

Implementation of Village Fund Management Policy on Community Empowerment in Cokrodiningratan Village, Yogyakarta City

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ABSTRACT

The urban village Fund is channeled to the subdistrict and delegated to the urban village for the urban village's local infrastructure and community empowerment sector. The object of this research was carried out in the Cokrodiningratan urban village, Yogyakarta City using descriptive qualitative methods. The results of the research on the implementation of the policy on managing funds from Permendagri number 130 of 2018 in Cokrodiningratan Village in 2019 were generally good, in managing urban village funds the government of Cokrodinigratan and community institutions could provide public understanding to adjust to the budget ceiling following regulations, needs, and regional potential. In the community empowerment sector, the supporting and inhibiting factors are from the target group of policies and urban village funds which causes the outcomes of programs and policies to be not optimal.

INTRODUCTING

This study discusses the implementation of village fund management policies for the community empowerment sector, the focus of this research is the Domestic Regulation (Permendagri) Number 130 of 2018 concerning Village Infrastructure Development Activities and Village Community Empowerment Activities which discuss the management of Kelurahan funds for government infrastructure development. and improving the quality of life of the village community. The locus of this research is Cokrodiningratan Village, Jetis District, Yogyakarta City. Kelurahan is the smallest government unit that directly deals with the community. The Lurah is the party who becomes the leader as the Regency/City regional apparatus within the working area of the Subdistrict which is regulated in Law Number 73 of 2005 concerning Kelurahan. This is clarified in Law number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government and Law number 17 of 2018 concerning sub-districts which are in accordance with the objectives of holding the principle of decentralization, which can be determined from the involvement of village government officials and the community in planning and implementing the development.

There are matters relating to the existence of costs and funding for both physical and non-physical development in the administration of government at the Kelurahan level. Meanwhile, financial sources from the Kelurahan are obtained from several sources, where in Government Regulation number 73 of 2005 it is stated that regional finances come from (1) Regency/Municipal APBD which is allocated as other regional apparatus; (2) Government assistance, Provincial government, Regency/City government, and third party assistance; (3) Other legal and non-binding sources, especially in 2019 the Government of Indonesia has allocated Rp 3 Trillion in the 2019 APBN which is included in the Additional DAU to assist the growth and development of Kelurahan. In addition, referring to Government Regulation number 17 of 2018 concerning Sub-districts, the financial sources of the Village come from the Regency/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, while the Village funds in question are funds that are planned for the development and development of the Village in the Village infrastructure development sector, and



community empowerment, as well as community economic stimulation (Aida, Zahara, 2018). Thus, the sub-district budget allocation as the budget implementer is to be used in accordance with the needs and provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, which are included in the existing sub-district budget.

With the existence of Village funds which are guided by Government Regulation number 17 of 2018, where in article 30 it is stated that Village funds are intended for the development of Village facilities and infrastructure as well as community empowerment efforts in the Kelurahan area and followed up with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 130 of 2018, then the budget allocation This will later be handed over to the Lurah who has the position of power of attorney in the use of the Village budget. The budget for each region in question is derived from the regional budget of the city that does not have a village at least 5% of the APBD which has previously been deducted from special allocation funds, as well as the Additional DAU that has been determined according to the applicable laws. In addition to the existing laws and regulations, the central government makes efforts for supervision and guidance in the development of urban villages, both physical and non-physical. The central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs has implemented a program called the Village and Urban Village Evaluation Competition which has a legal basis, namely Permendagri Number 81 of 2018, where this activity will be very helpful in stimulating the development of villages and sub-districts as the smallest unit in government in Indonesia. Cokrodingratan Village is one of 3 (three) Villages in Jetis District, Yogyakarta City, where Cokrodingratan Village is a Village that has the widest area between the two other Villages in Jetis District, namely Bumijo and Gowongan Villages with an area of 0.66 Km² with The second largest population after Bumijo Village, which is 8,871 people. Cokrodingratan sub-district is a sub-district where most of the population works in the service and trade sector, this is motivated by the geographical location of the related kelurahan, namely in the city of Yogyakarta. In the results of data collection from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Yogyakarta City, Cokrodingratan Village is a village that has a fairly good economic level among the other two villages, this can be seen from the number of prosperous families included in the Prosperous Family (KS) III+ level (Yogyakarta City, 2020).

In the public policy cycle, there is a public policy implementation model where there is a statement about the public policy implementation model is a political process and an administrative process (Grindle, 1986). It is illustrated in this model that policy implementation is related to the decision-making process of the various actors involved. Later, the output of the policy is determined in the form of program materials that have been achieved or through the interaction of decision makers related to the administrative political context. The political process can be seen in the decision-making process where various policy actors have been involved, while the administrative process can be researched at a certain program level (Grindle, 1986). Grindle (1986) further explained that there are two main variables that affect the success of implementation, these variables are the content of the policy (content of policy) and the implementation environment (context of implementation), both variables include several things. In the policy content variables include the target group or target groups in the form of individuals or groups that can elicit reactions in the form of satisfaction or loss that will cause resistance, the benefits obtained by the targets in the form of collective and indirect benefits, the extent to which the targets to be achieved are related to behavior change. goals that are affected by the benefits and the time the goals are achieved.

The policy content variable also includes the accuracy of the existing program related to the position of decision makers and who the implementors are involved in in detail. This relates to the activities and responsibilities in implementing the program, as well as whether or not a resource is adequate in implementing the program from a policy. The policy environment variables include how the position, power and strategy of the actors involved in implementation, the characteristics of the institutions and regimes that are in power at the time of policy implementation to how responsiveness or responsiveness of the target group is in the form of participation and support for the implementation of the program. The implementation model above shows that there are two main variables that can influence how the process of implementing a policy is, in the two variables between the content of the policy and the environment of policy implementation including the actors involved who have an influence in the implementation process. This model implies that the direction of policy implementation is still in contact with conflicts of interest and the circumstances of the object of the policy, including the implementation of the Village Fund Management policy. Thus, it is interesting to know how to implement the policy for managing the allocation of village funds for the community empowerment sector in Cokrodingratan Village. Therefore, if the existing data shows that the level of community welfare in the Kelurahan is

quite high, considering that the Village Fund Allocation target is intended for two main sectors, namely physical development or Kelurahan infrastructure facilities and community empowerment in the Kelurahan in accordance with PP number 17 of the year. 2018 concerning Sub-districts and followed up with Permendagri number 130 of 2018 concerning Village Infrastructure Development Activities and Community Empowerment in Kelurahan.

METHOD

Before This study uses a qualitative research approach to try to describe, systematically, factually, and accurately describe the facts and nature and the relationship between the phenomena studied (Nazir, 1998). This qualitative research tries to focus on digging up actual information and facts regarding the implementation of public policy on managing village funds for community empowerment in Cokrodiningratan Village, Yogyakarta city in 2019 along with the factors that support and/or hinder the implementation process. In this study, there are two sources of data used, including 1) Primary data, which is data obtained directly through data collection techniques obtained from informants or can be referred to as sources in the field according to the findings and facts. Primary data is obtained through data collection techniques, namely using interviews with sources who enter into research problems, in addition to conducting interviews with primary data, researchers can get through documentation of things that are included in the object of research in order to obtain accurate evidence and can strengthen the facts obtained by researchers in the field. While secondary data include internal secondary data that the researcher obtained in the form of documents or evidence originating from the agency or party who became the object of the resource person such as monograph and/or demographic data in Cokrodiningratan Village, reports on the use of Cokrodiningratan Village funds, documents from the Village Musrembang results, as well as the decision of the village head regarding the management of Kelurahan funds in 2019. The second secondary data is external secondary data obtained from outside the object of research such as previous studies and from institutions or agencies outside the object of research. Data collection techniques in this study were interviews, observations, and documentation with data analysis techniques using Miles and Huberman analysis techniques consisting of data reduction, data presentation with descriptive models and conclusions or verifications that were strengthened by the results and research data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The policy implementation process is still a space for policy implementation actors in conflicts of interest, in addition to achieving the common goals of the policy. If you look at previous research that focuses on policy implementation efforts, this study discusses how the results of policy implementation are seen from the two main variables that are supporting or hindering factors in the implementation of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 130 of 2018. There are several studies that discuss almost the same topic, including a study entitled Management of Village Budget Allocations (AAK) for Community Empowerment in Samangraya Village, Citangkil District, Cilegon City in 2015 (Siti, 2017) where the results of this research are there are problems related to needs The village is not in accordance with the policy because the management of AAK involves the community in planning and implementing budget management. Management cannot be maximized because there are problems with the amount of funds falling and people who are demotivated in the implementation of development. The difference with this research is that there is a conflict of interest and the needs of the target group determine how the process of implementing the Village fund policy will be. There is another study entitled Management of Village Budget Allocations for Infrastructure Development in Bunulrejo Village, Blimbing District, Malang City, East Java Province, 2017-2018 Fiscal Year (Lestari, 2019) where the results of the study stated that there were several problems caused by not meeting the target, the vision, mission and policy targets, the absence of efforts to meet the aspirations of the community and not seeing the conditions that occur in the environment around the community, the difference from this research is regarding In addition to infrastructure facilities, village fund management policies include community empowerment related to improving people's living standards in research. The focus of this research is related to the implementation of village fund management policies, so it is necessary to use a theoretical basis related to policy implementation where the theory used is the policy implementation model proposed by Merilee S. Grindle which suggests that policy implementation cannot be separated from the conflict of interest of the actors involved in the implementation. the policy. In the policy implementation model proposed by Grindle, policy implementation is influenced by two major variables, namely the content of the policy and the policy environment, explaining that the success of policy implementation can be influenced by

two major variables, namely the content of the policy (content of policy) and the policy implementation environment (context of implementation) which includes several factors. The policy content variables include factors such as: (1) the target group can be an individual or a group that can cause a reaction in the form of satisfaction or loss that will cause a resistance; (2) types of benefits obtained by the target group in the form of collective or separate benefits where policies that have collective benefits are easier to implement; (3) the scope of changes desired by the policy, which involves changes in the behavior of the beneficiary parties by being influenced by benefits or time to achieve policy objectives; (4) The accuracy of a program related to the position of decision makers related to organizational positions structurally; (5) whether a policy has mentioned the implementor in detail, which relates to the expertise, activities and responsibilities of program implementers; (6) the availability of adequate resources to support a program (Grindle, 1980).

The year 2019 was the first year in which the Government of Indonesia allocated a budget of Rp. 3 trillion from the Supplementary DAU from the APBN to assist development in the Kelurahan area in order to accelerate the improvement of the living standards of the Kelurahan community with two activity sectors, namely the development of local Kelurahan infrastructure facilities and community empowerment as stated in the Regulations. Government Number 17 of 2018 concerning Districts. In an effort to follow up the Government Regulation, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 130 of 2018 has been promulgated concerning Village Local Facilities and Infrastructure Development Activities and Village Community Empowerment, which in the Permendagri mentions activities and programs in both sectors that can be implemented using Village funds and their implementors.

Based on the results of the study, the Kelurahan funds are not only sourced from the Additional DAU originating from the 2019 APBN. Cokrodingratan Village, in this case, prior to the DAU. Additional sources of Kelurahan income came from the Yogyakarta City Government which was budgeted in the City APBD which was included in the Subdistrict budget in the Kelurahan budget section where the total of these funding sources was approximately Rp. 1 billion. in 2019 there were still grant funds earmarked for community activities where this was managed by the Cokrodingratan Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMK). It can be seen in Article 5 of Permendagri Number 130 of 2018 that community empowerment activity programs can be in the form of activities related to public health services, education and culture, development of micro and medium enterprises, management of community institutions, peace, public order, protection to community preparedness. With the guidance from these regulations and looking at the community empowerment programs that have been realized in Cokrodingratan Village, it can be seen that Cokrodingratan Village implements empowerment programs as mandated in Article 5 of Permendagri Number 130 of 2018. Based on the results of the study, the implementation of village fund management policies in Cokrodingratan Village on the community empowerment sector can be seen using 9 factors from two policy content variables and policy environment variables which can be an indicator of whether the policy implementation is successfully implemented in Cokrodingratan Village.

In the policy content variable, the first factor is the target group, namely the Cokrodingratan Village community giving a fairly positive reaction to the Village fund management policy, especially in the community empowerment sector. Although there is still a reaction of dissatisfaction where the community regrets the existence of this policy because according to the community in previous years the management of Kelurahan funds could provide an opportunity to create an activity program without being too tied to a policy, especially in the 2019 fiscal year the community proposed more physical development than empowerment activities. the community, but related to that, both the LPMK community institution and the Cokrodingratan Village government institution carried out socialization and understanding to the community regarding the flow of activity planning in accordance with the policy and in accordance with the potential and priority scale of the Cokrodoningratan Village so as to cause a positive reaction from the community.

The second factor, the type of benefits obtained where this factor is based on Cokrodingratan Village, these factors can be implemented properly, indicated by the existence of Village funds that can be useful for procuring programs or activities that can affect the standard of living of the Cokrodingratan Village community, both from the Kelurahan using DAU In addition, empowerment activities have been carried out in the form of training on catfish cultivation and vegetable crops where the training includes education services and micro-enterprise development, there is a kesi workshop which is included in

public health services. Apart from that, LPMK Cokrodiningratan using stimulant funds has also realized many non-physical empowerment activities and programs in the form of training such as training on making dents, managing community reading parks which include educational and cultural service activities, strengthening institutions both social institutions, family partner institutions, namely PKK, LPMK workshops, Pre-Musrebang and Village institutional strengthening which includes community institutional activities up to drug counseling and interventions for the poor, elderly, and disabled which are activities for peace and community protection in accordance with the types of activities described in Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 130 of 2018.

The third factor is the scope of changes where the implementation of the Village fund policy in the community empowerment sector in Cokrodiningratan Village can be implemented quite well. The Cokrodiningratan Village community can participate in planning activities up to the implementation of activities, although in planning there are still disagreements in opinions and proposals because the community still bases proposals based on desires not needs but with socialization provided by Kelurahan officials and community institutions who try to integrate community proposals with policies, potentials and priority scales can have an effect on the community in the form of understanding, this is also proven based on data on the poor population in Cokrodiningratan Village which decreased from 2018 to the end of 2019. In this case the Cokrodiningratan Village, LPMK as community representatives, community institutions, namely the RT RW management, to the Jetis District which is administrative in nature, where these institutions in implementing village fund management policies are carrying out regulations and policies as instructed by the local government. , because the Permendagri is a general guideline in the City of Yogyakarta area, it needs to be adjusted to the potential of the region, it is necessary to harmonize with the conditions of the Yogyakarta City area where in 2019 there is still no Mayor Regulation concerning the management of Village funds so that in the management of Village funds only adjust to the Regional regulations, the vision and mission of the Regional Head up to the potential of the region in this case is Cokrodiningratan Village.

In relation to the implementer of the Permendagri policy in Cokrodiningratan Village, there are problems related to the limitations of personnel who can support the management of Village funds, especially in the technical field within the scope of the Cokrodiningratan Village management, while within the scope of LPMK in terms of personnel, it can be fulfilled by utilizing each member in the existing section. on the organizational structure of the Cokrodiningratan LPMK starting from planning to the realization of the empowerment program in accordance with the section that oversees the activity or program. The factor of availability of adequate resources where in the implementation of Permendagri Number 130 in the management of Village funds in the community empowerment sector of Cokrodiningratan Village as well as the implementor factors involved, the resources owned by the Cokrodiningratan Village government institution have not been maximized due to a shortage of related personnel in technical terms, this is because there is not enough time available because Permendagri Number 130 was ratified in early 2019 so that the Cokrodiningratan Village as the implementor and the Lurah as KPA have not been able to maximize the procurement of personnel in managing Village funds, besides that there is still a need for adjustments to Regional Regulations plus there are no derivatives from Permendagri such as Perwali related to the management of Kelurahan funds which can be used as guidelines in accordance with the potential of the region and Kelurahan, especially in the community empowerment sector.

Furthermore, in the policy environment variables regarding the position, power and strategy of actors involved in implementing village fund management policies for the community empowerment sector in Cokrodiningratan Village, there is a conflict caused by a gap or gap regarding the interests of the community where the proposals given are still based on the wishes and desires of the community. This causes proposals that are not in accordance with other regulations and policies regarding the availability of funds, the vision and mission of the region and regional leaders, in this case the Mayor of Yogyakarta City, as well as the strategic plan for urban development. The second factor relates to the characteristics of the institutions and regimes in power, which based on the results of the research, these factors can be implemented properly because in Cokrodiningratan Village government institutions, namely the Cokrodiningratan Village Apparatus and the Jetis District, seek to facilitate the community in planning the management of Village funds with the aim that the community participates. participate in program planning in accordance with regional potential, and regulations that have been determined related to the management of village funds. The last factor regarding the responsiveness of the target

group which in this case is the Cokrodiningratan Village community, the implementation of Permendagri Number 130 can be implemented properly, this is because it sees the responsiveness of the Cokrodiningratan Village community in terms of managing Village funds, especially in the community empowerment sector. Where the community starting from the program planning stage has high enthusiasm in participating in the form of program proposals or activities and understands the planning flow in accordance with the policies that have been socialized by the Cokrodiningratan Village government agency and also the LPMK community institution.

The Village Community as a supporting factor is related as a potential or strength in the implementation of village fund management policies and also the realization of community empowerment programs or activities in Cokrodiningratan Village. This is related to the existence of community cadres who sit in the management of social institutions such as LPMK, PKK, RT, RW, Karang Taruna where this part of the community plays a role as a carrying capacity in planning and program realization, namely strengthening family partner institutions, Kelurahan institutions, Pre Musrebang, and also the LPMK workshop where these activities are needed for debriefing and training from existing institutions in Cokrodiningratan Village.

Furthermore, the condition of the community that requires a briefing and training to improve their standard of living that can encourage the community to play an active role in planning the budgeting of community empowerment programs in the form of ideas and proposals in accordance with applicable rules and policies is also part of the supporting factors for managing village funds in the community empowerment sector. Cokrodiningratan. With this background, it is a supporting factor for holding several activities that can improve people's living standards, such as training on catfish cultivation, training in vegetable cultivation, training in making dents, training in reading garden management, as well as assistance or intervention for the people of Cokrodiningratan Village with certain criteria such as holders. KMS, which is included in the elderly, and disability.

The community of Cokrodiningratan Village can also be an inhibiting factor in the implementation of village fund management policies and the results of the community empowerment program are less than optimal. This is because there are still gaps or differences of opinion that occur at the time of planning and budgeting activities because the community is still oriented to the desires not the needs of the community so there needs to be an effort to harmonize opinions. In addition, after empowerment activities such as training and workshops where these activities and programs are aimed at improving people's living standards cannot be carried out optimally because of the attitude of some of the people themselves who are participants in the community empowerment program, they tend to only attend formal training, this causes the effect of holding programs such as training and workshops are not optimal.

CONCLUSION

Community empowerment activities are described in Permendagri Number 130 of 2018 which are divided into 6 types of activities such as health services, education and culture, development of micro, small and medium enterprises, activities of community institutions to activities related to peace, order and community preparedness. Based on the results of the research and discussion, there are community empowerment activities that have been realized in 2019 where the activities that have been carried out include most of the activities described in the Permendagri, based on the results of the research and discussion it can be seen from the 6 types of activities mandated there are 5 types of activities that are realized by Kelurahan Cokodiningratan with good outputs seen from the suitability of plans and budgets as well as enthusiasm from the target group of activities, this indicates the implementation of Permendagri policy number 130 of 2018 in managing Village funds in Cokrodiningratan Village in the community empowerment sector, it can be concluded that it has been implemented properly, this is reviewed based on 9 factors contained in the policy content variable and the policy environment variable based on the implementation model proposed by Merilee S. Grindle where almost all indicators or fa The factors that influence policy implementation in the theory of the policy implementation model can be concluded that it can be realized properly. The supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of village fund management policies in the community empowerment sector up to the implementation of community empowerment activities in accordance with the mandate of Permendagri Number 130 of 2018 are from the community itself as the policy target group to the program carried out by the Cokrodiningratan Village, where the community becomes The supporting factors are related from planning to the

realization of activities that support and have high enthusiasm for participating in the programs being run, but if you look at the scope of the desired changes according to the targets of policies and empowerment programs, namely improving people's living standards, the targets of policies and programs are actually a factor. The obstacle is related to the output that is not optimal due to the attitude of the people who take part in empowerment programs or activities as a formality so that the outcomes of the program cannot be achieved. The maximum is related to the community's efforts in implementing the knowledge gained from the community empowerment activity program.

To overcome the discrepancy between the proposals submitted by the community and regulations related to the management of Kelurahan funds, it is necessary to increase the socialization carried out by the Cokrodiningratan Village government institutions, in addition to socialization carried out by gathering community representatives or community leaders and community institutions, can disseminate socialization materials related to regulations related to the management of Kelurahan funds for the current or future fiscal year. These materials can use social media from the Kelurahan such as the Kelurahan website, social media such as Facebook pages, Instagram and via messaging applications such as WhatsApp or other applications that are used by the Kelurahan to always coordinate with community leaders who can be forwarded to the community. Regarding the lack of personnel in terms of managing Village funds, especially in technical matters such as administration in budget execution, they can appoint or form a team that is part of the Cokrodiningratan Village office apparatus, can be structural officials or Assistance Personnel (Naban) or Technical Personnel and also cooperate with Cokrodiningratan Village stakeholders. such as community leaders and community institutions that meet the requirements of the Regional Head or applicable regulations. Regarding the uncooperative attitude of the community after activities or community empowerment programs that cause the outcomes of the program not to be optimal, government institutions and community institutions to community leaders can work together in improving community discipline, in budgeting it is necessary to look at the potential of the environment and society to trends that are currently popular according to the interests of the community and applicable regulations, so that the community can take advantage of these opportunities which can increase the community's efforts in undergoing the program to practicing empowerment programs or activities that have been implemented.

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