

# Implementation of Village Fund Policy in Puse, South Dampal District, Tolitoli Regency

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**Abstract.** *This research was conducted in Puse Village, South Dampal District, Tolitoli Regency, with the aim of determining the implementation of village fund policies in Puse Village, South Dampal District, Tolitoli Regency. This research uses qualitative descriptive research using Edward III's policy theory with four aspects, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. In this study, the author used a purposive technique, namely by selecting people who are considered to understand the problem being studied. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the implementation of village fund policies in Puse Village is good but needs to be improved, where three of the four aspects of the policy that have been implemented are Disposition, resources, and bureaucratic structure, while the Communication aspect has not been implemented properly where the process of socializing village fund policies carried out by Puse village officials only involves a small part of the community, so that many people still do not understand the direction and objectives of village fund policies, as well as the lack of information on the use of village funds through bulletin boards or other media.*

**Keywords:** *Communication, Resources, Disposition, Bureaucratic Structure*

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## INTRODUCTION

Policy implementation is a process of implementing or applying policies through a series of operational actions to produce the desired outcomes. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has placed villages as the spearhead of development and improving community welfare. Villages are given authority and adequate funding sources to be able to manage their potential to improve the economy and community welfare.

Every year the Central Government has budgeted a fairly large Village Fund to be given to villages (Antlöv, 2003). This is done as a form of state recognition of villages, especially in order to clarify the functions and authorities of villages, as well as strengthen the position of villages and village communities as subjects of development. Development and empowerment in villages need to be a priority in the government's efforts to improve the welfare of the community from the lowest state elements, namely villages (Udjianto et al., 2021; Arida et al., 2019; Purnomo et al., 2020). The stipulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 emphasizes that the village government in regulating villages will not be separated from the objectives of village regulation and make it the basis for implementing village development (Timotius, 2018; Carissa, 2021; Aprilian, 2015).

Government Regulation Number 8 of 2016, the second amendment to Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. In the General Explanation of the second amendment to Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the APBN, it is intended, among other things, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of Village Funds by

improving the stages of Village Fund distribution. Acceleration of Village Fund distribution to Villages must still pay attention to the accountability aspect, therefore the distribution of Village Funds will be carried out based on the performance of the distribution and use of Village Funds in the previous stage (Rakhmawati et al., 2021). In order to encourage the performance of the distribution and use of Village Funds that have been distributed, the reporting mechanism for Village Funds both from Villages to Districts/Cities and from Districts/Cities to the Government will be sharpened so that the reporting is made in line with the distribution of Village Funds.

Village Funds are prioritized for financing the implementation of local village-scale programs and activities with the aim of improving the welfare of village communities and the quality of life of the community as well as poverty alleviation (Ferdinandus & Park, 2023; Risyanto et al., 2022). The priority of Village Funds is allocated to finance the field of community empowerment based on the conditions and potential of the village, in line with the achievement of the RPJMDes and RKPDes targets each year. In the context of implementing village fund policies, dynamics and problems always arise from aspects of communication, resources, and poor bureaucratic structure dispositions, which affect the effectiveness of implementing Puse village fund policies.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Public Policy**

Public policy in international literature is called public policy. With the existence of goals to be realized and public problems to be overcome, the government needs to make a public policy. Policy is a collection of decisions that are determined, which aims to protect and limit behavior in society. Because policy makers need to find out and review in advance what issues occur in society. Society is the main source in the preparation of public policy. This policy for its success is not only based on economic, efficiency and administrative principles, but must also be based on ethical and moral considerations (Ondrová, 2017).

Tachjan, (2006), states that "public policies are those policies developed by governmental bodies and officials". This means that public policy is policies that are symbolized by government bodies and officials. The important purpose of the policy is generally intended to: 1) Maintaining public order (State as stabilizer); 2) Facilitating the development of society in various ways (State as stimulant, stimulator); 3) Distributing and dividing various materials (State as divisor, allocator).

Implementation is an action or execution of a plan that is prepared carefully and in detail. In simple terms, implementation can be interpreted as implementation or application. Majone Wildavsky in Nurdin and Usman (2002), states that implementation is an evaluation. Browne and Wildavsky in Nurdin & Usman, (2004), state that: "implementation is an expansion of mutually adjusting activities". The definition of implementation as an activity that is mutually adjusting is also put forward by Mclaughlin in Nurdin & Usman, (2004). Schubert in Nurdin & Usman, (2002) states that "implementation is an engineering system".

The implementation management model according to Nugroho, (2004:163), describes the implementation or implementation of policies in the context of management within the organizing-leading-controlling framework. So when the policy has been made, the next task is to organize, carry out leadership to lead the implementation and control the implementation. In detail, activities in policy implementation management can be arranged through: a) Strategy implementation; 2) Organizing; 3) Mobilization and leadership; 4) Control

Policy implementation is basically a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Lester and Stewart, as quoted by Winarno (2007), explain that policy implementation is:

*"Policy implementation is seen in a broad sense as a legal administration tool where various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to implement policies in order to achieve the desired impact or goals".*

This definition explains that policy implementation is the implementation of administrative activities that have legal legitimacy. Policy implementation involves various elements and is expected to work together to realize the goals that have been set. So implementation is an action taken by the government to achieve the goals that have been set in a policy decision. However, the government in making policies must also first examine whether the policy can have a bad impact or not on society. This aims to ensure that a policy does not conflict with the community, let alone harm the community

### **Policy Implementation According to George C. Edwards III**

Edwards III in DeLeon & DeLeon (2002) emphasized that the main problem of public administration is the lack of attention to implementation (lack of attention to implementation) a model that he called direct and indirect

impact on implementation, suggests paying attention to four main issues so that policy implementation becomes effective, including:

#### **Communication**

namely indicating that every policy will be implemented well if there is effective communication between the program implementer (policy) and the target groups. Communication is a human activity to convey what is his thoughts and feelings, hopes or experiences to others. The communication factor is considered a very important factor, because in every activity process involving human elements and resources will always deal with the problem of "How is the relationship carried out". Effective implementation will only occur if policy makers and implementers know what they are going to do, and this can only be obtained through good communication, which also from this communication forms the quality of community participation. There are three indicators that can be used to measure the success of communication variables, namely: a) Transmission; good communication distribution will result in good implementation. Often communication that has gone through several levels of bureaucracy causes misunderstanding (miscommunication); b) Clarity; communication received by policy implementers must be clear, accurate, and not ambiguous, so that differences in the objectives to be achieved by the policy as determined (not on target) can be avoided; c) Consistency; orders given to implementers must be consistent and clear. Because if orders often change, it will confuse policy implementers, so that the objectives of the policy cannot be achieved.

#### **Resources**

This indicates that every policy must be supported by adequate resources, both human resources and financial resources. The resource factor plays an important role in policy implementation, because no matter how clear and consistent the provisions or rules of a policy are, if the personnel responsible for implementing the policy do not have the resources to do their job effectively, then the implementation of the policy will not be effective, the indicators used to see how far resources can run neatly and well are:

Staff; the main resource in policy implementation is staff / employees, or more precisely street-level bureaucrats. Failures that often occur in policy implementation are partly caused by inadequate, sufficient or incompetent staff / employees in their fields. In addition, the scope or area of implementation also needs to be taken into account when determining the policy implementing staff.

Information; in policy implementation, information has two forms. First, information related to how to implement the policy, implementors must know what they should do when they are given orders to take action. Second, information regarding compliance data from

implementers to government rules and regulations that have been set, implementors must know whether other people involved in the implementation comply with the law.

Authority; in the implementation of authority is the authority or legitimacy for implementers in implementing policies that have been determined politically. Authority must be formal to avoid the failure of the implementation process because the public views the implementer as illegitimate. But in another context, the effectiveness of authority can decrease when it is misused by implementers for their own interests or for the interests of their group.

Facilities; physical facilities are also an important factor in policy implementation. Implementers may have sufficient staff, understand what they must do and have authority, but without the support of adequate facilities and infrastructure, policy implementation will not be successful.

### **Disposition**

Indicates characteristics that are closely attached to the implementer of a policy/program. This disposition is interpreted as the attitude of the implementers to implement the policy. In implementing a policy, if they want to succeed effectively and efficiently, the implementers must not only know what they have to do and have the ability to implement the policy, but they must also have the will to implement the policy. Important things to note in the disposition variable include: a) Appointment of bureaucrats; the selection and appointment of policy implementing personnel must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set, more specifically to the interests of the citizens. The disposition or attitude of implementers who do not want to implement the policies that have been set will create obstacles to achieving the objectives of policy implementation.; b) Incentives; one of the techniques suggested to overcome the tendency of policy implementers' attitudes is to manipulate incentives. In general, people act based on their own interests, so manipulating incentives by policy makers can influence the actions of policy implementers. By adding certain benefits or costs, it may motivate policy implementers to be able to carry out orders properly. This is done in an effort to fulfill personal interests (self-interest) or organizations

### **Bureaucratic structure**

The bureaucratic structure is important in the implementation of policies. This aspect includes two important things, namely the mechanism and the structure of the implementing organization itself.

## **METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative approach that emphasizes an in-depth understanding of the Implementation of Village Fund Policy. This approach was chosen because of its ability to explore subjective perspectives and deep social contexts (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). Through qualitative methods, this study aims to understand the complexity and nuances of Village apparatus behavior and effective strategies in overcoming them. Techniques Data collection is carried out through several techniques: 1) In-depth Interview; 2) Observation; 3) Documentation. The analysis in this study uses qualitative data analysis techniques. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out since before entering the field, and after finishing in the field. Where in this analysis, raw data must be processed and analyzed in such a way that it is arranged regularly and has a more focused meaning. The interactive model of Miles et al. (2014), regarding data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification as shown in the image below.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Puse Village is one of the autonomous regions based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. As an autonomous village, Puse Village has the authority to regulate and manage its own household according to the needs and priorities of the Village, Regent Regulation Number 18 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Village Financial Management in Toli-Toli Regency.

The 2022 Puse Village Fund Budget is IDR 695,232,000.00 used for governance, development implementation, community development, community empowerment, emergency disaster management

Table 1. 2022 Village Fund Program

No	Village Fund Program	Budget
<b>A.</b>	<b>Field of Village Government Administration</b>	Rp. 33,870,000.00
1.	Compilation/data collection/updating of Village profiles	Rp. 9,805,000.00
2.	Updating of SDGS Data and Village Development Index	Rp. 870,000.00
3.	Participatory Village Poverty Mapping and Analysis	Rp. 15,515,000.00
4.	Development of Village Information System	Rp. 7,680,000.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Village development implementation sector</b>	Rp. 286,400,000.00
1.	Implementation of PAUD/TK/TPA/TKA/TPQ Non-Formal Madrasah Owned by Villages	Rp. 83,400,000.00
2.	Implementation of Village Health Posts/Village-Owned Polindes (medicine, incentives)	Rp. 81,845,000.00
3.	Additional food for pregnant women	Rp. 7,680,000.00
4.	Implementation of integrated health posts	Rp. 970,000.00
5.	Implementation of health alert villages	Rp. 61,800,000.00
6.	Provision of street lighting in the village	Rp. 49,230,000.00
7.	Maintenance of village roads	Rp. 2,680,000.00
8.	Implementation of public information in the village (posters, billboards, etc.)	Rp. 2,875,000.00
<b>C.</b>	<b>Community development sector</b>	Rp. 33,933,000.00
1.	Socialization to the community in the field of law and community protection	Rp. 4,500,000.00
2.	Competition activities	Rp. 3,500,000.00
3.	Village level religious study activities	Rp. 3,600,000.00
4.	Sub-district level religious study activities	Rp. 2,800,000.00
5.	Procurement of sports needs	Rp. 3,708,000.00
6.	Competition activities	Rp. 13,750,000.00
<b>D</b>	<b>Community empowerment sector</b>	Rp. 58,229,000.00
1.	Strengthening food security at the village level	Rp. 52,110,000.00
2.	Increasing the capacity of Village Apparatus	Rp. 6,119,000.00
<b>E.</b>	<b>Disaster management, emergency and urgent village matters</b>	Rp. 280,800,000.00
1.	Direct Cash Assistance	Rp. 280,800,000.00
	<b>Total usage</b>	<b>Rp. 695,232,000.00</b>

### Village Fund Program 2022

The use of Village Funds for physical development is only one program, namely the procurement of village street lights with a budget of Rp. 49,230,000.00 from the total Village Fund budget of Rp. 695,232,000.00 from the total budget, Puse Village should focus more on improving physical development. Moreover, in the previous year there were many development problems in the Village that had not been resolved, such as the construction of agricultural irrigation channels, the construction of village-owned bridges, and the construction of deck plates, from these problems the physical development program should be prioritized according to the needs of the community, the lack of physical development in Puse Village so that it is lagging behind in development. Regulation of the Minister of Villages Number 5 of 2015 Chapter II Concerning the Principles of Using Village Funds explains that Village Funds sourced from the APBN are used to fund the implementation of authority based on the rights and origins and local authority on a Village scale which are regulated and managed by the Village, and Village Funds are prioritized to



finance development spending and empowerment of the Village community. The use of Village Funds is stated in the Village spending priorities agreed upon in the Village Deliberation.

The aims and principles of using village funds are: 1) Determine programs and activities for organizers of original rights and local authority on a village scale funded by Village Funds; 2) As a reference for district/city governments in preparing technical guidelines for the use of Village Funds; 3) As a reference for the government in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Village Funds. In the Implementation of the Village Fund Policy in Puse, South Dampal District, Toli-Toli Regency, it is clarified in 4 indicators according to George Edward III. According to Edwards III in Sormin, (2021), namely, Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure.

### **Communication**

Communication is carried out for policy implementation activities, with the ability of implementers to convey information related to village programs and how much budget is used so that the community understands how the program implementation process is from planning to completion of the village fund program. Based on the results of the study, communication at the Puse Village office in implementing the Village Fund policy is still ineffective. This can be seen from the socialization process carried out by the Puse Village apparatus which has not been comprehensive so that many Puse residents still do not understand the direction and objectives of a village fund policy itself, besides that, the media for delivery or information boards related to the use of village funds are not available.

### **Resource**

Resources are also a very important aspect in policy implementation, to what extent the policy must have adequate support, both in the form of human resources such as education level, skills, and financial resource support or budget in a program. The results of field research on the resource aspect in the Puse Village office in implementing the Village Fund policy are good, this can be seen from the education factor of the Puse village apparatus which varies from 10 people to 10 people with secondary school education, and 4 people with undergraduate education, thus influencing the implementation process of the village fund policy itself.

### **Disposition**

Disposition is defined as the attitude of the implementers to implement the policy. Implementors must not only know what they have to do and have the ability to implement the policy, but they must also have the will to implement the policy. Based on the results of the study with the disposition aspect in the Puse village office in implementing the policy, it is classified as good. This can be seen from the ability and consistency of the Puse village apparatus in implementing the village fund policy.

### **Bureaucratic Structure**

Even though the resources to implement a policy are sufficient and the implementers know what and how to do it, and they have the desire to do it, policy implementation may still be ineffective, because there is inefficiency in the existing bureaucratic structure. Such a complex policy requires cooperation from many people. There are two characteristics that can boost the performance of the bureaucratic structure towards the better, namely by implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and implementing fragmentation: a) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is a series of routine activities that allow employees or policy implementers to carry out daily tasks according to established standards; b) Fragmentation is the practice of spreading responsibility for various activities and activities among several different units or sections.

Based on the results of the study, the implementation of the village fund policy has been good, this can be seen from the responsibility of the village apparatus in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with their respective fields. This certainly requires supervision so that the implementation of the village fund policy in Puse village can run well and in accordance

with the direction and common goals. Factors such as communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure can have a direct influence on policy implementation. In addition, they can also have an indirect impact through the influence of each of these factors on each other. Collectively, these factors influence each other and together contribute to the success or failure of policy implementation. This underscores the complexity of the policy implementation process and the importance of understanding the relationship between these factors to achieve the desired results in public policy.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion that have been described in the previous chapter, the researcher can conclude that the Implementation of the Village Fund Policy in Puse, Dampal Selatan District, Tolitoli Regency is good. However, it needs to be improved. In terms of implementing the village fund policy, among others, supervision in the field and transparency to the community so that communication factors, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure can be implemented properly according to what is desired together. In this case, the problem of the four existing aspects is the communication factor which must have transparency to the community regarding a program, the level of education of the village apparatus in this case adequate human resources (HR) so that they can run the program according to their duties and functions, and the bureaucratic structure in this case working on a program must be responsible, and requires supervision so that what is desired can be achieved optimally.

## SUGGESTION

Efforts that can be made in order to maximize the level of effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy Implementation process in Puse, South Dampal District, Tolitoli Regency, researchers suggest that it is necessary to increase performance supervision for the effectiveness of the village fund policy implementation process. In implementing the village fund policy in the village, it is hoped that implementers can understand what the targets and objectives of the village fund policy are and village officials improve human resources/education, The need to increase socialization and transparency of the village fund policy implementation program to residents through several things, for example making banners/information boards related to the realization and use of the village fund budget.

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