

Policy Implementation Village Funds

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Abstract. *The village fund is the origin of the APBN funds that are given to the village, transferred to the APBD district/city, and used to pay for the upkeep of government, the implementation of development, the development of civil society, and community empowerment. According to the regulations of the Finance Minister, the Minister of Village, Desert Village Development, and Transmigration sets priorities for the use of village money. The 2020 PDTT Permendes No. 13 on priority use of the village fund in 2021 specifies the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) as the top priority for the use of village finances. There are issues with the preparation and prioritisation of the village fund of the government of Kadongdong Village, which results from the lack of participation by all members of the community and the village government's lack of transparency towards the public. As a result, the public lacks understanding of how and what the priority programme of the nation's funds is. Based on the occurrence, researchers are eager to learn more about Kadongdong village in Garut's Banjarwangi district's Analysis Success Implementation Policy Priority Fund Village. According to Edward III's thesis, the success of policy execution depends on four factors: communication, resource availability, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The research's findings indicate that Kadongdong Village's implementation of the village fund policy, which has been noted by researchers in the context of Kadong Dong Village, is not optimal. It is evident from this communication that the government of Kadongdong Village does not include the entire figure of the community in establishing the priority of the village fund.*

Keyword: *Implementation, Policy, Village Fund*

Abstrak. Dana desa adalah asal dana APBN yang diberikan kepada desa, ditransfer ke APBD kabupaten/kota, dan digunakan untuk membiayai penyelenggaraan pemerintahan, pelaksanaan pembangunan, pengembangan masyarakat sipil, dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Sesuai peraturan Menteri Keuangan, Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Desa, Gurun, dan Transmigrasi menetapkan prioritas penggunaan uang desa. Permendes PDTT Nomor 13 Tahun 2020 tentang Prioritas Penggunaan Dana Desa Tahun 2021 menetapkan SDGs (Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan) sebagai prioritas utama penggunaan keuangan desa. Terdapat permasalahan dalam penyiapan dan penetapan prioritas dana desa oleh pemerintah Desa Kadongdong, yang disebabkan oleh kurangnya partisipasi seluruh masyarakat dan kurangnya transparansi pemerintah desa terhadap masyarakat. Akibatnya, masyarakat kurang memahami bagaimana dan apa program prioritas dana negara tersebut. Berdasarkan kejadian tersebut, peneliti ingin mengetahui lebih jauh tentang Desa Kadongdong di Kabupaten Banjarwangi Garut Analisis Keberhasilan Implementasi Kebijakan Dana Prioritas Desa. Menurut tesis Edward III, keberhasilan eksekusi kebijakan bergantung pada empat faktor: komunikasi, ketersediaan sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan dana desa di Desa Kadongdong yang dicatat peneliti dalam konteks Desa Kadong Dong belum optimal. Dari komunikasi tersebut terlihat bahwa pemerintah Desa Kadongdong tidak melibatkan seluruh tokoh masyarakat dalam menetapkan prioritas dana desa.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi, Kebijakan, Dana Desa

1. INTRODUCTION

The village fund is a money that is derived from the APBN and allocated to the village, transferred through the district or city, and used to pay the upkeep of government, implementation

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of development, social development, and community empowerment. The Minister of Rural Affairs, Desert Village Development, and Transmigration must determine priorities for the utilisation of village money, according to the Finance Minister's regulations. Village money will be used first under the PDTT Permendes Number system.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an integrated effort to realise villages free from hunger and poverty, rural economies growing fairly, villages caring for health, villages caring for education, villages friendly to women, networked villages, and villages that are culturally responsive. The priority of improvement is still Development of Deserted Villages and Transmigration No. 13 of 2020 on the Priority of Usage of Rural Funds in 2021, according to the regulations of the minister of rural affairs.

The health of the populace and the village's economic situation. Priorities for the utilisation of village money were addressed in the village meeting and decided upon with the participation of various village community members. The village government is required to inform the community about the village's priorities for the use of local money in public areas that are accessible to the residents. This is done in an independent and participatory way with the help of the villagers.

Fund village obtained Village Kadongdong, namely Rp. 1,361,647.000, is prioritised for poverty reduction, unemployment, road planning, and village community empowerment programmes. The priority use of village funds is based on the results of village deliberations with the village government and representatives of community leaders. Based on the results of initial observations by researchers in Kadongdong Village, the use of village funds is still not optimal; the village government only realises it in the development sector, while in the areas of community empowerment, poverty alleviation, and unemployment, it is not realized. And the implementation of the use of village funds in the development process is not carried out in a self-managed manner and is not carried out in a transparent budget manner; therefore, the village government's management of village funds is not carried out in accordance with a predetermined mechanism, which is not optimal. Thus, researchers are interested in conducting research related to "Analysis of the Successful Implementation of Village Fund Priority Policy in Kadongdong Village, Banjarwangi District, Garut Regency".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The village funds that the village acquired Kadongdong is Rp. 1.361.647.000 priority allocated to poverty alleviation, unemployment, road planning and empowerment of the village community, priority for the use of the funds is based on the results of village discussions with the village government and representatives of the community. According to the results of the initial observations of researchers in Kadongdong Village, the use of village funds is still not optimal where the village government only realizes in the area of development while in the field of social rehabilitation, poverty reduction and unemployment are not realized. As well as in the implementation of the use of the village funds in the construction process is not carried out in a managed manner and is not done in a transparent budget, then the village government in the management of rural funds is not conducted according to the established mechanisms. This indicates that the implementation of the village fund policy in Kadongdong Village is still not optimal. Thus, the researchers are interested in conducting research related to “Successful Analysis of Implementation of the Policy Priority of the Village Fund in the Kadongdong Village of Banjarwangi district of Garut”.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The successful implementation of the community's priority funding strategy in Kadongdong village of the Banjarwangi district of Garut is the subject of qualitative descriptive research, which aims to address an existing issue based on the information already known and gathered. The primary sources of information used in this study are a collection of words and deeds, including information gleaned from interviews, observations, and other experiences. Additional information was also gathered from written sources, such as archives, government records, scientific journals, and library studies, and was gathered using techniques for gathering both primary and secondary information, including observations, interviews, and documentation.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1) Analysis Successful Implementation of the Village Fund Priority Policy in Kadongdong Village, Banjarwangi District, Garut Regency

According to the Village Revenue and Shopping Budget (APBDes), Kadongdong Village in 2021 received village funds of Rs. 1,361,647,000 (Satu Milyar Tiga Ratus Enam Puluh Satu Juta

Enam Ratus Empat Puluh Tujuh Ribu Rupiah). From the outcome of the discussions between the people and the village government in discussing and agreeing on the priority use of the village fund, the Government of Kadongdong has placed the poverty alleviation, unemployment, road planning and empowerment of the community program as the main priority. Based on the results of observations and interviews, the implementation of the rural fund policy in the village is not going according to the priorities of the use of village funds reflected in the RKPDes. From there, the researchers will discuss and analyze the implementation of village funds based on the results of observations and interviews by referring to the theory of policy implementation presented by Edward III which the researcher uses as an analysis tool, where there are four variables that affect the success of policy implantation namely communication, resources, dispositions and bureaucratic structures to be discussed as follows.

a. Communication

Communication is the process of interacting and delivering messages through a mediator. The influence of the communication factor on the implementation factor is the clarity and content of the message, so that it can be comprehensively understood by the recipient or program. This communication factor will be seen from the various phenomena observed by researchers in the field related to the implementation process of the village fund policy. Communication is the communication between the village government and the village community related to the village fund policy. Communication and socialisation are intended so that people can understand the benefits of the village fund program. Socialisation about the use of village funds is an important thing that must be done by the village government so that its implementation goes according to what is expected by the government.

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers with informants in Kadongdong Village, it can be found that the village government discussed and agreed on the priority use of village funds with the villagers. However, if in these discussions the village government does not involve the entire element of society, this will lead to miscommunication against the target. It shows that village government communication is still ineffective. This reality contradicts the communication variable proposed by Edward III, which states that in the framework of achieving more effective results, clear information and its transposition into policy targets are required.

b. Resource

In the implementation of the village fund policy, resources are an important factor in the success of any programme that has been planned. Therefore, there is a need for reliable resource capacity in the implementation of the funds of the village, not only in human resources but also in other resources such as information, authority, and facilities. Among such resources, human resources are the most important factor in the execution of programmes that have been planned by the village government because they are the drivers and determinants of the success of a programme. The government in Kadongdong Village requires an enforcement apparatus that has knowledge and skills in the fields of its responsibility. It is considered important within the framework of achieving a more effective and efficient goal.

Based on observations and interviews conducted by the researchers, it can be found that the level of execution skills is not even, and the majority of their education is relatively low, so it influences them to identify and solve problems quickly. In this case, the village chief's granting of authority to manage the village funds is not done in a managed manner by using the village's human resources. Similarly, the situation with the means and facilities of the village is still insufficient, which affects the smoothness of the programme of activities that have been established. This reality is in line with the initial observations made at the research site and is less relevant to the dimension of Edward III's theory, which reveals the importance of strengthening resources in achieving policy goals.

c. Disposition

In the implementation of the village fund policy, resources are an important factor in the success of any programme that has been planned. Therefore, there is a need for reliable resource capacity in the implementation of the funds of the village, not only in human resources but also in other resources such as information, authority, and facilities. Among such resources, human resources are the most important factor in the execution of programmes that have been planned by the village government because they are the drivers and determinants of the success of a village. The government in Kadongdong Village requires an enforcement apparatus that has knowledge and skills in the fields of its responsibility. It is considered important within the framework of achieving a more effective and efficient goal.

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2) Factor Inhibitors to Implementation of Village Fund Priority Policy d Kadongdong Village, Banjarwangi District, Garut Regency Based

Based on the results of observations and interviews in Kadongdong Village, the use of village funds is not optimal, which the village government only realises in the area of development. This proves that there is still unemployment and poverty, and many village roads are still not evenly repaired. That indicates that implementing the village fund policy in Kadongdong village is still not optimal, and it will be discussed what is an obstacle to the implementation of the rural fund policy in Kadungdong village.

The first obstacle to the implementation of the village fund policy in Kadongdong Village is communication. The village government, in conducting communication in the disagreement forum, does not involve all the elements of the community because it is difficult to invite the role of the public in the process of management of the village funds because at that time it must maintain the health protocol, which makes it difficult for the village government to involve the whole element of the municipality to keep the spread of the virus at bay. Covid-19. The next obstacle to the implementation of the village fund policy is the resource, one of which is the village equipment staff and financial resources. Where the resources of village equipment are insufficient in the management of village funds and Kadongdong Village does not have PAD as the financial support of the village government, this is due to the village potential as well as the BUMDes that are not running. It is caused by the human resources and staff of the village equipment being inadequate. And the last factor that is hindering the implementation of the village fund policy in Kadongdong Village is the operational standard of procedures, wherein the execution of the

development process of the village fund programme is not done with managers who do not utilise the village resources, so that it will have an impact on not achieving the well-being of the villagers and the general public in managing the village funds.

5. CONCLUSION

1) Analysis Successful Implementation of the Village Fund Priority Policy in Kadongdong Village, Banjarwangi District, Garut Regency

Based on the theory used in this research, namely the policy implementation theory presented by Edward III, there are four variables of implementation success: communication, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structures. It will be concluded from the results of the research that has been presented earlier that the village government, in discussing and agreeing on the priority use of the village funds, does not involve the whole element of the community. This shows that the communication of the village government is still not effective. Seeing from the source, the level of execution skills is not even, with the majority of their education being relatively low, so it influences them to identify and solve problems quickly. As well as the authority of the village chief in managing the village funds, this is not done in a managerial manner by using the village's human resources. Similarly, the situation with the means and facilities of the village is still insufficient, which affects the smoothness of the programme of activities that have been established. Seeing from the disposal that the village government's management of the village funds is not transparent or there is an absence of openness to the village community, this would be an indication of manipulating incentives or misuse of the use of the country funds by the village government. And seen from the bureaucratic structure, the village government already has the operational standards of procedures as the implementor's work benchmark in implementing the policy; in this case, the village government already has the operating standards like RKPDes for the rural government's working benchmarks for a year in running the priority policy of the village fund. However, in its implementation, the village government is not conducted in accordance with the established PermendesPD TT or RKPDes mechanisms, wherein the government of the village in managing the village funds is not carried out in a village-managed manner by using the village resources, and the village government is not transparent to the wider public in administering the village's funds.

2) Factor Inhibitors to the Implementation of Village Fund Priority Policy in Kadongdong Village, Banjarwangi District, Garut Regency

The implementation of rural funds in Kadongdong Village has been found to be hindered by a number of factors, including (1) a lack of clarity during the socialisation of village funds regarding discussing and deciding on a priority use of the village fund that does not involve the entire community, (2) a rural government's lack of resources in managing the village's funds, (3) the human resources available in the village are scarce and their capacity is insufficient, and (4) the human resources available in the village are neither enough nor qualified

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