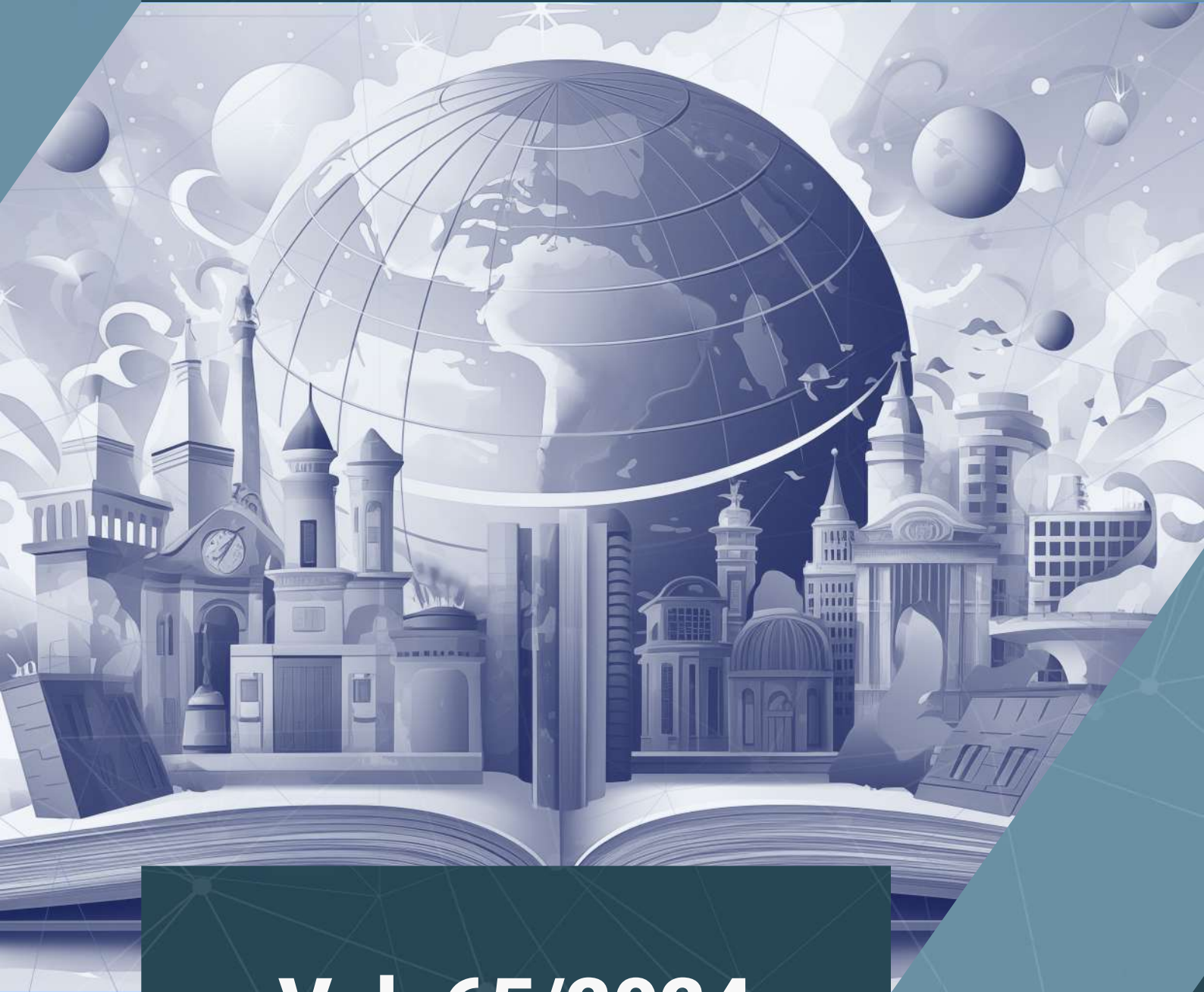




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Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) Management Policy in Kon Tumere Village, Kabawo Sub-district, Muna Regency

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to find out how the Village Fund Allocation Policy (ADD) is implemented in Kontumere Village, Kabawo District, Muna Regency and to find out the factors that influence the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy (ADD). In this research, data collection was carried out in the following way, collecting data or information through: observation, semi-structured interviews (open interviews), documentation. Data analysis methods include data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. When viewed from the perspective of achieving objectives, the results of this research can be concluded that the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo District, Muna District has not been achieved comprehensively or optimally. This is influenced by several inhibiting factors, namely (1) communication, the inhibiting factor in this communication is socialization to the public regarding the non-existent ADD policy (weakness). This results in the difficulty of inviting community participation in implementing ADD and in monitoring activities (treatment/threats). (2) resources, lack of ability of implementers to operate computers (Weakness), and lack of adequate village income support (Treatment/Threat), (3) Attitude of Implementers, The inhibiting factor in the attitude of implementers is the lack of responsiveness of ADD implementers (Weakness/Weakness) which considers the ADD policy to be a mere routine policy (Treatment/Threat). (4) Bureaucratic structure, namely the lack of coordination between policy implementers

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Fund Allocation*

1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of villages is juridically recognised in Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government, Village Law No. 6/2014. From these provisions, the Village is defined as a legal community unit with territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are recognised and respected in the Government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia [1].

Struktur Pemerintahan secara berjenjang mulai From the central, provincial, regency/city, sub-district to village governments, villages have certain political authority to regulate and manage their own households. With this position, villages have a very important role in supporting the success of the national government at large. Villages are at the

forefront in achieving the success of all government affairs and programmes [2].

In order to carry out its role in regulating and managing its community, the Village, based on the provisions of Government Regulation No. 6/2014, is granted authority that includes: (1) Existing governmental affairs based on the village's right of origin; (2) Governmental affairs that fall under the authority of the regency/municipality and are delegated to the village; (3) Assistance from the government, provincial government, and regency/municipality government; and (4) Other governmental affairs that are delegated to the village by laws and regulations [3].

Sadu stated that financing or finance is an essential factor in supporting the implementation of village autonomy, as well as the implementation of regional autonomy. In line with the opinion that 'autonomy' is synonymous with 'auto money', to organise and manage its own households, the village

needs adequate funds or costs to support the implementation of its authority[4].

Sources of village revenue based on Article 72 paragraph (1) of Village Law Number 6 Year 2014 consist of: (1) Original Village income consists of business results, asset results, self-help and participation, gotong royong, and other original Village income; (2) State Budget Allocation; (3) Part of the proceeds of local taxes and levies of the Regency / City; (4) Village fund allocation which is part of the balancing funds received by the Regency / City; (5) Financial assistance from the Provincial Regional Budget and Regency / City Regional Budget; (6) Grants and non-binding donations from third parties; and (7) Other legal Village revenues. [5].

The provisions of this article mandate the Regency Government to allocate equalisation funds received by the Regency to the Villages by taking into account the principles of justice and ensuring equity. Direct assistance from the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is direct assistance funds allocated to the Village Government to be used to improve community service facilities, village institutions and infrastructure needed and prioritised by the community, whose utilisation and management administration are carried out and accounted for by the Village Head.

The objectives of providing direct assistance for Village Fund Allocation (ADD) include: (1) Improving the administration of the village government in carrying out government, development and community services in accordance with its authority; (2) Improving the ability of community institutions in the village in planning, implementing and controlling development in a participatory manner in accordance with their potential; (3) Increasing income equality, employment opportunities and business opportunities for village communities and in the context of developing community socio-economic activities; and (4) Encouraging increased participation of community self-help.

Based on the Regent Regulation amending Muna Regent Regulation No. 7 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Allocation and Determination of Village Fund Allocation in 2021 article 7 paragraph (1) reads as follows: The amount of ADD is IDR.63,460,456,500, - (sixty-three billion four hundred sixty million four hundred fifty-six thousand five hundred rupiah)[6] . Kontumere Village is a village located in Kabawo Sub-district, Muna Regency and is one of the villages with the acquisition of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) of IDR 828,832,000. Based on this funding assistance,

Kontumere Village, whose original income is very low, is greatly helped by the existence of ADD in the fields of government, development and society.

In the implementation of the village fund allocation assistance, in Kontumere Village, which is one of the villages in Kabawo Sub-district, Muna Regency, there are still several problems in the implementation of ADD in Kontumere Village, namely that village community institutions have not improved optimally in planning, implementing, and controlling development. This is due to the lack of involvement of village institutions in every development planning, implementation, and control due to the lack of human resource capabilities. Another problem is the low level of community self-help participation in the process of development activities funded by ADD due to the lack of communication between the ADD management organisation and the community.

Looking at the phenomena that occur based on this explanation, all forms of problems related to ADD in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Subdistrict are largely determined by a good implementation process, however, based on the results of observations, there are several factors that affect the issue of the success of the implementation process, namely: (1) Communication problems where different information has been obtained from informants, where there is an opinion that there has been a socialisation of the ADD policy and an opinion that there has never been a socialisation of ADD at the community level; (2) Resource problems where the lack of ability of implementers to operate computers, so that they have difficulty in making activity reports, and the absence of adequate village income support, resulting in a lack of financial support in policy implementation. (3) Disposition (attitude) where the lack of response of ADD implementers, who consider the ADD policy as a mere routine policy; and (4) Bureaucratic structure where in the Regent's technical guidelines the implementation of ADD should be handled by the Community Institution, but in reality the LPMD was never involved and there was a lack of coordination among policy implementers.

This study examines the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation policy and the factors that influence the implementation of the Village Fund allocation policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Sub-district..

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative study with the aim of knowing how the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo District, Muna Regency and knowing what factors influence the Village Fund Allocation policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo District, Muna.

The data sources in this study are village officials who can provide information correctly, among others: Village Head, Village Secretary, Kaur Keuangan / Village Treasurer, Chairman of BPD, Chairman of LPMD, and Head of Kontumere Village Government Affairs.

Data collection techniques were carried out in the following ways, (1) determining the scope of the study, (2) collecting data or information through: observation, semi-structured interviews (open interviews), documentation and triangulation / combination.

Data validity was carried out by following the instructions) which states that the data validity test in qualitative research includes tests, credibility (internal validity), transferability (external validity), dependability (reliability), and confirmability, (objectivity) [7].

The data analysis technique using the Miles and Huberman Model consists of three lines of activity that occur simultaneously as follows: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing [8].

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) Policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Sub-district, Muna Regency.

The implementation of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) policy in Kabawo Sub-district, especially in Kontumere Village, Muna Regency, begins with activity planning, activity implementation, and accountability of ADD activities. In the process of implementing this policy, all elements of stakeholders are involved in formulating needs to set goals and determine the steps that will be taken to achieve these goals.

Based on the research findings, it shows that the implementation of the ADD policy has not yet had an effect on the community. The less active elements of the community in the implementation of the village deliberation have caused the implementation of activities to be limited to fulfilling the provisions and has not reached the essence of the purpose of community participation in the planning

process. When associated with Van Metter and VanHorn's statement that limits public implementation as actions taken by individuals (or groups) of the government or private sector that are directed at achieving the objectives set out in previous policy decisions, then has the implementation of the ADD policy achieved its objectives? It can be said that the policy objectives of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) have not been fully achieved or not optimal. This can be seen from the achievement of ADD objectives [9]:

First, the improvement of governance, development and community administration in Kontumere Village. In achieving the objectives related to governance, development and community administration, based on the research findings, it shows that one of the objectives of ADD, namely increasing governance, development and community administration, has basically been achieved. With the ADD assistance, the administration is running well and all the needs of the village can be fulfilled by using assistance from the ADD budget [10].

Second, the ability of village community institutions in planning, implementing, and controlling development based on their potential. In achieving this goal, it has not been fully achieved where based on the findings of the researchers who have presented that the ability of village community institutions in planning, implementing, and controlling development based on their potential in Kontumere village is still low or there has been no increase [2]. This is due to the lack of involvement of village institutions in the planning, implementation and control of development, which is caused by their lack of human resource capacity.

The third objective is to increase community self-help participation. Based on the research findings, one of these objectives has not been achieved optimally. It is known that the participation of community self-help in the implementation of ADD activities is only partially participated in environmental cleaning activities held every month by the village. With the research results on the three phenomena of achieving ADD policy objectives that have been presented, it can be concluded that the achievement of ADD policy objectives in Kontumere Village, Muna Regency has not been achieved optimally.

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Kab.Muna has not achieved its overall goal or has not been optimal.

B. Factors Affecting Policy Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy (ADD) in Kontumere Village, Kabawo District, Muna Regency

Social and cultural conditions are determinant factors that determine the success or failure of the implementation of a policy. Environmental conditions that do not support either the community who do not participate, or the economic conditions that are less supportive and the unfavourable political climate greatly affect the implementation of a policy, even the culture adopted by a community at the bottom for generations if it is not in accordance with the mandate of a policy that carries a modern paradigm or progressive paradigm is often incompatible with the culture adopted by the community in a particular place. [11]. The success of policy implementation is influenced by several factors. Some of these factors according to Edward III (1980) are (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition/attitude, and (4) bureaucratic structure.

Based on this, this theory is very relevant to the object of research regarding the factors that influence the implementation of the village fund allocation (ADD) policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Kab.Muna.

Communication Factors, The successful implementation of a policy, one of the factors that determine it is communication. According to George Edward III in the communication factor there are 3 (three) things that need to be considered, namely transmission, clarity, consistency. From the results of research in the communication relationship with the implementation of ADD in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Kab.Muna, there are several driving and inhibiting factors: The existence of socialisation conducted by the Regency Team (Opportunity), the achievement of information from policy makers to policy implementers runs smoothly (Strengths/Strengths), there is consistency in achieving policy messages/orders, meaning that there are no conflicting orders (Strengths/Strengths).

Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor in this communication is the lack of socialisation to the community regarding the ADD policy (weakness). This causes the community's understanding of ADD to be lacking. As a result, it is difficult to invite community participation in the implementation of ADD as well as in monitoring activities (treatment/threat).

Resource Factors, The important role of resources in the implementation of a policy is conveyed by Hessel as follows: 'The implementation command may be transmitted accurately, clearly, and consistently, but if the implementers lack the

necessary resources to carry out the policy, implementation may be ineffective.' In accordance with the above statement, Islamy (1998:34) also says that the importance of the readiness of implementing agents or resources in implementing a policy cannot be separated from adequate resources that the implementers must be supplied with sufficient resources, such as human resources (staff in sufficient numbers and qualifications with their rights and obligations in accordance with their authority and responsibilities), financial resources, technological resources, and psychological resources [12].

From the research results in the relationship between resources and the implementation of ADD, there are several driving and inhibiting factors. Some of the driving factors are: Completeness of village facilities/infrastructure in supporting the ADD policy (Opportunity/Opportunity) and support from the community for the ADD policy in the form of labour and materials (Opportunity/Opportunity). [13].

While the inhibiting factors in this resource are the lack of ability of the implementers to operate computers (Weakness), so that they have difficulty in making activity reports, and the absence of adequate village income support (Treatment / Threat), resulting in a lack of financial support in policy implementation.

Attitude Factors, The important role of the implementer's attitude in implementing a policy is also conveyed by Hessel as follows [14]: 'If the implementors pay attention to a particular policy, then it is possible for the implementors to do what the decision makers intended. However, when the attitude or perspective of the implementor is different from the decision makers, the process of implementing a policy becomes definitely more difficult' Hessel's opinion above shows that, although policy implementers have the ability to implement a policy, when the implementors do not agree with the policy, it will lead to not doing it. In relation to the implementation of the policy and the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Sub-District, Muna Regency, the results of research on the attitude of implementers contained several driving and inhibiting factors.

Some of the driving factors are the perception of implementers who support the policy and the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) (Opportunity). While the inhibiting factor in the attitude of implementers is the lack of response of ADD implementers (Weakness) who consider the ADD policy as a mere routine policy (Treatment/Threat).

Bureaucratic Structure, The definition of bureaucracy refers to an organisation that is intended to mobilise energy regularly and continuously, to

achieve a certain goal. In other words, bureaucracy is a hierarchical organisation, which is rationally determined to coordinate the work of people for the purpose of carrying out administrative tasks [15]. Dalam mengimplementasikan sebuah Because a good and good policy at the concept level is not necessarily successful and useful as intended, if it is implemented without the support of all actors and can result in failure if it does not pay attention to all factors that affect the implementation of a policy.

From the research results in the relationship between the organisational structure and the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Kab.Muna, there are several driving factors. The driving factors are the formation of an organisational structure in the form of ADD Implementation Teams in all villages (Strengths / Strengths), namely the Village Head as the person in charge of the activity, the Village secretary as the Head of the Activity Implementation Team (TPK), the Head of Development Affairs as TPK Secretary and the Head of Financial Affairs as Village Treasurer and assisted by Community Institutions (Opportunity / Opportunity), the existence of a clear division of tasks (strengths / strengths), the establishment of coordination between policy implementers, sub-district teams and district teams (Opportunity / opportunity).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, and the discussion included, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy in Kontumere Village, Kabawo Kab.Muna has not been achieved optimally. This is influenced by several inhibiting factors, namely: communication, the inhibiting factor in this communication is that there has been no socialisation to the community regarding the ADD policy (weakness). This results in the difficulty of inviting community participation in the implementation of ADD and in monitoring activities (treatment/threat). Resources, Lack of ability of implementers to operate computers (Weakness), and the absence of adequate village income support (Treatment/Threat),

Implementers' Attitudes, The inhibiting factor in the attitude of implementers is the lack of response of ADD implementers (Weakness) who consider the ADD policy as a mere routine policy (Treatment/Threat). Bureaucratic Structure, is the lack of coordination among policy implementers.

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