



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 20, 2021

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



9 772668 779000

Implementation of the Policy for the Utilization of the Allocation of Rerer Village Funds in Kombi District Minahasa Regency

Jeanne Dianne Rarumangkay¹, Lexi Lumingkewas², Goinpeace Tumbel³

^{1 2 3} Public Administration Program of Magister Program of Manado State University

jeannedianne.ra@gmail.com, lexilumingkewas @unima.ac.id, goinpeacetumbel @unima.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the Utilization of Rerer Village Fund Allocation, Kombi District, Minahasa Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach to investigate the phenomenon of policy implementation using ADD Rerer, Kombi District, Minahasa Regency. Sources of interview data are 3 Community Leaders, 3 Head of Guard, 3 Village Apparatus, 3 BPD, Old Law. The results of the study concluded that: a). The socialization that impacts the understanding of Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members has not been carried out effectively and efficiently, b). communication has not been created between the Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members, c). It has not yet formed the implementor's attitude, commitment, or disposition to support policy implementation, d). The social condition of the community has not yet been created to participate in policy implementation. For this reason, it is recommended that: a). conduct socialization that impacts understanding the Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members effectively and efficiently, b). Intensive communication between Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members in implementing policies, c). Required commitment or disposition from the implementer to implement the policy, d). To prepare the social conditions of the community so that participation in policy implementation is minimized, it is recommended that The Minahasa Regency Government issued a new policy in this regard.

Keywords. Policy Implementation, Use of Village Fund Allocation, Minahasa District.

A. Introduction

The Minahasa Regency Government issued a policy through Minahasa Regent Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Allocation, Determination of Details, Distribution and Use of Village Fund Allocations in Minahasa Regency for Fiscal Year 2019. The Regular Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in Kombi Subdistrict, Minahasa Regency is Rp. 362,943,446,- with three distribution stages, phase I by 40%, phase II by 40% and phase III by 20%. The provision of the Regular ADD in Kombi Subdistrict is intended to finance the administration of government, implementation of development, community development, community empowerment and unexpected expenditures for disaster management, emergencies and urgent situations in the village. The aim is to improve the welfare of rural communities, the quality of human life, poverty alleviation and improvement of public services at the village level as outlined in the Village Government work plan. In implementing the policy of using

ADD Rerer, there are several problems, including a). ability to manage and plan, implement, and control activities that are not according to the policy, b). The Village Consultative Body (BPD) community leaders have not been included in the discussion on ADD c). delay in the report on the implementation of the use of funds that should have been reported at the end of the fiscal year and no later than March of the following year, d). low community participation in village activities funded by ADD, e). ineffective communication between the village government, BPD and the community, f). The Public does not know the amount of ADD received. Based on some of these data, an analysis of the dimensions of public policy was carried out.

B. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative approach to analyze the policy's implementation on ADD Rerer, Kombi District, Minahasa Regency. Sources of data are In-depth, semi-structured interviews according to the research focus, namely the implementation and policy determinants of the Allocation of Rerer Village Funds, Kombi District, Minahasa Regency to, 3 Community Leaders, 3 Heads of Guard, 3 Village Apparatus, 3 BPD, Hukum Tua, Head of Community and Village Empowerment Minahasa Regency. Data collection techniques are a). observation, b). In-depth interviews, documents related to the problem.

C. Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of the Policy for the Allocation of the Rural Village Funds, Kombi District, Minahasa Regency

Minahasa Regent's Policy Number 11 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Allocation, Determination of Details, Distribution and Use of Village Fund Allocations in Minahasa Regency for Fiscal Year 2019 stipulates that the ADD Rerer in Kombi Subdistrict is Rp. 362,943,446,- with distribution, phase I is 40%, phase II is 40% and phase III is 20%.

The results of interviews with community members (RL), (DM) (AR) and confirmed to one of the PKK mobilizing teams (AG), community leaders (YR), and (JR), the head of guard (DT), members of the BPD (MS), (JK) obtained the same information where it had been socialized, but because of the density of activities, the socialization had not discussed its use. Old Law explained that the task of socialization was from the Community Empowerment Service. Some of these data indicate that the socialization of policies regarding allocation, determination of details, distribution, use of ADD has not been socialized. Policies are issued so that real problems that arise in the community can be found a way out through ADD.

Langkai Jeane discusses Mutis' writings on public concepts from a pluralist perspective, legislative perspective, service provider perspective, citizenship perspective [1], [2]. Furthermore, he said that "Understanding the public concept of the five models can be interpreted that understanding the Public must be approached from several formal models. According to a pluralist perspective, the Public views the Public in the context of government. The pluralist concept is a collection of various groups that have the same interests. Based on the same interests, the Public interacts with each other and even compete in fighting for the interests represented. The public choice perspective views the Public as a collection of people who have different interests, and everyone is free to determine their will, regardless of the values that develop in their community. The government's job is to provide a stable living environment. Public concepts like this often occur in Anglosaxon countries, for example, the United States, as a consequence of individual freedom to express their attitudes and desires. The legislative perspective views the Public as the formation of a legitimate government that represents the public interest. The construction of a legitimate government takes place democratically through a representative system. Understanding the concept of Public in this

perspective is in line with the concept of Public in Indonesia with the election of legislative and executive institutions that are now carried out through a democratic process of direct election by the people who have exercised their right to vote. The election of the President as the Head of Government, and the Governor of the Head of Region and City Regency, in each region throughout the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out through a political process of democratic general elections. The service provider perspective views the Public as customers who must be served as in the service model in private organizations where customers are positioned as customers who contribute to advancing the company's interests. Public officials are public servants who serve with expertise (competence) in the field they hold. These skills are used to provide services to the Public or customers. So the Public is assumed to be like a customer who public officials must serve. The citizenship perspective views the Public as a group of people who have rights and obligations as citizens in a particular area. Public officials should carry out their duties as a government. So the Public (society) has rights and responsibilities as citizens based on state provisions. For example, in Indonesia, the Public is seen as citizens who have rights that must be respected and respected in proportion to their obligations as citizens, who must be subject to state rules.

Denhard explained that implementation is an action stage to operationalize the policy. Mazmanian and Sabatier [3] emphasize that studying policy implementation means understanding what happens after the program is formulated and has a particular impact on society. Nugroho (2011:618) [4] reminds us that policy implementation is how to make a policy achieve its goals.

1. Socialization

One of the determinants of the success of policy implementation is suggested by Edward III (1980), the activity of disseminating the goals and objectives of the policy to the Public regarding how the policy is socialized to the Public so that the implementer and the Public understand precisely what the policy is set for. Goggin, Bowman, and Lester developed a policy implementation model by prioritizing efforts to move goals to targets. Policy implementation. Edward suggested that the effectiveness of policy implementation on the central issues, including socialization, with the intention of how the contents of the policy were disseminated to implementers, communities and targets. Hogword and Gunn refer to socialization as a guarantee that external conditions outside the organization will not cause significant problems in the implementation process.

The results of interviews with community members (RL), (DM) (AR) obtained information that they knew about ADD because the Old Law announced it at a mourning event, but how much it was and what it was used for they did not know. This means that the same or similar answers are obtained regarding ADD socialization. This answer was confirmed by one of the PKK mobilization teams (AG), community leaders (YR), and JD. They also found that they heard about ADD but did not know what it was used for and what it was used for. The head of the guard (DT), a member of the Village Consultative Body whose function is to oversee the use of ADD in the Rerer (MS) village, (JK) is known that ADD had been socialized about ADD in the Village Musrebang meeting, but due to the density of activities, the socialization about ADD was only informed but not yet used. When it was confirmed to the Old Law regarding socialization, he said that socialization was from the district, namely the Community Empowerment Service. However, it has been socialized in Musrebang, but it has not been socialized about its actions because of the density of activities. Some of the data above show that the socialization of policies regarding the procedures for allocation, determination of details, distribution, use of village fund allocations should be disseminated to the Rerer Village community so that the community knows about the use of village funds disbursed by the

Minahasa district government so that there is transparency about the number of funds and its utilization. Policies are issued so that real problems in the community can be found a way out by using village funds for the general welfare, educating the nation's life. This public policy as a government strategy must be adequately implemented.

2. Communication between Implementers

Michael Howlett and Ramesh (1995:153), regarding policy implementation, explain that the path to the policy agenda is determined by various options to solve it, and the government makes several choices that put decisions into implementation. Policy implementation is a process from which policies are implemented. Mazmanian and Sabatier explain that studying policy implementation means trying to understand what a program is doing. Santoso (2009:43) argues that policy implementation is an activity to implement policies effectively; the emphasis is on operationalizing precisely the policy objectives that have been set in the form of action.

According to Goggin, Bowman, and Lester, the public policy implementation model puts forward communication as the driving force for policy implementation. Edward suggested the effectiveness of policy implementation by paying attention to four main issues, and one of them is "communication". Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) assume that the implementation of the public policy runs linearly between public policy, implementor and performance of public policy implementor [5]. Aspects that affect the success of public policy implementation are 1) implementation activities and communication between organizations involved in public policy. Edward III in Subarsono (2005:90) [6] gives the view that policy implementation is influenced by one of the variables, including communication [7].

The communication that exists between the BPD and the Old Law of the Rerer Village in managing, the use of ADD where the Village Consultative Body functions to supervise the use of ADD has not been appropriately established based on the results of interviews to the members of the Rerer Village BPD, namely (MS), (JK) to the PKK mobilization team (AG), the head of guard (DT) had a similar answer where they did not know the use of ADD. The model of policy implementation put forward by the experts places the communication variable as a process of information about policies from the top-level implementers to the lower-level implementing officials. Van Metter mentions five variables that affect implementation performance, including communication between organizations and strengthening activities. Communication is a process of sharing information with other individuals [8]. Kenneth and Gary (in Umar, 2001:25) suggest that communication is the delivery of information in organizational communication. Cangara (2001: 18) communication is "a transaction, which requires people to build relationships between human beings, exchange information, to strengthen attitudes and behaviour and try to change those attitudes and behaviour". Widjaja (2000: 88) says that communication is a process of delivering ideas, hopes and messages conveyed through certain symbols that contain meaning carried out by the sender of the letter addressed to the message's recipient. In communication together, efforts are made through the exchange of opinions, delivery of information, and changes in attitudes and behaviour.

From several expert views and research results show that communication between the Old Law, village officials, PKK and BPD, as well as community and other community leaders, must be streamlined to achieve policy success and establish openness to the use and implementation options of ADD use according to the natural, authentic and urgent needs of Public.

3. Commitment or Attitude of Implementing ADD Utilization in Rerere Villages

Attitude is a set of opinions, interests, or goals, which involve expectations of a specific type of experience and willingness with a reasonable reaction [9]. Adam (2000:36)[10] states

that attitude is a reaction that arises from a stimulus from a situation or person. At the same time, Gibson (1989:57)[11] defines attitude as follows: "Attitude is mental preparedness, which is learned and organized through experience and has a certain influence on the way a person responds to other people, objects and situations with which he is related".

From this view, it can be said that attitude is a reaction to the stimulus of a certain object which is followed by a tendency to act or behave, either in the form of an attitude of support or rejection.

Edward III suggested that policy implementation be effective, then disposition or attitudes, the attitudes and responses of the parties involved, and how the organizational structure of implementing policies. The attitude component of the parties involved in the policy [7]. Procedures for Allocation, Determination of Details, Distribution and Use of Village Fund Allocations in Minahasa Regency for the 2019 Fiscal Year, with the provision of ADD Rerer in Kombi Subdistrict, it is intended that in financing the administration of village government, implementation of village development, village community development, village community empowerment and unexpected expenditures for In the management of disasters, emergencies and urgency conditions that occur in the village, there is a genuine commitment from village officials, old Law, BPD, PKK and community leaders to implement it. From the opinions above, it can be concluded that attitude is a reaction to the stimulus of a certain object which is followed by a tendency to act or behave, either in the form of an attitude of support or rejection.

The results of interviews with community members (RL), (DM) (AR) and confirmed to one of the PKK mobilization teams (AG), community leaders (YR), head of guard (DT) members of the BPD (MS) showed that there was no commitment or attitude firm to be open about the use, amount and utilization of ADD to the community, community leaders and even BPD as an institution that oversees the use of ADD.

Theoretically, Max Weber [5] conceptually suggests the characteristics of bureaucracy and how it is implemented as follows: the existence of firm and official provisions regarding authority based on general regulations, namely legal and administrative requirements, day-to-day organizational activities for the benefit of the bureaucracy are divided expressly as official tasks, the power to give orders based on official duties is provided directly, and there are restrictions by regulations regarding coercive means, physical, religious and otherwise, which officers may use. Systematic rules are drawn up for the continued fulfilment of these tasks and the implementation of rights. Only people who meet the general requirements can be employed. The principle of levels and degrees of authority is a strict system regarding the relationship between superiors and subordinates where there is the supervision of subordinates by their leaders. This also allows for an avenue for citizens to request that higher institutions review the decisions of lower institutions. The management of a bureaucracy is based on written documents compiled and maintained in original or in copies. For this purpose, there must be a particular administration. The implementation of the bureaucracy in specific fields requires special training and expertise from the officers. If the bureaucracy is fully developed, then activities require maximum working ability from their implementers, even though working time in the organization is strictly limited. The implementation of the bureaucracy is based on general provisions that are lasting or less lasting, perfect or imperfect, all of which can be learned. Knowledge of regulations requires a particular way that includes law, administrative and corporate governance.

4. Condition of Public Concern about ADD

The Van Meter and Van Horn [12] models assume that the implementation of the public policy runs linearly between public policy, implementor and performance of public policy implementor. Aspects that affect the successful implementation of public policies include

economic, social, and political conditions around the policy. This policy implementation model emphasizes the social conditions surrounding the policy as a factor that supports the achievement of policy objectives. Mazmanian and Sabatier classify the policy implementation process into Independent aspects of problem characteristics, Intervening aspects or policy characteristics, dependent aspects or external factors that influence policy implementation. The intervening aspect relates to social, economic and community conditions around the policy. The external conditions of the procedure associated with the social, economic and political conditions of the community. This means whether the community, both in terms of socio-economic and political life, has been confirmed to be ready to support implementation or vice versa. The relationship between related parties should be pursued as much as possible to create a harmonious relationship, which supports the policy's success. Grindle emphasized that the content of the policy determines the success of policy implementation, including the interests affected by the procedure, the benefits generated, the desired changes. Elmore emphasized that the initial activity carried out was to identify the community's involvement who were the target of the policy to be included in the formulation and implementation of the policy. Several policy expert views indicate that the community's social conditions must be pursued to support implementation because the community is the target of the policy.

The results of interviews with members of the Rerer Village community, namely (RL), (DM) and (AR), one of the PKK mobilization teams (AG), community leaders (YR), members of the BPD (MS) and (JK) they have not been fully involved in the utilization fund. The Rerer Village Tua law confirmed this information, and he acknowledged that the Rerer Village community only wanted to be applied when dealing with social assistance that directly touched their food and health needs. The data shows that the Rerer village community has not created the conditions or conditions to use and use ADD because they think it is not their business and only participate directly if they are dealing with social assistance that can be enjoyed instantly.

Conclusion

The results of the research and discussion concluded that the implementation of the policy on the procedures for the allocation, determination of details, distribution and use of ADD Rear could be completed that:

- a. The socialization that impacts the understanding of Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members has not been carried out effectively and efficiently.
- b. Communication has not been created between the Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members.
- c. Not yet formed the attitude, commitment or disposition of the implementor to support the implementation of the policy.
- d. The social condition of the community has not yet been created to participate in policy implementation.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, it is recommended that the implementation of policies regarding allocation, determination of details, distribution and use of ADD Rerer can support success according to the target.

- a. Conducted socialization that has an impact on the understanding of Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members effectively and efficiently;
- b. Intensive communication between Village Apparatus, BPD, PKK and community members in implementing policies;
- c. Required commitment or disposition of the implementer to implement the policy;
- d. Prepared social conditions for the community to participate in policy implementation;

To minimize the obstacles to policy implementation, it is recommended:

- a. Socialization is carried out effectively and maximally on the method of allocation, determination of details, distribution and use of ADD Rerer;
- b. First, create social conditions that support the success of policy implementation;
- c. Seriousness is needed in the form of implementer commitment to support the success of the policy;
- d. Harmonious communication is established according to the bureaucratic structure between implementers, community leaders and the community who are the target of the policy.

References

- [1] J. E. Langkai, *Kebijakan Publik*. Malang: CV Seribu Bintang, 2020.
- [2] R. M. Guntur and R. Arifianti, 'Local asset management: Overview of policy implementation. Study at the Bandung District Health Office', *Tech. Soc. Sci. J.*, vol. 18, p. 1, 2021.
- [3] S. Wibawa, Y. Prabuningrat, and A. Pramusinto, *Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1994.
- [4] R. Nugroho, *Public Policy*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo Kelompok Gramedia, 2011.
- [5] K. Sadhana, *Realitas Kebijakan Publik*. Malang: UM Press, 2011.
- [6] Subarsono, *Implementing Public Policy*. Washington: Congressional Quarterly Press, 2005.
- [7] G. C. Edward III, *Implementing Public Policy*. Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1980.
- [8] M. Wiratmo, 'Pengantar Kewiraswastaan Kerangka Dasar Memasuki Dunia Bisnis', *Yogyakarta BPFE*, 1996.
- [9] Mas'ud, *Manajemen Personalia*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 1996.
- [10] Tachjan, *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Puslit KP2W Lemlit UNPAD, 2006.
- [11] Hayat (Universitas Islam Malang), 'Peningkatan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia Aparatur Pelayanan Publik dalam Kerangka Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 2014 tentang Aparatur Sipil Negara', *Civ. Servive J. Kebijak. dan Manaj. PNS*, 2014.
- [12] D. Lazer *et al.*, 'Social science. Computational social science.', *Science*, 2009, doi: 10.1126/science.1167742.