

The Implementation of Village Fund Policy in Poso Development in Sustainable Conducting Regency

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Abstract

This study aims at finding out and analyzing how the implementation of the Village Fund Policy in Poso Regency's conduct of sustainable development. The research method is purposeful that the use of nine persons involves six persons in the government division of the three persons, village government. The area used as the venue for the study is a three villages. The Research Instrument used interview, observation, and documentation. The data collected is analyzed using descriptive qualitative. The research theory employed is the Griddle Theory. Research finding is obtained that the real conditions in the field that village fund implementation in Poso Regency for three fund recipient villages in Poso Regency is more focused on village infrastructure programs rather than community empowerment programme. Human Resources are limited by lack of village fund management experience. BPD's function as partner of village government is optimized. The conclusion is that the implementation of village fund policy in Poso regency was successful, based on the interests involved, the degree of change required, the position of the decision-making process and the types of benefits. Implementation of village fund policies in Poso regency was not successful objects, namely the operation and services system involved. The activity programme, focused on development. The activity program focuses more heavily on rural infrastructure development than the village community empowerment programme. There is a junior high school education involved in services, especially village officials and BPD, and most are inexperienced.

Keywords: Policy of Implementation, Village Fund, Sustainable Development

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Introduction

National development can not be separated from the hard work and dedication of village officials by any measure of success, and the positive and negative impact. In this case, there are still many problems facing rural communities that have not been fully resolved until now, such as poverty, unemployment and unequal income distribution, structural imbalances or backwardness in education. The village government is not sufficient provided the authority of the public trust, the lack of adequate sources of revenue, restricted authority in decisions about the standard of household material and the quantity of limitations of staff, the most obstacles that impede official results. Financing is an essential factor in supporting the implementation of the village and the regional autonomy (Nurhakim & Yudianto, 2018).

Limitations of financial resources are minimal in the administration of the village government, generally capable of serving the interests of the best community (UN-HABITAT, 2015). Until now, the village administration has been more accurately called pseudo-government based on three reasons: first, it does not have the authority to collect taxes / taxes; second apparatus (village councils) is not civil servants; third, the apparatus (village councils) is not paid by the state to withdraw as a civil servant.

Village Fund Policy clearly stipulated in Village Law No. 6 of 2014 gives the village the opportunity to stand up and build on its own to achieve the well-being and quality of life of rural communities. This can be seen from the mandate of the act in which villages in Indonesia get transfer funds directly from the state budget. Policy village aimed to improve the village as well as a form of reinforcement village autonomy (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa, 2014). With the expected funds rural village can be more independent and able to finance the activities in the village is self-managed. As for the use of funds village designation for the following areas: a) Field includes rural development is improving the lives of the villagers preferred to finance the implementation of programs and activities in the field of basic social services and the development of the construction procurement meiputi pemeliharaan basic facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of an urban environment, energy transport and information and communication. b) Community empowerment include improving the rural economy and increasing capacity.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 113 of 2014 About Finances village and decree Poso No. 7 of 2017 on Procedures for the distribution and the determination of the details of village funds, namely, in Chapter II, Article 2 states that the village finances are managed based on the principles of transparent, accountable, participatory and orderly and disciplined budget. Transparent is the principle of openness which enables the public to know about village finances and to have access to information as possible (Iznillah & Basri,

2019). Accountability is a person's obligation to take responsibility for managing and controlling the resources and implementing the policies entrusted to him in order to achieve the appropriate performance targets set (Iznillah & Basri, 2019). Participatory decision-making is so that in the process of preparation and adoption of APBD should involve community participation so that citizens know their rights and obligations in the preparation APBD. Orderly and disciplined budget, namely that the finances of the village are managed in a timely and appropriate manner, supported by evidence that the administration is accountable and in accordance with applicable regulations.

Policy implementation of the village fund in Poso was not effective, with an activity program and resources involved. Development is more prominent for a program of rural infrastructure activities than the village community empowerment programme. For resources involved, particularly the village and there is a BPD junior high school and largely inexperienced in managing the village's funds. In relation to phenomenal this problem researcher needs to study more about the implementation of village funds in the holding of research sites in the district of Poso.

Methods

This research was carried out using a qualitative approach to describe the nature or condition of an object in its present state. Qualitative research used to evaluate and identify the study topic phenomenon, in this case the implementation of the Village Fund Policy Implementation in the implementation of sustainable development in the district of Poso. Through qualitative researchers can identify the topic and feel what people experience in the Village Fund's day-to-day policies to implement sustainable development in Poso district. By using qualitative research methods, it is expected that they will be able to understand what is hidden behind the phenomena that are sometimes difficult to know or understand, and that they will be able to give a detailed explanation of the phenomena that can not be produced using quantitative methods.

Results

The basic principle of village funds implementation starting from planning, implementation and accountability.

Planning

The Village Fund's planning process begins with the preparation of a village village funded priority activity plan conducted by the village government and the BPD. The preparation of these events would include the involvement of all the components in a pleasant village group organization and the general public through a discussion forum at village level. Usually organized in Musrenbang villages to draft Rural Development Plan (RDP Village) in January every year. RDP document preparation village is often accompanied by site preparation Village Budget (VB) for a plan where no budget is likely to be a pure site or file. Both of these documents were inseparable, and is based on consultation and consensus. Documents and public information for the RDP village and the village APB. The village government is a public body which must provide the people with public information. Openness and public transparency are a core precept for the village government. RDP village founded by the Village Head Decree and compiled annually or so-called musrenbang village via consultative fora on development planning. Documents RKP then become inputs APB Document Preparation Village with Village Fund (VF), Revenue Villages, Self-help and Community Participation, and other non-binding sources.

Based on the research findings and confirmation given to the village chief village secretary and the village authorities and BPD in the research area, it shows that the village government always carries out planning activities from the Village Fund by drawing up the List Proposed Action Plan. The Village Fund Activity Plan was well known from the drafting for the three district villages in the sample area because of the necessity for disbursement of the Village Fund and the planning of community participation.

Implementation

Implementing village activity will be discussed and the participants in Musrenbang RKP Developing a village will be decided upon. The organization's main activities, which implement the Village Government, Rural Development and Rural Community Empowerment and Community are managed by itself. This is done by the community under the responsibility of the Law of Parent / Head of Village and chaired by Kaur (village) in the appropriate field in the village or chaired by villagers who assessed the ability and decided through the village of Musrenbang. Based on the findings of the general government village in Poso, the intended use of the Village Fund used to fund government and non-physical rural development activities has been well explained.

Accountability

Consequences of governance in the responsibility of the fund management to certain settlements, including associated groups. The Government must report on the management of village funds in this case. Based on the findings that the report by the village head (village government) on the realization of the village fund in writing is

addressed to the Regent of each fiscal year. Based on the results of this study, it is suggested that the implementation of the Village Fund Accountability Statement through the Village APB is an integral part of the village government organization is not only delivered to the government, but should also be submitted to the public with information that young media are publicly accessible.

Discussion

Based on the theory of Merilee S. Grindle with nine aspects which serve as a knife analysis as mentioned in the previous chapter, then based on the results of field research and citing interviews with informants, nine of these aspects have helped to influence policy implementation. The next nine aspects in relation to the Village Fund Policy Implementation in holding sustainable development in Poso, can be described as follows:

Content Policy

Interests affected

Merilee S. Grindle assumes that policy is in keeping with the public interest related to the different interests that influence policy implementation (Grindle & Grindle, 1977). This indicator argued that a policy in its implementation inevitably involves a great deal of interest, and the extent to which those interests influence the implementation. Policy on the Village Fund (VFP) in supporting sustainable development was well appreciated by the Poso district community. This is because the politics of the Village Fund has long been the community's hope. Policies will have citizen support to properly implement. Policymaking should also be able to satisfy the needs and benefits people would feel as the target community (Erwin et al., 2015). Based on the findings of research on policy implementation fund village in Poso policy must have a specific purpose in its implementation to affect the interests of different parties such as development infrastructure villages such as the construction of bridges, bridges and drainage but on the other hand the development of program community aimed at improving social welfare and pov.

Types of Benefit

Benefits of the village fund programme, which the government can not enjoy in a short time, but the future will feel the benefits of the existing development and can be used by many villages to improve the quality of rural communities (Guntur Sutiyono et al., 2018). The benefits to the village funds are as follows: 1. Poverty; 2. Restrain equitable urbanization development pace based on research findings from village funds provided by the central government kedesa changes can accelerate poverty reduction and social welfare can be seen from the various achievements made by several villages in the district of Poso.

Degrees of Change

Any policy implemented will expect a change to be achieved in line with the targets (Sola & Smith, 2009). The policy substance that wants to be discussed at this stage is how large a shift is to be accomplished or to be accomplished by introducing policies to scale up a specific. Based on observations made in the field that multiple villages historically associated with backwardness and poverty are supported by the program can change and evolve, and can change the village face and views towards the community.

Position Policymakers

Decision-making in a policy is very important in the implementation of the policy and it must be clear who is responsible for decision-making in order to be more focused on the implementation of the village fund policy, which is the duty and responsibility of the Poso District Regional Government. In accordance with the decision-making process to assess the village fund implementation of the system (Saputra et al., 2017).

Implementing Program`

A policy that is made will be effective if the administrators enforce it correctly to achieve the desired goals (Waldron et al., 1996). Besides making Poso district as the region developed and prosperous, the strategy of village funds also wants to achieve results from the poverty issue. Research findings in the field showed that some village fund policy implementers were developed to succeed in the program.: a) **Local government level.** Policies of the Village Fund is a district government policy implemented in the area of local government to the mechanism of decentralization and assistance tasks, one of which to facilitate these policies at district level formed a team coach and technical team based primary task and function of SKPD in districts such as the PMD Bureau, BAPPEDA, Inspectorate and Treasury Department. Village Companion funds placed in every village. Power is also often referred to as a village compañero. b) **District level.** At the district level, that is, monitoring and supervision of the APB village where Camat makes a recommendation to the Community Department and to the villages resulting from the village's deliberations. c) **Level Village.** At village level the village level executive committee was formed by decision of the village head and the village's auxiliary BPD and civic organizations. Different teams in the

implementation of the village fund allocation policy indicate the Government's strong desire to strengthen the institutions in support of the Village Community Empowerment Agency as a technical team to implement policies to achieve the objectives set.

The resources involved (resources committed)

Human resources involved in the village funds policy coming from the government that the government appoints itself either from the district, sub-district and village and community resources that exist in the village as a beneficiary of the policy fund to build khsususnya village in the district of Poso. Implementation of village policies in district funds in Poso worked well but not optimally because of limited resources. In this case, human resources are not only the village but also village officials into factors that influence public policy actors(Jatmikowati et al., 2019).

Policy Context

Strengths, interests and strategies of the actors involved

Implementation of a well-functioning policy in the opinion that the strength, desires and strategies of the actors involved in enforcing the policy or program should be taken into account in order to achieve the desired goals(Grindle, 2017). Invite village to strengthen coordination and the active involvement of all stekholder like Universities and Media NGOs. The synergy between actors who participated in the framework and sponsored or coordinated events and activities in an organized structure by any sector actor (Bongers, 2003).

Institution Characteristics

Institutions implementing a policy have a very important role to play in the policy's own performance, as stated in the previous section of institutional implementers village funds, namely the Community Empowerment Board area, sub-district and region, in this case is in line with the study site Poso Pesisir, Lage and South Lore is. Technical implementation for technical problems is the responsibility of the Community Empowerment Board (Weissberg, 1999). In this regard, for the character of the organizations and authorities in accordance with the duties and principle of each of the villages relevant devices in carrying out their duties in managing the fund. Surely each village official has their respective roles in implementing the village fund policingy.

Compliance and responsiveness

Compliance and responsiveness in implementing a personnel policy that is responsible for policy and society, as a policy implementation goal is critical to facilitating all activities that have been planned to achieve the set goals. Village fund policy which is a flagship policy owned by the Poso District Government in this case Community and Rural Office, so that any decision clearly related to the policy activities is the duty and responsibility of the district government, assisted by a team formed at the district, sub-district and village level.

Conclusions

Based on the discussion and to answer the problems of the implementation of the village fund policy in organizing sustainable development in the district of Poso, it can be concluded:

- a. Effective implementation of the Village Fund Policy in Poso is affected by the aspect of interest, the degree of change, in want, location and type of benefit from decision-making.
- b. Policy implementation of the village fund in Poso had not been successful, requiring a system of activities and resources. Development is more prominent than the village community empowerment programme, for a program of activities focused on rural infrastructure. For resources involved, particularly the village and there is a BPD junior high school and largely inexperienced in managing the village's funds.

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