



Research Paper

Policy Implementation Government in the Effectiveness of Village Development in Indonesian

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ABSTRACT: Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages focuses on flexibility in presenting village autonomy to create independent villages. However, several obstacles cause independent village development to be constrained both technically and administratively, especially with village funds management. This research aimed to provide alternative solutions in minimizing the barriers faced by each village in realizing effective and independent village development. This type of research was quantitative research with descriptive analysis and verification techniques. The sampling technique in this study using the sampling area sampling technique. The data used were primary and secondary data. The descriptive research results showed that the implementation of the policy "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" had become a guideline in village development programs in realizing village development: effective and independent. This study's findings showed that community participation in development programs was still low, resulting in inadequate development supervision. Besides, the competence of village apparatus human resources is still limited. The hypothesis testing results showed that the implementation of the policy "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" had a significant effect on village development effectiveness.

KEYWORDS: Implementation, Policy, Effectiveness, Development.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Development becomes the priority of the government in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 in generating quality human resources. Development programs are not only in the form of physical aspects but also non-physical elements. After the passing of "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" and supported by "Law Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds", it shows that the government develops the village seriously to accelerate the realization of an advanced Indonesia vision. Both laws place the town as the subject of development actors. The village community currently has absolute authority in developing their village independently because government policy provides independent autonomy for the village in developing their town. The village development source is asset ownership that the town can empower; its potential is relatively significant in number each year. It is expected that the issuance of "Law Number 6 of 2014" is more effective in the development program because it demands: the independence of the village to develop its region. This policy balance is balanced with the issuance of "Law Number 60 of 2014 concerning village funds" so that growing villages would be more easily realized because of the relatively large budget available in discovering village development effectively and independently. The Village development program is measured from the physical aspect and the community's growth and welfare [1]. The presence of "Law Number 6 of 2014" is expected to minimize the main problems of development programs, such as mismatches between planning and implementation; this can occur because the needs of the community are not understood by the central government [2] so that the impact causes development. Ineffective, while the research results [3] research the factors that drive growth to be useless because the village is considered not yet independent in determining development policies.

This research performed the study of Number 6 of 2014 concerning the village. Recently there is still found the mismatch between planning and implementation [2]; even though it has been published on "Law

Number 60 of 2014, "but in its implementation, there are still problems that cause the development program ineffective [4]. This research focuses on applying "Law Number 6 of 2014" and the extent that is implemented on the effectiveness of development programs, so that village development programs can run as planned [5]. "Law Number 6 of 2014" can be applied effectively; it is needed and encouraged by competent human resources because today, many institutions concern about the number of human resources [6]. Another factor that drives the level of success in implementing "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" is the level of active community participation in development programs [6]. Village problems a very complex, including the competence of human resources, the government's lack of socialization in development programs delivered to the community, and the lack of community activity in proposing village development planning; this is a vital obstacle in developing village programs independently. The issuance of "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" accompanied by the issuance of "Law Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds" is expected to facilitate villages in developing villages independently starting from planning, implementing, evaluating, and the administration that is carried out independently.

The policy is expected to help villages to be more independent in developing Villages by prioritizing the concept of autonomy so that villages become more flexible in regulating their government, more administratively by managing their households [3]. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which the implementation of policies from "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" in shaping the independence of developing villages and to find out the importance of the effect of implementing these policies on the effectiveness of village development. Based on this background, this research takes the theme of policy implementation based on "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" in increasing the effectiveness of village development. The formulation of the problem is how the implementation of policies based on "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" and the level of effectiveness of village development in Majalengka Regency and how much influence is the implementation of policies based on "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" on the point of village development.

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

Public and Administration

Public administration is a combination of two words, namely administration, and public. According to [7], the administration is a collaborative process carried out by more than one person in achieving agreed goals based on a rational system or method. Meanwhile, according to [8], the public consists of people, members of the entire community, society, and groups of individuals with common interests. As stated by [9], the concept of public administration says that public administration is a system in the field of organization and management that humans drive by empowering all organizational resources to achieve government goals. Furthermore [9] divides administration into four principles, including administrative efficiency that can be improved through the specialization of tasks, a definite hierarchy, supervision, and job grouping. Implementation can be associated with a regulation or policy that aims to benefit the community or citizens. A policy that has been implemented must have a practical value from the approach to the community or the citizens. Implementation is an activity resulting from planning which then becomes a guide to follow the agreed rules. Policy implementation is a translator of goals and objectives through policy formulation into actions to achieve common goals [10]. In his research [11], the policy executor is the government known by the bureaucracy, including executive, legislative, and judiciary institutions. Meanwhile, research [12] suggests that the importance of policy implementation is in the context of achieving policy objectives. Based on these descriptions, the concept of policy implementation in implementing "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" is essential in its role and position in achieving village development goals more effectively, efficiently, and independently.

Development Effectiveness Theory

Effectiveness relates to the success of achieving goals through a series of predetermined activities. In this study, the significance is intended to achieve development following the planning. It means that the development concept that begins with planning is then implemented and evaluated; it does not contradict each other but is still within mutually agreed objectives. Effectiveness is inseparable from utilizing resources, facilities, and infrastructure to achieve predetermined organizational goals [13]. Effective village development can only be achieved with community participation in development [14], [15].

Hypothesis

The Effect of Plocy implementation to Effectiveness Development

Policy implementation means of realizing common goals for the community goal. Policies are guidelines that must be followed by all levels, including both central and regional governments. The policy "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" is a guideline implemented by the village / urban village level in realizing development independently. Several research results have conducted a study of Law Number 6 of 2014

concerning villages concerning recognizing effective, independent, and accountable village development [3], [4], [16]. The implementation of policy in this research uses the Edward III concept that consists of communication, source data, disposition, and bureaucratic structure [17]. Development effectiveness in this study is related to the consistency of goals, integration, and adaptation (Steers, 1985). The research framework is as follows:

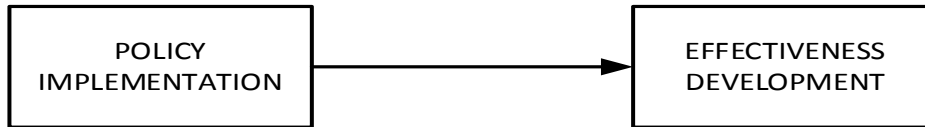


Figure 1. Research Model

Based on the research model, this study's hypothesis is related to the implementation of policies and the effectiveness of village development implemented following applicable regulations and policy implementation from the application of Law Number 6 of 2014 on development effectiveness.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is quantitative with descriptive analysis techniques and verification. Descriptive study is used to systematically analyze the variables based on facts according to findings in the field to be analyzed using the descriptive analysis to result in recommendations for future improvement. Meanwhile, the verification method determines and analyzes the independent variables' alleged influence on the dependent variable, which is studied partially and simultaneously. This research area is located in the Majalengka sub-district with a sample of four villages, including Cibodas village, Sidamukti village, Kawunghilir village, and Kulur village; the sample targets are village government officials and the Village Representative Body (BPD). The number of village officials and BPD in the four villages is 64 people. The sample used was total sampling because all of the study samples from a population. The source of data in this study was primary data through research questionnaires and interviews. Furthermore, secondary data obtained from other written supporting data relating to the object of research. Before the research data is analyzed, the data were tested for validity, reliability, and normality. After the data were declared valid, reliable, and normal, the next stage was descriptive analysis through average values and verification analysis through simple linier regression.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive analysis of the implementation of "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" is examined from the policy aspect. This study's policy aspect refers to Edward III's theory that consists of indicators of communication, resource, disposition, and organizational structure. Analysis of development effectiveness in terms of consistency of development goals, integration, and adaptation developed from Steers (1985). The results of this study are described as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Analysis of Policy Implementation

No	Indicator	Average
1	Transmission	3.125
2	Clarity	3.016
3	Consistency	3.094
4	Human Resources	3.091
5	Budget Resources	3.234
6	Method Resources	3.141
7	Authority Resources	3.391
8	Responsible	3.344
9	Obedience	3.453
10	local government support	3.219
11	Legal force	3.453
12	decision-making process	3.359
13	Standard Operating Procedures	3.297
Average		3.247

Source: processed data. (2020)

Based on the descriptive analysis results, the policy implementation variables based on each indicator's average value of the variables studied showed varied results. It shows that respondents' perceptions of implementing the policy "Law Number 6 of 2014" were entirely various, starting from the lowest value to the highest value. The analysis results showed that the average value of policy implementation was 3.270 in the

excellent category. The analysis results showed that the highest value complies with implementing policies and the assurance of a strong legal structure. Meanwhile, the lowest average value was in the clarity indicator, with an average value of 3.016.

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis of Development Effectiveness Variables

No	Indicator	Rate
1	Program conformity with planning	3.297
2	Suitability between the program and the agreed schedule	3.203
3	Achievement between program and target	3.234
4	Society participation in development programs	2.966
5	The suitability of the physical development program with the needs of society	3.219
6	Society empowerment program	3.313
7	Determination of priority scale	3.188
8	Supervision	3.081
9	Funding capability	3.344
10	Utilization of development	3.266
11	The effectiveness of development planning	3.141
	Rate	3.204

Source: Data Analysis. (2020)

The descriptive analysis of the development effectiveness variable based on the average value of each indicator of the studied variables showed that the results obtained were quite varied. This showed that respondents' perceptions of development effectiveness varied, starting from the lowest value to the highest value. The average weight of development effectiveness 3.204 and included in the excellent category. The analysis results showed that the achievements of village development implemented were sufficient. It means that the current development was still below the target determined from the proposed program due to the village development planning deliberation (Musrenbang) activities. This happens because from 2020 to the beginning of 2021, the village development index had decreased due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Other results showed that in work programs with funds held by the association with an overall valuation of 3.344, the maximum value was identified. Meanwhile, the lowest average value was found in the suitability of the strategies used in implementing work programs with an average value of 3.141.

Quantitative analysis (verification) used simple linear regression analysis using SPSS version software. 20.0. The linear regression study's findings are essential the causality relationship model between policy execution variables to development effectiveness, developed a construction model focused on theoretical studies and related earlier research. The model of the causality relationship between the variables of policy implementation to development effectiveness with multiple linear regression analysis is as follows:

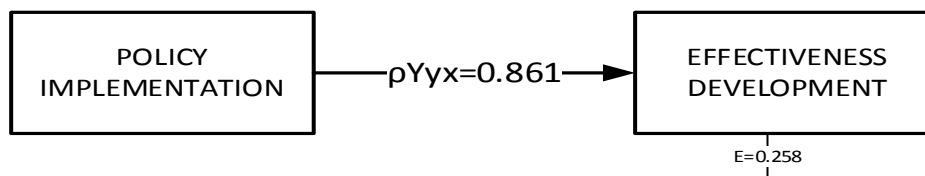


Figure 2. Analysis of Results Chart

From Figure 1, it can be seen the contribution of influence and hypothesis testing. The contribution of village government agencies' performance variable on village development's effectiveness was 0.776 or 77.60%, and other factors of the research influenced the remaining 22.40%.

Table 3. Research Variable Coefficient Value

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	17,366	1,218		14,258	,000
	Implmentasi_Kbjkan	5,695	,427	,861	13,341	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Efektivts_Pembngunan

The hypothesis implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning the village affected village development's effectiveness seen from the t-count value of 13.341 and the significant value. 0.000 was more effective than the value of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the policy's implementation had a considerable effect on village development effectiveness. The results of this test are reinforced by several studies that have proven in advance that Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages affects development programs [2], [16]. Other findings showed that the implementation of "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" can be effective if its management principles accompany it following "Law Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds". These two laws are a source of strength in building a more independent village. For implementing the law to run effectively, community involvement is essential to contribute to the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes to ensure that development programs can be right on target. The essence of this study's findings is the importance of community participation in overseeing the development process from planning, implementation, and evaluation. This study's results are reinforced by [18] that community participation is very much needed for its role in guarding government policies so that their implementation is following common goals. Regarding the findings of this study, namely the importance of community participation in development programs, it is reinforced by the results of research [19] in his research, which reveals the importance of social participation in urban development, while other research [20] states that the role of the community is significant, Its place in the program of sustainable growth.

Descriptive and interview results strengthen verification research findings. The results of interviews were conducted with the Society Empowerment and village Majalengka Regency. From the interview results, it can be concluded that "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" strengthened by "Law Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds" clearly strengthens one another. It can be seen from the empirical fact that the current development program is the result of village autonomy with a development pattern that is built independently. The empirical facts show that the two laws' implementation has chiefly demonstrated positive effects on the village development program's effectiveness in Majalengka Regency. The two rules become legal umbrella so that villages are more autonomous in overcoming their problems in increasing community economic activities; with the presence of these two laws, it is hoped that it can make it easier to achieve development programs so that their impact on the village can be more advanced and can revive community economic activities more. Active. This study's findings are reinforced by research conducted by [4] that if the village is progressing and developing, it will automatically boost the regional economy.

The interviews' results proved empirical facts that most of the Majalengka Regency villages had been independent villages in development activities, both physical development and tourism economic development based on local wisdom. "Law Number 6 of 2014" concerning Villages and "Law Number 60 of 2014" had strengthened villages' role in realizing development programs independently. The research results prove empirical facts that the four villages (Cibodas, Kulur, Panyingkiran, and Sidamukti) have been groomed to the leading villages Majalengka Regency, it can be seen from the development programs that have been implemented or are still in planning such as development. Village roads, village facilities and infrastructure, and independent eco-tourism based on local wisdom to increase community economic activities to be more independent in entrepreneurship. However, this study still found that there are still weak indicators for independent village management, including limitations in human resources, insufficient monitoring factors, and not optimal factors of citizen involvement in the planning, planning, and supervision processes. Therefore, increasing human resources, supervision, and increased community activity for development effectiveness.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results, the policy "Law Number 6 of 2014 and Law Number 60 of 2014 has been implemented following the law's provisions. Likewise, the level of achievement development effectiveness in planning, implementation, and evaluation processes has referred to the two rules. The hypothesis testing results prove empirically that the performance of "Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages" had a significant effect on development effectiveness. However, several not optimal indicators include limitations in human resources, low public participation, and monitoring factors. Therefore, in increasing their role and influence on development effectiveness, these three factors need to be increased through education and training activities to improve human resources. To increase community participation, each village should play an active role in community activities to make the community play an active role in village development.

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