

THE ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION (ADD) PROGRAM IN THE COASTAL AREA AT ARUNGKEKE DISTRICT, JENEPONTO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the village fund allocation program (ADD) in Jeneponto Regency, which began in 2008 until now is still not optimal, this is indicated by the many complaints from village heads and the community that ADD funds are often late and greatly affect the smooth implementation of development programs. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation or implementation of the ADD program in Jeneponto Regency as well as the suitability of the ADD program plan set out in the ADD program implementation guidelines in Jeneponto Regency. The research method used was a survey with a qualitative descriptive approach with a focus on research on village fund allocation (ADD) in the coastal area of Arungkeke Subdistrict, Jeneponto Regency with five indicators namely communication, disposition, resources, and bureaucratic structure and factors the implementation of the program. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the village fund allocation program in an effort to improve governance, development and community empowerment has not gone well in accordance with applicable regulations. The inhibiting factors are the low ability of apparatus resources, limited resources such as limited funds, the quality of village apparatus, lack of information to the community so that the community is less participating in the smooth implementation of village development in the coastal area of Arungkeke District Jeneponto Regency.

Keywords: Implementation, Village Fund Allocation, Village Development.

INTRODUCTION

New guidance for strengthening independence and community empowerment is necessary for the availability of resources for improving community service facilities at the Village level adequately, so the regional government allocates village funds (ADD) in the APBD as a realization of regional government policies allocated each year which is one component namely regional development funds to be used maximally for the interests and smoothness of services to the community in the village in Jeneponto Regency.

Furthermore, village funds are expected to guarantee the smoothness and improvement of the implementation of government and service to the community and the program is expected to foster community participation and mutual cooperation so that every year the government provides assistance to the village government through various development programs, including allocating village funds (ADD) to all Villages in Indonesia (Azlina & Hasan, 2017). ADD is a manifestation of the fulfillment of village rights to carry out their autonomy in order to grow and develop following the growth of the village itself based on

democratization and community participation and genuine autonomy that promotes community empowerment (Lewis, 2015).

Based on the Technical Guidelines for Village Fund Allocation (ADD/K), then since the Fiscal Year 2008 the use of ADD has been regulated, 30% of the amount of ADD received by each village, used for Village Government Operational Costs, Village Consultative Bodies and Institutions Village Community Empowerment. And 70% of the amount of ADD received by each village is used to finance community empowerment activities. But in its implementation the use of ADD is more widely used for the operational interests of the village government. Giving ADD is a stimulant in the form of assistance or an incentive fund to finance and encourage village government programs supported by community self-help in carrying out government activities and community empowerment (Antlöv, et al., 2016).

Based on the description on the background above and supported by the provisional observation that the implementation or implementation of the village fund allocation program (ADD) was considered to be unsuccessful and even in some villages the results were invisible or not on target so some village heads had to deal with law enforcement in connection with the implementation of the ADD program in Jeneponto Regency. Based on these problems, this study aims to describe and analyze the implementation or implementation of the ADD program in Jeneponto Regency and describe and analyze the results achieved in accordance with the ADD program plan set out in the ADD program implementation instructions in Jeneponto Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

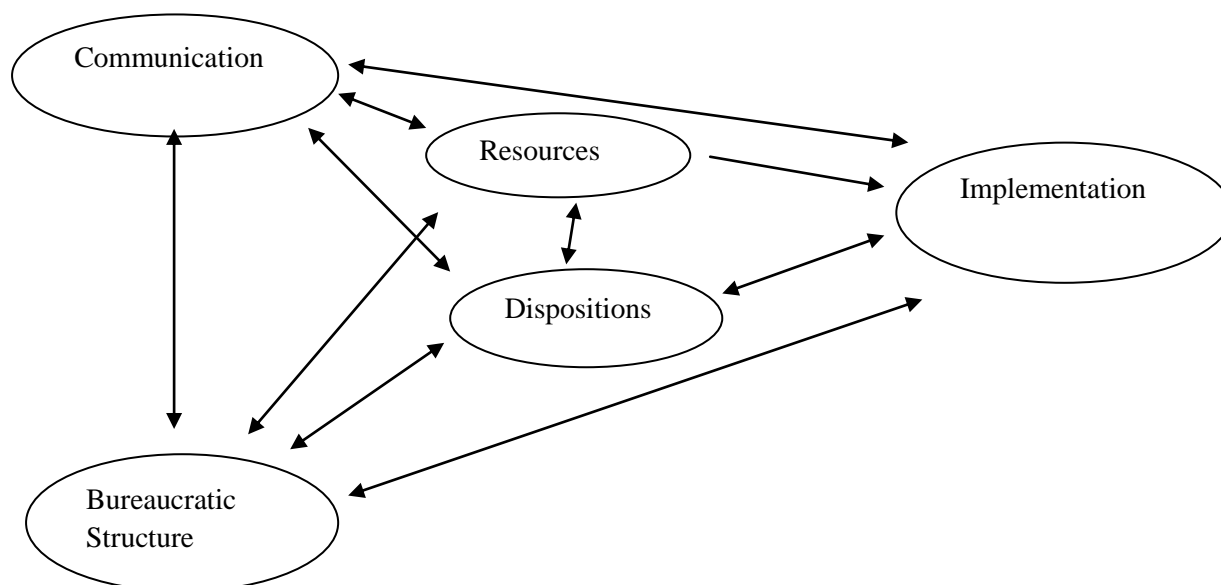
Policy Implementation

In theory, policy implementation is the fourth stage after the agenda setting, formulation and policy adoption carried out by the government in determining or determining public policy is policy implementation. Policy implementation is a step that can be referred to as a step of implementation as well as a step of testing carried out by the government in applying public policies that apply in society in general (Agustino, 2006). At this stage of implementation that determines whether policy objectives can be realized.

Nugroho (2009), explained that policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its objectives, no more and no less. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps available, namely directly implemented in the form of programs or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies. Policy implementation is the actions carried out by individuals, and groups directed at achieving goals and objectives that are a priority in policy decisions (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975).

The implementation study is intended to understand the events and activities that occur after the process of ratifying state policies is carried out, whether it involves efforts to administer it or efforts that have a certain impact on the community or other events, (Sabatier & Mazmanian, 1980: Wahab, 2008).

In the study of policy implementation there are several approaches or models proposed by policy experts, among others. Edward III (1978), which states that there are four variables that greatly determine the success of policy implementation are: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) the attitude of the implementer, (4) the structure of the bureaucracy and the four variables are related to each other as in the following figure:

Figure 1: George C Edward III Implementation Model

Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), stated that the implementation process is an abstraction or performance of a policy embodiment that is basically intentionally done to achieve high policy implementation performance that takes place in various variable relationships (Tahir, 2014). This model presupposes that policy implementation runs linearly from political decisions, implementers and public policy performance. This model explains that policy performance is influenced by several interrelated variables, these variables are: (1) Standards and objectives of policy / size and policy objectives, (2) resources, (3) characteristics of implementing organizations (4) Attitudes of executor (5) Communication between related organizations and implementation activities (6) Social, economic and political environment.

Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that there are six factors that determine the success of the program, namely: (1) Standards and Objectives, (2) Resources (3) Organizational Communication (4) Characteristics of Implementing Agency or bureaucratic structure (5) Attitudes of Implementers (6) Social environment.

Allocation of village funds

Village fund allocation (ADD) is a fund that must be allocated by the district government to the village sourced from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the regional government, which is used for operational and public expenditure and community empowerment costs. The managers are determined by the village head at the village level and there is also a steering team, namely the Head of Village Community Empowerment with the Camat in their respective regions. And the ADD manager at the Village level was determined by the Village Head as the person in charge of the activity and assisted by several people as the implementation team for activities in the Village, including the village treasurer and other officials who are members of a team which is Implementation Team (TPK).

METHODOLOGY

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach with a focus on the implementation of the village fund allocation program (ADD) in the Coastal Area of Arungkeke District, Jeneponto Regency. Data collection was done by first examining secondary data, then proceeding to conduct in-depth interviews with informants who were selected purposively from both the implementing apparatus and from the community groups

who were considered to have the potential to provide information about village fund allocation in Jenepono Regency.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research that the authors did in relation to the implementation of the ADD program in accordance with the focus of this study, namely the standards and objectives to be achieved, resources, communication, bureaucratic structures, implementing attitudes and social environment are:

Understanding of the Implementation Team for the purpose of the ADD program

Based on the results of interviews with the ADD program implementation team, there were still implementing members who did not understand the purpose of the ADD program. Because after being asked to the concerned person what was the purpose of the ADD program he invited the researcher to ask directly to the village head. Likewise, the community is also lacking, even more people who do not know about the ADD program are very minimal. If the ADD program is difficult to implement properly, it can be concluded because of the ignorance of the community regarding the ADD program.

Communication

The ADD program always needs to be communicated by the executor to the community so that the community can understand the meaning and importance of the ADD program in order to increase development in the Village. The government's efforts to improve development which are expected to improve the welfare of the community are characterized by increasing ADD over the past 3 years, namely IDR. 300 million in 2015, IDR. 400 million in 2016 and IDR. 600 million in 2017.

In the use of ADD, it is divided into 2 parts: (1) For the operation of the Village Government by 30% (thirty percent), and (2) 70% (seventy percent) funds for 70 each village are used for governance activities, development and community empowerment. Based on the results of the interview, the communication between the village officials or the implementing party and the community in relation to the implementation of the ADD program has not been optimally established so that the information from above that should arrive at the community is not as expected so that the community is not aware of the ADD program in their village.

Resources

The resources referred to here are apparatus resources, facilities and funds available. From the interview results, it can be concluded that the allocation of village funds which each year has increased is still considered less when compared to needs. And the level of education in village officials also generally only reaches high school and welfare benefits as village officials are also insufficient.

Disposition (implementing attitude)

From the interview results, it can be concluded that the attitude of the implementers at the village level in the implementation of the ADD program is good, but with inadequate living needs, many village officials take care of other work so that there is additional income to meet their needs. So far, those who are diligent in entering the office and going to the field are the Village Head.

Bureaucratic Structure

In relation to the bureaucratic structure that must be passed in the disbursement process until the ADD responsibility is still said to be complicated and complicated. Disbursement of ADD must have a disposition of sub-district heads, heads of government and heads of community empowerment and some institutions that must be passed to verify documents are long enough to cause the disbursement process to be late, not to mention if the officials leave the area.

Social, economic and political environment

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the informants above, it can be concluded that the community can actually support every government program, but with inadequate economic conditions of the community it affects the level of community participation. This can be exacerbated by the presence of political factors, for example there is the election of leaders such as regents and village heads can influence the implementation of ADD in Jeneponto Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous description, it was concluded that the implementation of the village fund program in an effort to improve governance, development and community empowerment had not gone well in accordance with applicable regulations. The inhibiting factors are the low ability of apparatus resources, limited resources such as limited funds, the quality of village apparatus, lack of information to the community so that the community is less participating in the smooth implementation of village development in the coastal area of Arungkeke District Jeneponto Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the dissemination and communication of village officials to the community so that the community can understand the meaning and importance of the ADD program for village development and improve the welfare of village apparatus so that they can focus on implementing tasks and involve the community in various development programs in the coastal area of Arungkeke District Jeneponto Regency.

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