrastructure such as village markets help MSMEs thrive and contribute to the local economy.

The management of village funds in Indonesia has great potential to improve the economy of rural communities. Through a sound approach, village funds can not only allocate resources effectively, but can also empower local communities to become economically independent. An analysis of village fund management reveals various factors that influence its success, including aspects of policy, transparency, community participation, and good management.

The study of the influence of village fund management on the economy of village communities has provided valuable insights. By understanding the impact of the implementation of the village fund program, the government and stakeholders can take strategic steps to improve its effectiveness and sustainability. Continuous evaluation is needed to ensure that village funds truly provide maximum benefits to village communities.

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