

# The Role of Village Funds for Community Welfare in the Perspective of Maqasid Sharia in Talang Empat Sub-District, Central Bengkulu Regency

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### Abstract:

### Purpose:

The government system in Indonesia is organized in stages, starting from the central government, provinces, districts/cities, and village governments. This study aims to examine the role of village funds in community welfare in Bengkulu Province.

### Methodology:

The type of research conducted in this research is descriptive qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Primary data in this study were data obtained directly from selected informants through direct interviews with the Head of Kembang Seri Village, Pulau Panggung Village and Taba Pasmah Village, Secretary of Kembang Seri Village, Tengah Padang Village and Padang Ulak Tanjung Village, Kembang Seri Village Community, Tengah Padang Village and Padang Ulak Tanjung Village. Secondary data in this study is obtained from the website and written data from informants. This secondary data is used as complementary and supporting data from the primary data. Secondary data in this study relate to the phenomenon to be studied.

### Findings:

The results of this study indicate that the planning process for using Village Funds in the Village follows maqashid sharia, especially in all dharuriyat aspects.

### Implication:

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the planning process for using village funds in the Village is in accordance with maqasid sharia. However, several programs still need to try to bring mashlahah to the village community to practice.

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## INTRODUCTION

The government system in Indonesia is organized in stages, starting from the central government, provinces, districts/cities, and village governments. All government affairs are completely divided into each level of the government. At the village government level, all people's affairs are consolidated, communicated, and resolved (Achmad, 2018). Thus, the village government takes care of formal and informal government affairs, such as customs, religion, culture, and various rights of the origin or traditional rights of the local community. Village administration is the spearhead in direct contact with the actual community.

Based on Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning village funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Village Fund Allocations, commonly referred to as ADD, are village-specific allocations allocated by the government through regional (district) governments. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 67 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 78, paragraph (1) it is stated that village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and reduce poverty through meeting basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and sustainable use of

natural resources and the environment. Whereas paragraph (2) states that Village Development includes planning, implementation, and monitoring stages. The main objective is to accelerate development at the village level, both physical development (infrastructure) and human resources.

One source of village income is the Village Fund Allocation which is part of the balancing funds received by the Regency/City (Adnan, 2019). health, education, and finance, the field of community empowerment, namely programs aimed at increasing the capacity of rural communities to develop entrepreneurship, increasing income, and expanding the economic scale of individual citizens or community groups.

According to the Islamic view, a society is said to be prosperous if two criteria are met, namely first, the basic needs of every individual person, whether food, clothing, shelter, education, or health, are fulfilled. Second, the maintenance and protection of religion, soul, reason, human dignity, and reason (maqashid sharia). Allah SWT has made Islam as the perfect religion. Sharia regulates all aspects of life, whether political, economic, legal, social, or cultural. Economic welfare in Islamic moral norms has also been explained in the Qur'an, namely in: QS. Al Baqarah verses 2 & 168, Al Maidah verses 87-88, and Al-Jumu'ah verse 10.

Islam provides an explanation that good government administration should be able to present maqashid sharia in the use of Village Funds. According to (Mutakin, 2017) Maqashid Syariah is basically realizing benefit and avoiding all kinds of damage. The application of maqashid sharia in real life is to create benefit or good for creatures on earth. Its implementation in the use of Village Funds can have a significant impact on maintaining the parameters of human benefit. In addition, maqasid sharia is used as a sign in the use of Village Funds that are blessed by Allah.

Based on the explanation above, there are several problem formulations, namely (1) How is the use of village funds in Kembang Seri Village, Tengah Padang Village and Padang Ulak Tanjung Village based on formal juridical studies. (2) What is the suitability of the use of village funds in Kembang Seri Village, Tengah Padang Village and Padang Ulak Tanjung Village for community welfare in the review of sharia maqasid.

## METHODS

The type of research conducted in this research is descriptive qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. In the same book, Bogdan and Taylor reveal that the qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2011). The data obtained are in the form of words derived from interviews, report notes, and documents. The data used in this study are primary data (main) and secondary data (support). Primary data in this study were data obtained directly from selected informants through direct interviews with the Head of Kembang Seri Village, Pulau Panggung Village and Taba Pasmah Village, Secretary of Kembang Seri Village, Tengah Padang Village and Padang Ulak Tanjung Village, Kembang Seri Village Community, Tengah Padang Village and Padang Ulak Tanjung Village. Secondary data in this study is obtained from the website and written data from informants. This secondary data is used as complementary and supporting data from the primary data. Secondary data in this study relate to the phenomenon to be studied.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Central Bengkulu Regency is administratively included in the Bengkulu Province region which is located between 101o01-103o46 East Longitude and 2o16-3o31 South Latitude which includes 10 (ten) sub-districts, 143 Villages with a population of 114,695 people (Central Bengkulu Regency Statistics Agency, 2019). The area based on the Geographic Information System (GIS) is 1,223.94 Km2. Topographical geographical conditions are mostly hilly areas with a height reaching 541 meters above sea level (bengkulutengah.go.id).

**Table 1.** Details of Village Funds for Each District of Central Bengkulu Regency for the 2021 Fiscal Year

No	District	Village Fund Ceiling per Sub-District
1	Karang Tinggi	Rp 10.193.778.000
2	Talang Empat	Rp 7.487.543.000
3	Pondok Kelapa	Rp 14.796.144.000
4	Pematang Tiga	Rp 10.073.094.000
5	Pagar Jati	Rp. 10.774.488.000
6	Taba Penanjung	Rp. 9.913.699.000
7	Merigi Kelindang	Rp. 11.167.594.000
8	Merigi Sakti	Rp. 11.364.409.000
9	Pondok Kubang	Rp. 9.226.025.000
10	Bang Haji	Rp. 9.398.690.000
11	Semidang Lagan	Rp. 8.060.916.000
Total		Rp. 112.456.380.000

Source: Regional government regulation No. 7 Year 2021

Based on the details of Village Funds in Central Bengkulu Regency, Talang Empat District received the lowest amount of Village Funds, namely Rp.7,487,543,000, and Merigi Sakti District received the highest amount of village funds, namely Rp.11,364,409,000.

Talang Empat District is located in the western part of Karang Tinggi, the capital of the Central Bengkulu Regency. The area of Talang Empat District is approximately 53.91 square kilometers. The capital of Talang Empat District is located in Kembang Seri Village and consists of 10 villages. Geographically, Talang Empat District is bordered on the north by Pondok Kubang District, on the south by Seluma Regency, on the west by Bengkulu City, and the east by Karang Tinggi and Semidang Lagan Districts (BPS Bengkulu Tengah).

**Table 2.** Details of Village Funds for Each Village of Talang Empat District, Central Bengkulu Regency for the 2021 Fiscal Year

No.	Village Name	Village Fund Ceiling per Village
1	Air Sebakul	Rp. 778.555.000
2	Taba Pasmah	Rp. 791.308.000
3	Kembang Seri	Rp. 847.736.000
4	Tengah Padang	Rp. 773.536.000
5	Jayakarta	Rp. 704.926.000
6	Nakau	Rp. 725.688.000
7	Pulau Penggung	Rp. 810.560.000
8	Jum'at	Rp. 678.405.000
9	Padang Ulak Tanjung	Rp. 677.176.000
10	Air Putih	Rp. 699.653.000
Total		Rp. 7.487.543.000,00

Source: Regent Regulation of 2021



Based on the details of Village Funds in Talang Empat District, Central Bengkulu Regency, 3 (three) villages we received the highest, medium and lowest village fund amounts, namely Kembang Sri Village of Rp.847,736,000, Tengah Padang Village of Rp.773,536,000, and Padang Ulak Tanjung village of IDR 677,176,000.

## CONCLUSION

1. The planning process for using village funds in the Village in Talang Empat subdistrict, Central Bengkulu district, is in accordance with maqasid sharia, especially in all dharuriyat aspects.
2. In the implementation aspect of the Village Fund, in principle, it is in accordance with maqashid sharia. However, several programs could not bring mashlahah to the village community.
3. In the aspect of village financial reporting, in principle, it is in accordance with maqashid sharia. However, in practice, what was carried out by the Government of Talang Empat subdistrict, Central Bengkulu Regency, was not following Maqashid Syariah, not even in accordance with the Qur'an.
4. In evaluating the implementation of the village program, in principle, it is in accordance with maqashid sharia, especially in dharuriyat. However, in practice, it has not been maximized, so it has not been able to fulfill the maqasid sharia aspects of dharuriyat.
5. Communication is between implementing parties and from implementing parties to target parties. Socialization is not directly conveyed to the community but with implementing parties first; the initial form of Socialization is face-to-face by conveying material about Family Hope Program. There are also routine monthly meetings between the companion and the assisted group.

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