

Original Research Article

Village Fund Priority Policy in Fakfak, Indonesia

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Abstract: The research objective of this study is to describe and analyze the implementation of the Priority Policy for the Use of Village Funds based on the Fakfak Regent's Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year and the driving and inhibiting factors in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, the research approach used will be used through a naturalistic (qualitative) approach with a descriptive level of explanation. The research location is in Tnama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, West Papua. The data sources are primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. Milles and Michael Huberman's Data Analysis (Interactive Model) technique was used for data analysis techniques in this research. From the results of this research, it was found that the Policy Implementation Process of Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, is by the indicators according to Edward III which consist of Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure has been implemented well. However, there are still several obstacles that can still be overcome.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Public Policy, Village Fund Priorities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Village fund allocation is a form of financial relationship between levels of government, namely the financial relationship between the Regency Government and the Village Government. To formulate appropriate financial relationships, it is necessary to understand the authority of the Village Government. This means that the government budget given to the relevant village is entirely for development facilities and village empowerment as one of the institutions contributing to the government format. These funds must be used and allocated appropriately by applicable laws and regulations set by the Indonesian government so that the village fund allocation can increase village development and community participation and empower and implement this assistance in the future.

Implementing Regional Autonomy is one aspect of Regional Financial Management because Regional Financial Management is one of the Regional Programs in the Financial sector that aims to carry out a mission and realize a strategy implemented in various activities to improve people's welfare. The development program launched by the government, starting from the village, aims to improve community welfare and is

carried out through government policy through Village Fund Allocation. The allocation of village funds from the government aims to improve the community's standard of living starting from the village so that the community can live independently. Villages are the smallest government areas within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; villages have government areas that are regulated and managed by the village government. Villages are regulated through government policy, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which the government created as a guideline for running village government and managing village finances.

Fakfak Regency is one of the regencies in West Papua Province. Fakfak Regency has 17 districts/sub-districts, with seven sub-districts and as many as 142 villages/villages, where every year the regional government provides a portion of the budget to strengthen government governance according to level, especially village/village government in order to answer economic, social and infrastructure development needs. Other support is required. Allocation of Village/Kampung Funds for the 142 Villages, by the provisions of the governing law, the Fakfak Regency

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Government is required to carry out state spending or expenses as regulated by law to allocate village/village funds, namely 10% of the balance funds received through the APBD each year to the APBdes of each village/village to reduce problems of regional social and economic interest.

In 2022, the Fakfak Regency Government will allocate a budget for 142 villages, namely Rp. 72,272,488,192.00,- (Seventy Two Billion Two Hundred Seventy-Two Million Four Hundred Eighty-Eight Million One Hundred Ninety-Two Rupiah). The Fakfak Regency Government's commitment to budget allocations to strengthen development in each village has been realized approximately eight years since enacting the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The Fakfak Regency Government consistently allocates Village Funds to the 142 Villages within the Fakfak Regency area by setting Priority Use of these Funds each year. In line with this, the Fakfak Regency Government, in the context of Special Autonomy for Papua, then stipulated Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2022 as a guideline for Village/Village Apparatus in using the Village/Village Funds that they receive every year in Fakfak Regency.

The aim of village fund allocation is focused on overcoming poverty and reducing disparities, improving the quality of development planning and budgeting at the village/village level and empowering village communities, encouraging infrastructure development based on justice and local wisdom, increasing the practice of religious, social and cultural values in the context of realizing increased social welfare, improving services to the community, encouraging self-sufficiency, and increasing village/village and community income through Village/Village-Owned Enterprises.

According to the description, 142 villages/villages in the Fakfak Regency area are still far from expectations, and the community's per capita income is still weak. There are minimal village regulations related to strengthening fiscal space, which is accumulated to strengthen the APBdes/APBK. BUMdes/BUMKam has yet to be implemented optimally. As a joint forum for developing and strengthening the economy of the community in the village, the lack of home industry or products with economic value that are born from the village/village community, there is still an APBdes/APBK planning process that is not by community expectations which creates resistance to the Village Government.

This research aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the Priority Policy for the Use of Village Funds, to find out and analyze the encouraging and inhibiting factors in the Implementation of the Priority Policy for the Use of Village Funds based on

Fakfak Regent's Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds in 2022 budget for Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency. The benefits of this research can be used to contribute to the Fakfak Regency Government, especially in implementing the Priority Policy for the Use of Village Funds.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Lester and Stewart in Winarno (2007: 144) state that policy implementation is seen broadly as the stages of the policy process immediately after the law's enactment. Implementation is widely seen as implementing laws where various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to carry out policies to achieve policy or program goals. On the other hand, implementation is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process, an output, or an impact. According to Edward III in Widodo (2010:96), four factors influence the success or failure of policy implementation, including factors (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure.

The concept of development is usually embedded in the context of the study of change. Development here is defined as planned change; every person or group will hope for more perfect changes than the previous situation. To realize this hope, of course, you need a plan. Planned development is perceived as a more rational and orderly effort to develop communities that still need to or are just developing. (Subandi: 2011:9-11). As for development, according to several experts, development, according to Rogers (Rochajat *et al.*, 2011: 3), is a useful change towards a social and economic system that is decided as the will of a nation.

According to Sidik Permana (2016: 2), village or village comes from Sanskrit denotatively, village means an independent organization or a residential area that regulates itself, while connotatively, it means a colony, in the sense that the existence of a village cannot be separated from the organization. The higher one is the state, both in the form of a modern state and a kingdom. Wahjudin, in Nurman (2015:266-267), states that village development cannot be separated from the context of regional development management both at the district and provincial levels because the position of the village in a broader context (social, economic, market access, and politics) must be looking at the linkages between villages, villages within sub-districts, between sub-districts and districts and between districts.

According to Article 1 paragraph (16) of Fakfak Regent's Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year, it is explained that Village Funds, from now on abbreviated as DK, are "Village Funds, from now on abbreviated to DK, are funds sourced from the Revenue Budget and State expenditure intended for

villages is transferred through the Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and is used to finance government administration, implementation of development, community development and community empowerment.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The type of research used by researchers in this research is a qualitative approach with descriptive studies. Qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words (both written and spoken).

3.2 Research Location

This research was implemented at Tanama Village Government, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, West Papua Province.

3.3 Data Sources

Researchers use primary data and also secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from conducting interviews with the sources, namely the Head of Tanama Village, the Secretary of Tanama Village, the Head of the Village Consultative Body, the Head of the Pariwari District, the Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Service) who are directly involved, both those who provide the service and those who are served. At the research location/research object. Secondary data is not obtained from key sources or data that the researcher has attempted to collect; it will be obtained from documents, archives, and other supporting data relevant to the problem of the research focus. In this case, the documents desired by the researcher come from the Tanama Village Government Office and other documents related to the topic at the research location.

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

The data collection techniques used were observation and interviews. The data was analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing the data in three steps: condensing the data, presenting the data, and drawing conclusions or verification.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research focus, the implementation of the Priority Policy for the Use of Village Funds based on Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2022 in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency can be presented in 4 (four) indicators, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. In this Communication indicator, the sub-indicators will explain the clarity of policy orders to implementers and the intensity of socialization. In the sub-indicator of clarity of policy orders to implementers, this research shows that the clarity of orders to

implementers of policies handed down to be implemented can be accepted and understood well. However, clarity of orders to implementers was obtained not through socialization activities or technical guidance related to the policy of Fakfak Regent's Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year but rather through independent means by the implementers in the field studying it themselves by read the regulation carefully and try to understand it so that it can be implemented properly by the provisions that have been regulated to be applied to the Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency for Fiscal Year 2022. This means that Tanama Village officials have been able to implement the Regent's Regulation, although several obstacles must be faced. However, the overall contents of the Regent's Regulation can be implemented by Tanama Village officials to carry out development in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency.

Based on the results of interviews and field observations carried out, structural limitations still occur. This is due to the limited educational strata of village officials, which should be supported by a strong bureaucratic structure by the relevant agencies so that the implementation of village funds can not only be implemented but also understood. as a whole by the village fund implementing apparatus, truly objectively, professionally, accountably and transparently. Complete understanding by human resources from village officials through socialization and technical guidance at the beginning of each implementation of a policy related to village funds will make the performance of the village bureaucracy even better.

In connection with the findings in the field by researchers, it can be seen that there is still inconsistent compliance by the main bureaucracy, in this case, the relevant agencies, in implementing a policy at the regional level, especially in the Fakfak Regency area after the formulation of Regional Regulation Number 20 of 2022 regarding the Amount and Priority of Village Funds. in Fakfak Regency, at the implementation stage, there is no tiered education mechanism involved, in this case, there is still a lack of outreach to village officials for 142 villages spread across 17teen districts in Fakfak Regency, while for village officials themselves they show their dedication and commitment to self-taught learning. However, the contents of this policy still need to be improved in villages, especially Tanama Village. Until now, the Center for Community Economic movement has not been implemented, in this case, Bumdes, and for the 2022 budget year, the spirit of post-Covid-19 economic recovery is also not going well.

In terms of implementing policies in the form of district regulations by the village government in the Fakfak Regency area, especially Tanama Village, it is clear that there is direct involvement and support from

all components of the Tanama Village apparatus in implementing Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022. Apart from that, structurally, all parts are the human resources in the Tanama village government structure, which understands each section's main tasks and functions. In the context of policy implementation, although there is still a lack of standard operational procedures for all village officials in implementing the Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022, 2022 the implementation of village funds in Tanama village can be carried out in the context of accountability for budget use.

From a series of research results through interviews and observations of internal driving factors, this will be more optimal, apart from self-taught understanding from implementing officials, if it is accompanied by socialization and confirmation with technical guidelines by the government through related agencies so that policy implementers at the village level, especially Tanama Village, are more measurable and accountable for the implementation of village funds. Then, apart from being self-taught in understanding regulations, the internal driving factor to support the implementation of the Fakfak Regent's Regulation Policy Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2022 in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency is the presence of human resources/apparatus who have experience and ability implementing these regulations was carried out in Tanama Village.

In an implementation, the internal driving factor is that, as an apparatus for administering village government, it has become a personal and structural obligation since being appointed to carry out all wheels of village government, both in terms of administration and financial management, so to implement Fakfak Regent Regulation Policy Number 20 of 2022 concerning Size and The priority for using Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, should be implemented, however, as implementers of the policy, they should be given a complete understanding by the relevant agencies considering the resources of the apparatus whose average education is high school or equivalent, there is commitment, willingness, and desire. Moreover, the tendency of policy actors to implement policies seriously because they have become the duties of village officials, but when viewed in the context of financial administration, they are very vulnerable to mistakes that will result in misuse of the budget due to the lack of understanding regarding these policies, both in the administration of budget accountability and scale implementation. Budget priorities.

According to observations, the dependence of village officials on village assistants whose existence is limited or temporarily assigned by the PDT ministry will be a big threat to the sustainability of village resources

due to the lack of tiered education directly from the regional government to support the process of implementing the Fakfak Regent's Regulation Policy Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, which is an internal factor that can be seen in the observations and interview results of the sociable, open leadership model of the head of the Plant Village moderate even with a high school education level or equivalent, but maximizing communication through coordination between the parties involved in implementation, namely all Tanama Village Government officials, and the Fakfak Regency Village and Subdistrict Community Empowerment Service and the Pariwari District Government.

External driving factors, namely as previously explained in the internal driving factors, the obligation of a village government is regulated by the formation and administration of its government, namely the implementation of Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2022, which is the basis for implementing this policy, is absolute. It must be implemented and become the main task in implementing village government by all Tanama Village Government officials together with all components of the Tanama village community. Apart from sharing between village officials in 142 villages, there are also village/village assistant staff stationed in Tanama village who often help Tanama Village Government officials in understanding and implementing the Regent's regulations and the existence of budget support from the available budget, which results in the quality of services that should be provided, to society. External driving factors can be in the form of public openness and the enormous demands and needs of the community to get support from activity programs sourced from village funds, where the people of Tanama Village assume that by being directly involved, they support the process of implementing the Fakfak Regent's Regulation Policy Number 20 of 2022 concerning Size and Prioritizing the Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year, so they are directly involved, starting from the village development meeting to implementing development in Tanama Village.

In implementing a good organization to achieve its vision, mission, and shared goals, communication is very important for a healthy organization with good performance targets. Then, based on findings in the field by researchers through interviews with several informal people in stages, it is known that in implementing the Regulations Regent of Fakfak Number 20 of 2022. There needs to be more socialization and training for village officials to implement policies in the form of regent regulations for implementing village funds in 2022. Then, the need for socialization and training in policy implementation will impact satisfactory results. The government's large targets through village funds must be

improved because of the complexity of various community problems and needs, especially in Tanama Village.

Supporting facilities are an obstacle in implementing the Priority Policy for using Village Funds based on Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022. The government of Fakfak Regency needs to provide no supporting facilities to implement these regulations in each village in general, especially in Tanama Village. The supporting facilities referred to here include computers or laptops and others. Tanama Village needs more adequate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which should facilitate the performance of village government administrators and serve as guidelines for the community and related parties to supervise the administration of village funds. SOPs are also part of a form of transparency in implementing activities related to the public interest.

The external inhibiting factor found in the research is the lack of information dissemination and socialization regarding Regulatory Policies. This condition greatly influences the performance of village government officials in implementing district government policies in the form of regent regulations in the future. Instructions for Policy Implementation are obtained and studied independently by village officials without any socialization activities, which should be an important part of the educational process that will have a long-lasting impact in strengthening knowledge and confidence in the administration of village government that prioritizes effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability. Resources, both the readiness of the government administration apparatus, equipment, and other resources to support activities, also greatly determine the performance of the village administration apparatus based on field findings. Electricity as the main support for work equipment is also a major obstacle, and the availability of human resources to operate computers still needs to gain knowledge and networks. The Internet's inadequate capacity is also a major problem in implementing activities in operating SISKEUDES and the implementation of administration, which directly affects the productivity of apparatus performance, especially operators implementing programs and budgets. The lack of information from the technical service, in this case, the Fakfak Regency DPMK, has the effect of direct dependence on the Tanama village administrators on the DPMK service, which is also a factor that will directly influence the performance of the Tanama village apparatus in implementing Fakfak Regency Government policies.

5. RESEARCH DISCUSSION

The Probolinggo Regency Education Office is located at Jalan Panglima Besar Sudirman No. 128 Kraksaan Probolinggo and formed from Probolinggo Regent's Regulation number 65 of 2018 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions

and Work Procedures of the Probolinggo Regency Education Service and refined into the Education and Culture Service based on Probolinggo Regent's Regulation Number 14 of 2022 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus. Based on the applicable regulations, the Education and Culture Service has a position as an implementing element of the Regional Government in the field of education and culture, and the Education and Culture Service is led by a Head of Service who is responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary.

The Probolinggo Regency Education and Culture Service, based on Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2022 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus, consists of the Head of the Service; Secretariat, in charge of General and Personnel Subdivisions, Functional Position Groups, Early Childhood Education (PAUD) Development Sector; Non-Formal Education (PNF) oversees the PAUD Institutions and Infrastructure Section, the PAUD Students and Character Development Section, Functional Position Groups; The Elementary School (SD) Development Sector oversees the Elementary School Institutions and Infrastructure Section, the Elementary School Students and Character Development Section, Functional Position Groups; The Junior High School (SMP) Development Division oversees the SMP Institutional and Infrastructure Section, the SMP Student and Character Development Section, and the Functional Position Group. The Manpower Development Sector oversees the Functional Position Group; The Culture Sector oversees the Functional Position Group and Functional Position Group.

Restructuring Policy for Equalizing Functional Positions at the Probolinggo Regency Education and Culture Service Based on Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2022 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus, which is a follow-up to PermenPANRB Number 1 of 2023 concerning Functional Positions. Restructuring in Probolinggo Regency, especially in the Education and Culture Office, has led to the simplification of the structure and the adjustment of several administrative positions to functional ones. This step is expected to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and professionalism in public services, respond to change demands, and improve organizational performance.

Based on the research results by several informants regarding the implementation of the Restructuring Policy in Equalizing Functional Positions at the Probolinggo Regency Education and Culture Service. Based on the Probolinggo Regent's Regulations Number 14 of 2022 concerning the Position of the

Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions, and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus, it was found that the success or failure of a policy comes from a person's ability to communicate what is his goals. Communication in implementing the Restructuring policy for Equalizing Functional Positions at the Probolinggo Regency Education and Culture Service is carried out through transmission, clarity, and consistency.

Transmission in this communication has been carried out at the top level and has yet to be conveyed at the level of implementation of the applicable policies. Clarity and consistency of communication regarding Restructuring in the Equalization of Functional Positions at the Education and Culture Service is known in the implementation of Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2022, restructuring functional positions which can be carried out using four methods starting from first appointment, adjustment, transfer to another position and promotion. Up-to-position transfers have been communicated clearly and carried out consistently regarding vacancies for the first appointment formation.

Resources are an important factor in implementing restructuring policies in functional positions. The resources can be staff, information, authority, and facilities. In this case, the staff aspect explains human resources who have competence and contribute to analyzing workloads, creating job maps and bureaucratic structures, and proposing formations for appointments and promotions. The information aspect of implementing restructuring policies explains how employees can obtain information about first appointments, position adjustments, position transfers, and promotions for functional positions. However, several things need to be improved so that information can be received in its entirety and does not harm employees.

The aspect of authority in implementing the restructuring policy explains that in the transition period with a new organizational structure, the same position is held in a different place, and the authority held is appropriate. This is shown by the division of tasks between fellow functional positions, the head of the General Civil Service sub-division, and the functional position of human resources and personnel (SDMA). The facility aspect in implementing restructuring policies explains how these facilities become a medium for policy implementation. The facilities in question can be in the form of position maps, bureaucratic structures, recommendations from supervisory agencies, and determination of the MenPANRB.

Disposition reflects the inherent characteristics of policy or program implementers. In the implementation of restructuring policies, commitment and well-being are demonstrated. All employees must share commitment; the organization's goals will be

achieved with good commitment. The welfare obtained by employees is something that needs attention because it will have an impact on commitment.

Bureaucratic structures are created as a means for organizations to achieve their goals because each structure has different main tasks and functions. Each officeholder must perform his role according to his position within the existing bureaucratic structure. Each task handled has different standards. These standards should be stated in an SOP so that there is clarity regarding the flow and requirements. The SOP will be created after clear information is obtained from the relevant information.

This research identifies several supporting factors in implementing the Restructuring Policy in Equalizing Functional Positions. This analysis uses Edward III's theory, which provides indicators to assess the success of implementing a policy. The first indicator is clear communication and consistency in providing outreach, which are important factors for the implementation of implementing the policy. Clarity and consistency can make it acceptable for government employee formation with a work agreement (PPPK).

The second indicator is resources; from this indicator, human resources/staff have an important role besides information. Information obtained that cannot be received and processed by competent human resources will become appropriate information. The third indicator is a disposition that is closely related to the character of the implementer. Commitment is owned by those with good character and strong dedication to work. This will have a positive impact if you understand the character of the implementer well and comprehensively. The fourth indicator relates to the bureaucratic structure where applicable regulations have implemented an understanding of the restructuring policy mechanism.

The factors inhibiting the implementation of the restructuring policy in equalizing functional positions in the Probolinggo Regency education and culture service, which Edward III's theory has studied, are firstly communication, transmission in communication is not conveyed in detail to the implementers of this restructuring policy, several technical obstacles are still found due to inadequate communication and delivered well. The second factor is resources; information, which is part of resources, is an inhibiting factor in implementing restructuring policies in functional positions. Difficult and confusing access to information will be detrimental to policy implementers. The third factor is disposition. Welfare that has not been fulfilled will indirectly impact a person's commitment. Good work commitment comes from good character. The fourth factor is the bureaucratic structure; the unavailability of the required standard operating procedure (SOP) will inhibit policy implementation;

with SOPs, all information will be transparent, accountable, and fit for purpose.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion of research results regarding the Implementation of Fakfak Regent's Regulation Policy Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of the Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, it can be concluded that the process of Implementing the Policy of Fakfak Regent's Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning Amount and Priority for the Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2022 in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency by indicators according to Edward III from the Communication indicators, it was found that the process of clarifying orders from Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 has been able to be translated and implemented by Tanama Village officials, even from The relevant agency, namely the Fakfak Regional Government Village Community Empowerment Service, has never provided technical guidance or outreach related to these regulations.

The Resource indicator found that the number and level of education of officials in Tanama village were sufficient and able to support the regulatory process, even though the average level of education was a high school graduate. The budget resources provided are quite helpful in providing services and development to the community in Tanama Village. Then, the facility resources still need to be made available because the Fakfak Regency Government only provides consultation clinics through the relevant departments.

From the Commitment/Disposition indicator, it was found that the attitude of policy implementation has involved village communities in the process of implementing these regulations. However, there are still fundamental problems, namely in implementing the priority scale by the spirit of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and contained in Fakfak Regency Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 has not been implemented properly, including strengthening and empowering the community's economy through the establishment of village-owned business entities, especially in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, it has not been implemented, starting from the legal entity establishment of BUMDES to the Bumdes work plan, this is very contrary to existing regulations. From the Organizational Structure indicator, it was found that there was support from all parties, starting from the village apparatus and all components of society in Tanama Village. Then, there is a clear division of tasks in implementing these regulations in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency, West Papua.

Based on the conclusions above, several things can be conveyed as material for future improvements to optimize the implementation process of Fakfak Regent

Regulation Policy Number 20 of 2022 in each village, especially in Tanama Village. Before implementing the Fakfak Regent Regulation, the Regional Government of Fakfak Regency should provide socialization or technical guidance related to these regulations. The Regional Government of Fakfak Regency, through the Village Community Empowerment Service, is further optimizing the role of the Consultation Clinic to support the process of implementing the Regent's Regulations well and preparing other supporting facilities needed by Village Officials. The Regional Government of Fakfak Regency, through the Village Community Empowerment Service, must optimize its role in directing village officials to strengthen and empower the community's economy through the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises, especially in Tanama Village, Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency.

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- Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2022.
- Fakfak Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Amount and Priority of Use of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year.

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