

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VILLAGE FUND POLICY ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Aep Saepudin¹, Muhammad Yusuf²

e-mail : aepsaepudin@stiabandung.ac.id¹, muhammadyusuf@stiabandung.ac.id²

STIA Bandung^{1 2}

Correspondence Author : : aepsaepudin@stiabandung.ac.id

Abstract : The Effectiveness of Village Fund Policy on Infrastructure Development in Baleendah Village, Bandung Regency. This study aims to find out how effective village fund policies are in infrastructure development. This study uses a phenomenological approach with an interpretive paradigm as the research umbrella, namely an approach that describes the conditions or object of research as it happened. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of village funds in infrastructure development in Baleendah Village is considered appropriate. The results obtained are the right implementation, the right target, the right policy and the right environment. With the existence of a village fund policy, the Baleendah community has received and enjoyed the benefits, namely the access of the Baleendah community in everyday life is easier, the implementation is precise, that the village government of Baleendah has carried out good cooperation with the community, the city/South Bandung regency government and the private sector. Right on target, that the development carried out is in accordance with the target in the APBDes. Environmentally appropriate, that the coordination carried out by the Baleendah Village government with the community and the South Bandung city/regency government has been good, and in the external environment the mass media policy has provided information regarding developments in Rompu Village.

Keywords : Village fund policy effectiveness, infrastructure development

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is one of the important things which is the main problem in Indonesia, especially in rural areas. Village communities, especially in remote areas, have very little development because there is no attention from the government. Talking about village development, it is certainly inseparable from the existence of village funds or finance. With the infrastructure development right in a village can add to the community's desire to be more advanced and be able to compete with other villages in order to become the best village in the eyes of the country. In this case, there is a need for government intervention and also an intelligent village head in issuing policies regarding the

expenditure of village funds.

Judging from the current phenomenon regarding village funds, there is an assumption that village funds are widely misused in terms of allocation. This can also be seen from various newspapers, television, radio, and even other media such as the internet. To anticipate this, we must be wise in analyzing news that is true in an area. Recently, there has been a lively discussion on social media about village funds used by village officials for weddings, causing many people to be provoked by this news. The community asked the authorities to thoroughly investigate this problem because for them the funds in the village were not privately owned but were used for the benefit of the village community and the common interest of developing the village.

This is in line with the government passing law number 6 of 2014 concerning village funds. This law regulates the authority for the village government to carry out government affairs and the interests of the local community within the system of government of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. This law explains that villages are given the opportunity to improve their own villages, in this case infrastructure development so that village communities can be more prosperous and advanced. "With village funds, at least infrastructure development must be more nominalized so that it can help village communities with minimal development, but it would be nice to also pay attention to creative economic development, such as coaching farmers" Fhatimatuz Zehroil Batul (2018).

Not only is the government's attention to villages increasing day by day, but there are certainly villages that are still lacking in development, this makes village people indifferent and lack the initiative to build their villages to develop and prosper. If village development continues to be neglected, it will make the community less participatory in terms of development, they will be indifferent and don't want to do anything. If this continues, development will not only be ineffective, but development targets will not be achieved. As can be seen from the conditions above, he is inseparable from the number 1 person in a village, but he is also used as a role model by his citizens. Leaders must reflect good attitudes and morals and even ethics. Most village people follow the morals of the village head in leading and carrying out village tasks correctly and on target. So the running of a village is seen from its leader, if the leader is smart in overseeing his apparatus in carrying out village tasks then the village will develop and the community will also prosper.

It is located in one of the villages in South Bandung, namely Baleendah Village, Bandung Regency. The village is a village that has a majority population of farmers. Seen from the point of view of the intelligent community, the leadership role of the village head in a village has a village budget and he and other village officials allocate village funds for infrastructure development in the village. With village funds there are greater opportunities for development in this case to fulfill wishes

Public. Even though in other villages, infrastructure development may not be their main desire or need, in particular the people of Baleendah Village are more focused on physical development, because it will open up more jobs, for example physical development, namely drainage, concrete rebates, hardening of farm roads. "The government budget given to villages is essentially used to increase community development and empowerment. These funds must be used properly according to the needs of each village both in terms of development and empowerment" Siti Zaki (2019).

So with the development of infrastructure in the village, it will become one of the livelihoods of the village community because it will open up many job opportunities because it can also empower local communities to become more prosperous. Of the 100% village fund allocation policy, 70% is for infrastructure development and 30% is for empowering village communities, for example from empowering village communities in Baleendah Village, namely BUMDES and group training for the community. The impact that is felt directly by the community is the issuance of a village policy on focusing more on infrastructure development to help the community more, for example in terms of concrete rebates, can make it easier for farmers to access roads easily. This policy is in line with the desire of the community to focus more on physical development so that it can be beneficial and create many job opportunities. This can make the community a prosperous village community and can build their village into a village that is in accordance with the expectations of every village community. This is in accordance with the policy of the South Bandung regional government regarding the proper use of village funds according to the needs of each region/village in terms of infrastructure development and community empowerment. In this policy the government gives freedom to villages to determine their own villages with the funds that have been given to be used as well as possible so that they are right on target. From the results of the interviews I got that the village head did not focus too much on village funds on community empowerment because the people in Baleendah Village were still lacking the mentality to make something that could generate income. The village head had summoned speakers several times to provide training for the people there, but at first they were well received but after that they didn't carry it out anymore. This is what prompted the village head to focus more on infrastructure development compared to community empowerment. In this village, the village head is ready to allocate all village funds for community empowerment if the people really want to make a product that they can make income other than agricultural products. But unfortunately the villagers there lack the mentality to be able to make that happen.

Management of village fund allocations in increasing non-physical development is also necessary in a village, however, people who still lack participation in this matter are more concerned with personal matters than having to participate in developing their village" Sholihatul Fitri (2019). Apart from allocating the village head, he also issues policies that can expedite all the affairs of the village community, such as policies that must be flexible, meaning wherever and whenever he will serve the community, if indeed he can still be served, such as in the case of file signatures. And also service must be fast in order any urgent business can be done as soon as possible without wasting any more time.

The final results expected in this study with the proper use of village funds can increase regional development both in the physical and non-physical fields. From a physical perspective it includes the construction of village facilities such as making concrete rebates, asphalt farming, drainage and prayer rooms and from a non-physical aspect it includes empowering village communities such as village-owned enterprises and training for farmers. Related to this, an interesting problem arises to be discussed and studied more deeply regarding the effectiveness of village fund policies for infrastructure development. Therefore, this study observes the process of using village funds that has been carried out so far, whether it is in accordance with existing procedures and has an influence on infrastructure development. Where the allocation of village funds is the main

thing in supporting village development in improving the welfare of the people in Rompu village. The goal to be achieved in this study is to describe the effectiveness of village fund policies on infrastructure development in Baleendah Village, Bandung Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Village

The village is a legal community unit that has an original structure based on special origin rights. The basis of thought in regard to village governance is diversity, participation, autonomy, democracy and community empowerment. Law number 6 of 2014 concerning village administration regarding villages are villages and traditional villages or what are referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as villages, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, rights of origin, traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

2.2. Allocation of village funds

One of the village incomes received by the village, namely APBdesa, is in the form of allocation of village funds sourced from central and regional financial balancing funds and transferred through the head of village financial affairs. With the allocation of village funds, village needs will be met in terms of infrastructure development and other matters. In accordance with government regulation number 43 of 2014 concerning villages, where the implementation of village government affairs is funded from the village budget and village government assistance.

2.3. Effectiveness

Effectiveness basically comes from the word effect and is used in this term as a causal relationship. Effectiveness can be seen as a cause of other variables. Effectiveness means that the goals that have been planned before can be achieved because of the activity process. According to James L. Gibson in Harbani Pasolon (2008), effectiveness is the achievement of goals from joint efforts. Effectiveness is an important element to achieve the goals or objectives that have been determined in every organization, activity or program. It is called effective if the goals or objectives are achieved as determined.

2.4. Development

Dynamically, development is an orientation and an endless business activity. The development process is a socio-economic change. Development so that it can become a process that moves forward or its own power depends on humans and their social structure. Development can also increase the economic rate of both a country and a region/village. This can change every existing structure in the economy. The explanation above is in accordance with what was put forward by Subandi (2011), the development process requires economic growth followed by changes in changes in economic structure, from agriculture to industry or services, institutional changes, both through regulations and institutional reforms. Planning development is felt more as a more rational and orderly effort for the development of an undeveloped or undeveloped society. According to Easton (2016) development is an effort to increase the standard of living and realize the potential that exists systematically.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based on from research problems, researchers feel that qualitative research methods with phenomenological interpretive approaches will help researchers more to find answers to the formulation of the problem. The qualitative approach used in this study has implications for a phenomenological interpretive approach, the mechanism of which is consistently carried out from data management to making conclusions, not using mathematical and statistical calculations or management, but rather emphasizing interpretive studies or descriptive analysis. This study uses a phenomenological approach with an interpretive paradigm as the research umbrella, namely an approach that describes the conditions or object of research as it happened. The research location was conducted in Baleendah Village, Bandung Regency.

Qualitative research with the phenomenological method is based on philosophy, in which the researcher tries to formulate a question which is then analyzed based on the question of the participant's perception of the phenomenon being studied. The source of data in this study is primary data, which is data obtained directly from the field or place of research without any intermediaries. Researchers who go directly to the field to see and review the circumstances and conditions that occur directly in Baleendah Village, Bandung Regency. And secondary data is data taken from various sources such as diaries, personal letters, to official documents. Secondary data was also obtained from a second source, in this case the researcher also took data from important existing documents to strengthen the research. The document in question is in the form of a file in the form of an old file and has been re-emerged to be examined and used as evidence for research. In this data collection technique, researchers used 3 techniques, namely interviews, observation, documentation. The data analysis technique in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis technique with the method of providing information in written form, namely analyzing data by describing or describes the data that has been collected and presents it in the form of written text so that conclusions can be drawn about the problem under study.

4. RESEARCH RESULT

Village funds are funds sourced from the APBN which are intended for villages annually. The funds are used for village development in order to achieve national development. Each year, villages receive Village Funds of up to 1 (one billion). In use, 30% of the Village Fund is used for operations while the remaining 70% is used for development. Village Funds are considered effective if the funds are used in accordance with the objectives of the Village Fund policy itself. The Village Fund exists to realize developments in the Village. Based on research conducted on the Effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy on Infrastructure Development in Baleendah Village, Bandung Regency, some information was found that was able to explain how the Effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy was on Infrastructure Development in the Village. To measure effectiveness in this study, researchers took several indicators from Matlan's opinion (2008). In obtaining information, researchers use several aspects to be studied, namely: the right policy, the right target, the right executor, and the right environment.

6.1. Right Policy

Appropriate policy in a policy effectiveness can be interpreted as a benchmark for how a policy is assessed whether it is really necessary for the public (community) or not. As is the case with government policy in passing laws related to village funds. The policy can solve existing problems. Thus the existence of government policies related to village funds is measured by the accuracy of the policy, so village funds are policies that are considered appropriate. This is evidenced by the changes that have occurred in Rompu Village, the development that has begun to be intensified can already be felt and enjoyed by the people of Rompu Village, so that certain accesses needed by the community can be easily obtained.

In addition, village funds can provide development changes for the people of Rompu Village, village funds are considered appropriate because village funds are basically policies under direct authority by the village ministry or KEMENDES. Lagging development and transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia, where the Ministry of Health is the highest Indonesian government in charge of village and rural area development affairs, empowering rural communities, accelerating the development of underdeveloped areas and transmigration. There is a government effort through government number 60 of 2014 concerning village funds originating from the state revenue and expenditure budget which aims to realize national development, an independent nation and can meet the needs of the community itself.

6.2. Exact Implementation

The second indicator in looking at the effectiveness of a policy is to see whether the implementation is correct or not. The accuracy of implementation can be interpreted as how the cooperation is carried out by several parties. The party consists of the government, private sector and the community, the meaning is that it is implementer.

Policy is not only from government institutions, the accuracy of its implementation involves these three parties.

In terms of the accuracy of implementation, the village fund policy implementers are divided into their respective duties and functions in the field of development, although the purpose of village funds is to realize development, development here is not only interpreted as infrastructure development, this development consists of infrastructure development and community empowerment. Infrastructure development is development in a physical form that helps and facilitates access for the community in their daily activities, while community empowerment is how village communities can be nurtured and developed so as to create independent individuals and communities. Infrastructure development in the form of physical development through roads, drainage, concrete rebates, asphalt farming, construction of mosques, construction of bridges and other things needed by the community. Meanwhile, community empowerment is in the form of socialization counseling, learning certain topics that can be applied by the community in their daily lives. So that in the accuracy of its implementation, the implementor of village funds is measured by how the cooperation between the village government, the private sector and the community is.

6.3. Right on target

The third aspect is target accuracy. Target is something that must be achieved in a plan. There are two things that are used as benchmarks, namely whether the target is in accordance with what was planned, the readiness of all parties and whether or not there is

conflict or even harmony, that is, is there a rejection or not. First, whether the target is in accordance with what was planned. It is known that the target of policies related to village funds is equitable development. In Baleendah Village itself where the researcher conducted the interviews,

The second benchmark in seeing the accuracy of the target is how prepared all parties are and whether there is conflict or even harmony. This means how acceptance of the Baleendah community is with this village fund policy. Acceptance means whether the people of Baleendah support or reject the development that will be carried out. However, in the course of this village fund policy it showed positive results. According to the information obtained by the researchers, it shows that the parties in Baleendah Village include the community who support the development that will be carried out. From the statement above it is known that the Baleendah Village community is very supportive of the existing developments in Rompu Village. There is no conflict in planning or implementation,

6.4. Right Environment

The fourth aspect in measuring the effectiveness of village fund policies in Pandak Village is the accuracy of the environment, namely the policy environment and the external environment of the policy.

a. Policy environment

The policy here is meant how the interaction between policy formulation institutions and policy implementers means the central government with policy implementers which means local governments and village governments, meaning how the Pandak Village government interacts with local governments in research conducted through coordination and monitoring. The coordination is done is the village is given the authority to prepare the village fund budget starting from 2015 to the following years in the disbursement of village funds, which are then collected by the local government, namely the community and village empowerment services of South Bandung Regency. After this stage is submitted to the central government,

b. Policy External Environment

The second environment in seeing the accuracy of the environment in the effectiveness of village funds in Baleendah Village is the policy external environment. That is, the environment that exists outside the village fund policy. If the policy environment is an interaction between the central, regional and village governments, then it is different from the external environment of this policy. The external environment of the policy consists of public perceptions and public interpretation. The existence of village funds made development changes in Rompu Village. The community welcomes and supports this policy, because with this village fund policy, Baleendah Village is experiencing development changes slowly. In terms of environmental accuracy, village funds in Baleendah Village are considered appropriate.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that, the effectiveness of village funds in Rompu Village, Masamba District, South Bandung Regency, seen from the effectiveness dimension, the results show that the

effectiveness of village fund policies for infrastructure development leased by Baleendahitu can be said to be appropriate. Judging from the current condition of the community, which has started to improve in terms of income, this is because the local village government has repaired the road access for entry and exit. Furthermore, the village head allocates 70% of village funds for infrastructure development and 30% for community empowerment. That is because the people of Rompi village need development more than empowerment.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the suggestions are:

Writer givenamely first, for the village government, the use of village funds should not be too large in infrastructure development, but also must pay attention to empowering the village community, which is predominantly a farming community, so that they can have their own agricultural products. they. Second, for the Community Empowerment Service to pay more attention to the community in terms of empowerment and also provide more frequent assistance in implementing village fund policies and identifying village potential. So that community empowerment in Baleendah Village can also run smoothly as it should.

REFERENCES

- Asri, GJ (2018). *The Effectiveness of Village Fund Management in Village Infrastructure Development in Bejagung Village, Semanding District, Tuban Regency, East Java*. Malang Muhammadiyah University.
- Atmadja, AT (2013). *The Struggle of Methodology and Qualitative Research in the Realm of Accounting*. *Professional Accounting*, 3(2), 122–141.
- Batul, FZ (2018). *The Effectiveness of Village Fund Policy in Improving Development in Tegalrejo Village, Gondang District, Sragen Regency*. Sebelas Maret University.
- Boedijono, Wicaksono, G., Puspita, Y., Bidhari, SC, Kusumaningrum, ND, & Asmandani, V. (2019). *The Effectiveness of Village Fund Management for the Development and Empowerment of Village Communities in Bondowoso Regency*. *Journal of Management and Business Research (JRMB) Faculty of Economics*, 4(1), 9–20.
- Damayanti, W. (2018). *Village Government Transparency and Accountability in Managing Village Fund Allocations*. *Journal of Accounting Science and Research*, 5, 15.
- Darson, Kambolong, M., & Suriyani. (2018). *Effectiveness Management location of Inner Village Funds Increase Implementation Development (Case Study in Pola Village, Pasir Putih District, Muna Regency)*. 1–10.
- Dethan, MA (2019). *The Effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD): A Theoretical Approach*. *Journal of Accounting*, 7(1), 15–19.
- Diana, M. (2008). *The Influence of Camat Leadership on Increasing Community Participation in Development*.
- Erawati, I., Darwis, M., & Nasrullah, M. (2017). *Employee Performance Effectiveness at the Pallangga District Office, Gowa Regency*. *Office Journal*, 3(1)
- Fahri, LN (2014). *The Influence of Village Fund Policy Implementation on Village Financial Management in Increasing the Effectiveness of Village Development Programs*. *Public Journal*, 11(1), 75–88.

- Fitri, S. (2019). The Effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation Budget Management on Quality *Regional Development and Regional Autonomy in Madumulyorejo Village Subdistrict Gresik District Shaman*. Sunan Ampel State Islamic University.
- Hutami, ASS (2017). Analysis of Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD) in Abbatireng Village, Gilireng District, Wajo Regency. Makassar Hasanuddin University.
- Juliana, E. (2017). The Effectiveness of Utilizing Village Funds in Supporting Rural Development in Asahan District. South Sumatra University.
- Kambey, E. (2014). The Effectiveness of Using Village Funds in the Implementation of Development in Karegesan Village, Kautidan District, South Minahasa Regency.
- Listiyani, R. (2015). The Effectiveness of Policy Implementation on the Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2019 in Gunungpring Village, Muntilan District, Magelang Regency. 1–12.
- Mustanir, A., & Darmiah. (2016). Implementation of village fund policies and community participation in development in the village of Teteaji sub-district tellu limpoe sidenreng rappang district. *Journal of Prophetic Politics*, 4(2), 225– 238.
- Naziroh, RD (2018). Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Economic Empowerment from an Islamic Economic Perspective. Raden Intan State Islamic University.
- Sampe, F., Cakranegara, P. A., Yusuf, M., Rahayu, M., & Nasution, R. A. (2022). EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCE PROTECTION. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 11(03), 1045-1049.
- Salim, N. A., Sutrisno, S., Maango, H., Yusuf, M., & Haryono, A. (2022). EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AND THE EFFECTS OF TRAINING AND THE WORKPLACE. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(2), 549-558.
- Pudjowati, J., Cakranegara, P. A., Pesik, I. M., Yusuf, M., & Sutaguna, I. N. T. (2021). THE INFLUENCE OF EMPLOYEE COMPETENCE AND LEADERSHIP ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF PERUMDA PASAR JUARA EMPLOYEES. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(2), 606-613.
- Yunita, A. (2019). Evaluation of Accountability and Effectiveness of Village Fund Management in Bangka and Belitung Regencies; *Tirtayasa Economics*, 14(1),66–78.
- Yusuf, M., Haryono, A., Hafid, H., Salim, N. A., & Efendi, M. (2022). Analysis Of Competence, Leadership Style, And Compensation In The Bandung City Pasar Bermartabat. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(1), 524-2.
- Yusuf, M., Sutrisno, S., Putri, P. A. N., Asir, M., & Cakranegara, P. A. (2022). Prospek Penggunaan E-Commerce Terhadap Profitabilitas Dan Kemudahan Pelayanan Konsumen: Literature Review. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(1), 786-801.
- Yusuf, M., Fitria, H., & Mulyadi, M. (2020). The Influence of Teacher's Supervision and Professionalism on Teacher's Performance. *Journal of Social Work and Science Education*, 1(3), 234-240.
- Zakiah, S. (2019). The effectiveness of using village funds in supporting village development in Bontomanai village, Bungaya sub-district, Gowa district for the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Nobel Indonesian College of Economics