



The Role of Village Fund Allocations in Gorontalo Province

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INFORMASI ARTIKEL

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ABSTRACT

This study is carried out with the aim of analysing exploration and describing things related to rural funding policy in improving the implementation of rural infrastructure development. This study uses a descriptive type of qualitative approach. The focus of research is knowledge, skills, behavior. Research has shown that the evaluation of ADD policy in improving the implementation of SDM infrastructure development, accounting, and public participation are still not optimal in line with its definition. The impediment to ADD policy implementation is in terms of data accessibility, government rules, and communication and planning synchronisation. It is suggested that the village government should further optimise ADD policies to improve the quality of village sdm, energy operators, improve public certification, and accountability reports and access through any media. and the village government had to propose an increase in the ADD budget so that rural infrastructure could continue to play a role in improving public security.

A. INTRODUCTION

Based on the provisions of Article 33 of Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014, villages are given authority which includes (1) authority based on rights of origin; (2) Village-scale local authority; (3) Authority assigned by the government, provincial regional government, or regency/ city regional government and (4) Other authorities assigned by the government, provincial regional government, or district /city regional government in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Village money is all the rights and obligations of a village that can be valued with money and all that is money and goods related to the exercise of the vil lage's rights and obligations (Law No. 6 of 2014, Article 71, paragraph 1). is balanced by increased competence and high performance for ASN. One of the policies to discourage good development in the city and in the village is the policy of Dana Desa (DD) and the policy of Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD).

Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) allocated to villages that are transferred through the Regency / City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) to finance governance, implementation of development, community development, and community empowerment

(PP 43 2014, chapter I article 1 point 8). The Priority for the Use of Village Funds itself will usually be regulated in a Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration which is issued every year before the next fiscal year starts.

Village Fund Allocation is the obligation of the District/City Government to allocate it into the APBD through a balance fund after deducting the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) to be transferred to the Village Cash Account (RKD). The types of balancing funds themselves are divided into four, namely Profit Sharing Funds (DBH), General Allocation Funds (DAU), Special Allocation Funds (DAK), and other transfers (balancing funds from provinces). The basis for calculating ADD is the Geographical Difficulty Index (IKG) which comes from village potential data (Podes), besides that the local government also considers the Village Development Index (IPD) for each village.

The real form of Gorontalo District inassisting and increasing village government participation is the presence of Gorontalo District regional regulation Number 6 of 2007 concerning village income sources and the allocation of village funds (ADD). In addition, the Gorontalo District government provides ADD which is compiled based on the principle of fairness and equality while still adjusting to

village needs and the budget owned by the Regency government.

Telaga District is one of the areas in Gorontalo District that has received ADD for each of its villages every year since this policy was implemented in 2014. In the 2018 fiscal year, Telaga District received ADD with a total budget of Rp. 3,089,108,900, to be used for 9 villages, while for 2019 the total ADD is Rp. 3,107,336,463. With the amount of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) given to all villages in the Telaga sub-district area, there is great hope that the community will realize quitable, equitable and participatory development.

The ADD policy in Telaga subdistrict does not focus on developing village infrastructure such as sanitation, village roads and other village infrastructure. This is also because the allocated funds provided by the Gorontalo district government through ADD in supporting village infrastructure development are not sufficient. The ADD policy prioritizes other programs besides infrastructure development, such as community empowerment, capital expenditures, personnel spending and others. This causes the acceleration of infrastructure development in the village to be hampered.

Based on the background described above, the problems in this study are:

1. Resources of village officials who do not understand ADD management based on technical management and its designation,
2. Lack of accountability for ADD management in Telaga sub-district,
3. Have not fully involved community elements in the process of implementing and budgeting village funds.

The objectives of the research are at least as follows:

1. To find out about the village fund allocation policy in increasing the implementation of village infrastructure development in Telaga sub-district, Gorontalo district,
2. To find out the factors inhibiting the implementation of the village fund allocation policy (ADD) in increasing development implementation village infrastructure in Telaga subdistrict, Gorontalo district.

The benefit of this research is as a means of developing science, especially in the field of public administration in the development of science and can be used as a reference for subsequent research and to increase insight, especially regarding the evaluation of village fund allocation policies. The practical benefits of this research are as input for the local government of Gorontalo district, especially the Telaga subdistrict

government in the implementation of village fund allocation policies.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy Evaluation

Evaluation is a process for providing information about the results of an assessment of the problems found (Husni, 2010). In general, policy evaluation can be said to be an activity that involves estimating or assessing policies that include the substance, implementation and impact of the implementation of the policy (Ulyani, 2013). Evaluation is an important step in the public policy process, but often this step is ignored and ends only at the implementation stage. Evaluation is an activity to evaluate the performance level of one Policy. Evaluation. policies used to measure the success and failure of a public policy (Subarsono, 2012).

Public policy can be interpreted as a strategy to take people in the early days, enter a period of society during a transition period, towards the society they aspire to (Nugroho, 2014). There are several reasons why public policy is important or urgent to study, (Abdul Wahab, 2017) namely:

1. Scientific reasons, public policy is studied with the intention of obtaining a broad knowledge of its origin, the process of development, and its consequences for society. In this case the policy can be viewed as a dependent variable (dependent variable) or as an independent variable (independent variable). Policy is seen as a dependent variable, so attention will be focused on political and environmental factors that help determine the substance of the policy or are thought to influence the content of public policy. Policy is seen as an independent variable if the focus of attention is on the impact of the policy on the political system and the environment that affect public policy.
2. Professional reasons, public policy studies are intended as an effort to establish scientific knowledge in the field of public policy in order to solve everyday social problems.
3. Political Reasons, studying public policy is basically meant so that the government can take the right policies in order to achieve the right goals as well.

To measure the extent to which a public policy can actually play a role in building on, which is (Nugroho, 2014):

1. Quality of human resources, namely the level of knowledge of officials towards a policy.
2. Accountability, namely the government's



responsibility for a correct policy based on development priorities and society

3. Community Participation, namely the level of community involvement in the implementation and supervision of a policy.

The other hand goes more into the practical side by suggesting six steps in policy evaluation, namely (Dunn, 2013): 1. Identify the program objectives to be evaluated; 2. Analysis of the problem; 3. Description and standardization of activities; 4. Measurement of the level of change that occurs; 5. Determine whether the observed changes are the result of the activity or due to other causes; 6. Several indicators to determine the presence of an impact.

In addition, obstacles or constraints in implementing policies include, (Ulyani, 2013):

1. Government Regulations, namely regulations made and stipulated as legal limits to a policy that is implemented to be obeyed from top to bottom.
2. Accessibility, namely the convenience for stakeholders to the results of a policy, both government bureaucracy from top to bottom, related stakeholders and the general public as policy objects.
3. Communication, namely a process of coordination, integrating and strengthening the preparation of national development plans and budgets as well as controlling the achievement of development targets based on an implemented policy.

Logical Framework as a basis for evaluation

The Logical Framework as used by Bappenas as a tool for evaluating the performance of development projects (EKPP), is 5 rows and 4 columns (Bappenas version, 1996). A logical framework (Bappenas, 2004) is something that shows a relationship that makes sense between various things that include the sources that are inventoried of the activities carried out, and the benefits or changes that result. A logical framework generally consists of 5 main elements namely, (Ulyani, 2013): 1. Input indicators; 2. Output indicators; 3. Outcome indicators; 4. Benefit indicators; and 5. Impact indicators.

The village government

Rural government is the maintenance of government by the village government and the Rural Corporation in regulating and managing the interests of local society, based on local laws and regulations, which are recognised and respected in the NKRI government system. an institution called a village disability institution

(Sudarsono, Rahman, and Dunggio, 2020).

Allocation of Dana Desa (ADD)

According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2005 concerning Villages, the allocation of village funds is part of the central and regional financial balancing funds received by districts / cities for villages of at least 10% (ten percent), which is distributed proportionally to villages.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 37 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Village Financial Management, it is stated that ADD a comes from the district / city APBD which comes from the portion of the central and regional financial balancing funds received by districts / cities for villages at least 10% (ten percent). Village Fund Allocation (ADD) According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is part of the balance funds received by districts / cities of at least 10% (ten percent) in the regional revenue and expenditure budget after deducting special allocation funds.

The village has an obligation to improve the quality of life of the village community, to develop the independence of the village community, and to provide and improve services to the village community. In addition, the village community has several rights to participate in the implementation of village governance, among others:

1. Request and get information from the village government and supervise the activities of implementing village governance, implementing village development, and empowering village communities;
2. Get the same and fair service;
3. Delivering oral or written aspirations, suggestions and opinions in a responsible manner regarding the activities of implementing village governance, implementing village development, fostering village community, and empowering village communities;
4. Get protection and protection from disturbances of peace and order in the village.

Village Development

Development is not only a phenomenon, but in the end it must go beyond the material and financial side of human life. Thus, development is ideally understood as a multi dimensional process, involving problems of organizing and revisiting the entire economic and social system. The plural dimension in this case means discussing economic and non-economic components (Suprihatini, 2009).

Village Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure refers to physical systems that provide transportation, water, buildings and other public facilities necessary to meet basic human needs economically and socially. Physical development is development that can be felt directly by the community or development that is visible to the eye, for example in the form of infrastructure, buildings, public facilities and others. Infrastructure plays an important role as one of the driving forces for economic growth and development. The existence of adequate infrastructure is needed. Physical infrastructure, or often referred to as infrastructure, is a very important part of the community service system (Kuncoro, 2010).

The construction of physical facilities is defined as tools or facilities that can be directly felt by the community, the development of physical infrastructure as intended, is in the form of, (Todaro and Smith, 2015):

1. Development of rural transportation infrastructure to support increased accessibility of rural communities, namely: roads, bridges, boat moorings;
2. Infrastructure development that supports agricultural production, namely: rural irrigation;
3. Infrastructure development that supports the fulfillment of people's basic needs, including: drinking water supply, rural sanitation.

C. METHOD

Approach and Type of Research

The type of research in this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data such as written words or texts from people and observable behavior (Arifin, 2012).

Research Time

The time used for this research is from the date on which it was issued with research permits in less than 2 (two) months, i.e. from October to November 2020.

Research Location

Location of research in Gorontalo Cape Town Ear Distance in three villages: the village of Bulila, the village of Dulamayo South and the village of Pilohayanga West

Focus and Subfocus Research

The focus and sub-focus of this research is:

1. Evaluation of rural funding policy in improving the implementation of infrastructure development with a research sub-focus is:

- a. SDM,
 - b. Accountability,
 - c. Public Participation
2. The impediment to the implementation of rural funding policy (ADD) in improving the implementation of infrastructure development:
 - a. Accessibility of data,
 - b. Government rules,
 - c. Communication and planning syn-chronization

Data Sources

Primary data, namely data obtained directly from informants at the research location, through interviews and direct observation of people who have authority and who understand the matters to be studied. Secondary data, namely data that already exists and is obtained in the research location, which can be in the form of documents that have a relationship with the problem under study, literature and others.

Data collection technique

Observation

Observation or observation is one of the techniques of data collection in qualitative research that requires researchers to go down to the field to observe things related to space, place, perpetrator, activity, object, time, event, purpose and feeling.

Interview

An in-depth interview is an information gathering technique with a free question technique, but based on a pedoman (according to the research environment) who gets the necessary information. This deep interview using.

Documentation

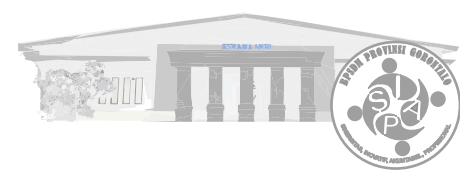
Documentation is done by downloading and studying notes/reports and documents related to the problems to be investigated.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used is a qualitative descriptive data analysis technique, where this technique attempts to collect data relating to research objects and attempts to explain and describe the concept of research in depth and in depth (detail) in accordance with the published research purpose

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of Village Fund Allocation Policy in Increasing Rural Infrastructure development



Implementation Reduced Ear Capacity Gorontalo. Qualitative results and analyses for each dimension of the public service guidance management system can be described as follows:

Human Resource (HR)

Human resources (in Telaga subdistrict, for ADD financial management, not all of them have officials who understand financial management procedures in accordance with regent regulation number 1 of 2013. This makes it difficult for the village government to run government, especially in terms of ADD financial management in infrastructure development. the planning side of the ADD budget that has not been properly directed because it still prioritizes village needs not for village infrastructure development. HRM)

Accountability

In implementing the ADD policy in the Telaga sub-district the form of accountability or accountability for ADD management shows that the financial accountability of all villages in the Telaga sub-district is good, including the villages of Bulila, Pilohayanga Barat, and Dulamayo Selatan Village.

Public Participation

In implementing ADD policies in the village se disasters Telaga not all villages involve society in activities and rural development programmes especially the development of ADD-funded infrastructure. Public participation is only an indirect participation, namely through BPD representation through the Museum. Museum of Rural Development Planning (Musrenbangdes).

The impediment to the implementation of rural funding policy (ADD) in improving the implementation of infrastructure development. The policy of allocating rural funds (ADD) has been constrained by the earthquake in its implementation. among other things is data accessibility, government rules, communication and planning synchronization which are described as follows:

Data Accessibility

Access to financial management data, in particular the use of ADD for infrastructure development, makes financial data transparency more open and for decision-making detection. ADD financial management data in villages are limited to access via Siskeudes. But the accessibility of the financial data is only of interest to my developers for decision-making. especially for the Camat, PMDes and the income and finance of the area.

Government regulations

In the management of ADD, physical development is more about infrastructure that is registered as a village asset, not for infrastructure development. Apart from the Regent's regulation, there are no other government regulations in supporting the ADD policy for the village government and its people in infrastructure development so that people understand and are educated about all forms of village government programs.

Communication and Synchronisation Planning

In the Telaga sub-district, the communication and synchronization of the use of ADD have not run well and have become one of the inhibiting factors for implementing ADD policies in village infrastructure development. The implementation of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management in villages throughout Telaga District has experienced several difficulties. among others, the lack of suitability of planning at the village and sub-district levels makes it difficult for the village government to achieve the expected goals. It is proven by the fact that there are still several physical programs and infrastructure in several villages that are still damaged because they have not been touched by the Village.

Fund Allocation (ADD).

This weak communication and synchronization has created a coordination gap between the village government and the sub-district government and the district government regarding ADD management in infrastructure development, so that in the course of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) there will be no doubt about the ability of the village government to implement this policy.

E. CONCLUSION

The evaluation of ADD policy in improving the implementation of SDM infrastructure development, accounting, and public participation are still not optimal in line with its definition. The impediment to ADD policy implementation is in terms of data accessibility, government rules, and communication and planning synchronization. It is suggested that the village government should further optimise ADD policies to improve the quality of village sdm, energy operators, improve public certification, and accountability reports and access through any media. and the village government had to propose an increase in the ADD budget so that rural infrastructure could continue to play a role in improving public security.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis of the results of the research and division, the recommendations can be drawn as follows:

1. The implementation of ADD policies in improving rural infrastructure development is still not optimal. This is seen from the point of view of human resources or ADD management tools that are still minimal experience, education qualifications are still low, lack of training and lack of accurate financial data processing.
2. The factors inhibiting ADD policy in increasing village infrastructure development seen from the aspect of data accessibility can only be known by the community through billboards or banners. Meanwhile, the financial system and its management can only be known by stakeholders.

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