

Implementation of Village Funds for Infrastructure Development in Nafri Village, Abepura District, and Jayapura City

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Abstract

The Jokowi government is implementing infrastructure development policies as a form of seriousness in developing society from village to city level (Bottom Up - Top Down). Through budget allocations such as PNM Mandiri/DANA DESA, the government provides space for the community to participate in development. In Jayapura City, Papua Province, Village Funds and Prospect Funds (sourced from OTSUS) are used to finance strategic village development programs. The research results show that Nafri Village in the Abepura District of Jayapura City is able to manage funding sources, including Village Funds and Village Funds from the Jayapura City APBD. In 2022-2023, this village will carry out various infrastructure activities such as road construction, construction of a people's market, toilets and renovation of the village hall office. Thus, the implementation of Village Funds and Prospect Funds has made a positive contribution to infrastructure development, economic empowerment and strengthening village institutional capacity.

Keywords: Implementation. Village Funds, Development, Infrastructure, Nafri Village.

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the objectives of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is emphasized that the State should protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed (Annava et al., 2023; Juanda, 2023; Shuardi et al., 2018; Wajdi & Andryan, 2020; Wiredarme & Sarkawi, 2023). This statement contains the meaning that the State must protect all Indonesian Citizens (WNI) from all forms of threats, be it the threat of war, famine and so on without exception, to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, the government needs to take policies that touch Directly regarding which public needs should be taken into account, the problems, needs and aspirations of the community that should be served must be taken into account (Lindawaty, 2018).

All Papuan people who are in *The Capsule of Time*, have the same right to enjoy dignified and quality development and none of them are neglected, so the following questions arise: (1). How do we usually do it? (2). How can we act fairly for all, but at the same time be sensitive to the social and economic characteristics inherent in each level of cultural development? (Sharkey, 2014).

Village funds are prioritized for their use in financing development and community empowerment in order to improve the welfare of village communities, the quality of human life, and poverty alleviation, as outlined in the Village Government

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Work Plan (Suharto et al., 2023).

Nafri Village is one of the villages in the Abepura District of Jayapura City which also receives fresh "*Block Grant*" funds of IDR 3 billion per year. Nafri village was officially formed by a village government and regionalized in 2006. Judging from the condition of the infrastructure, there is no limited availability of clean water because the drinking water facilities built by the Village Community Development Foundation (YPMD) are starting to get damaged so there are people whose houses are some distance from the water source. Cannot use clean water facilities and there are no adequate Calcus Washing Bath (MCK) facilities, due to the lack of availability of clean water.

Based on this background. The author feels it is important to make this a problem that is stated in the research results with the title "*Implementation of the Village Fund Budget and PROSPECTS for infrastructure development in Nafri Village, Abepura District, Jayapura City*".

RESEARCH METHODS

1. Types of research

The direction of this research focuses more on quantitative research. However, it is combined with qualitative data with the aim of making data validation more complete and valid (Yazan, 2015). Combining qualitative and quantitative methods has a certain approach in research activities which must be based on the fact that it will have its own consequences as a process that must be followed consistently from start to finish so that data collection is right on target, so the validity and reliability of the data is not a matter of debate.

In this regard, it is necessary to know that both qualitative research and quantitative research each have advantages and disadvantages, therefore it will be very comprehensive if the two complement each other (Brannen, 2005).

2. Research sites

The research location chosen by the researchers was Nafri Village, Abepura District, and Jayapura City.

3. Room Research Scope

The scope of this research is related to the implementation of Village Fund policies and Village Fund Allocation for Infrastructure Development in Nafri Village.

4. Population and Sample

a. Population

According to Ridwan (2019), Population is the totality of all possible values, whether the result of counting or measuring, quantitative or qualitative, of certain characteristics regarding a complete and clear set of objects whose properties you want to study. The population in this research is the entire community of Nafri Village, where the community/residents who are the subjects of this research are 250 people.

b. Sample

A sample is simply defined as part of the population that is the actual source of data in a study. This means that the sample is a portion of the population to represent the entire population (Sapir, n.d.). The sample is a part of the population to be studied and is considered to describe the population (Suhartono, 1999), See Ulber Silalahi (2017). The sampling technique is carried out in a purposive way, where purposive sampling is the selection of subjects who are in the best position to provide the required information (Sukmawati et

al., 2023). Therefore, determining the selected subjects or people must be in accordance with the special characteristics of the sample. So in this research the author chose people himself who he felt could provide maximum data (information), including:

Table 1
Respondents' Responses Based on Elements

Number	Respondent Elements	Amount	Information
1	Element apparatus Village Government	6 people	
2	Element Figure Public	6 people	
3	Element Figure Custom	6 people	
4	PNPM Mandiri Officer - Prospects	2 0 people	Companion
5	Element Public Village Nafri	10 people	
	Amount	30 people	

5. Data collection technique

In obtaining relevant data, the techniques used in data collection are as follows (Lethbridge et al., 2005):

a. Literature Study (*library research*)

Its wrong one data collection techniques and information carried out in a way research and studying books (*literature*), works scientific, articles, journals and other reading sources related to the problem being studied.

b. Field Research (*field research*)

Its wrong one data collection techniques carried out directly on the research object. To obtain field data, the techniques used are:

1) Observation (*Observation*)

Observation is a process of collecting data and information through direct observation of the research object, use observe And disclose phenomena regarding research problems (Cohen et al., 2017).

2) Interview (*interview*)

Interviews are a process of collecting data and information through dialogue by interviewers of parties who are considered (question and answer) can provide data and relevant information according to the problem being studied (Cassell, 2015).

3) Questionnaire (*Questionnaire*)

Questionnaire is the process of collecting data and information through dissemination questionnaire (list of questions) to respondents who are considered worthy and get information that is appropriate to the research problem (Gaur et al., 2020).

6. Technique Data processing

The data collected through observations is then processed so that easy analyzed. The data processing steps are as follows:

a. Improvements (*Editing*)

At stage this researcher recheck the data that has been collected from respondents to use see clarity And data correctness to ensure data is suitable for use.

b. (*Coding*)

At this stage the researcher classifies answers based on similar answer categories.

c. Preparation (*Tabulating*)

In this tabulation, all data is entered into a simple frequency distribution table to find the percentage or proportion. This is the simplest method of analysis, namely making a comparison of the incidence of a case with the total cases multiplied by a value of 100. The basic formula used is:

Formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Information:

P : Percentage (%)

F : Frequency of each respondent's answers

N : Number of Respondents

100 : Kostan value

7. Data analysis technique

Data analysis techniques are used to answer problems. In this research, the author used three approaches, namely: (1) prior analysis in the field (previous studies/secondary data) was used to determine the research focus. (2) field analysis using the Miles and Huberman Model, namely data analysis carried out during data collection and after completing data collection within a certain period. During the interview, the author carried out an analysis of the answers of the respondents interviewed. (3) data analysis while in the field using the Spreader model, namely determining key informants, so that they are authoritative and trustworthy informants to provide information to the author regarding the research object. After that, the writer's attention is paid to the research object and begins to advance descriptive questions followed by analysis of the interview results (Sugiyono, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Communication Skills

Village officials are required to have the ability to communicate well, with good communication they will be able to influence the community to participate actively in infrastructure development programs in the village. Respondents' answers regarding the village head's ability to communicate are arranged in the following table.

Table 2
Good communication skills

Answer	f	%
Yes	113.5	27.9
Sometimes	129.8	31.9
No	163.8	40.2
Amount	407	100

Data source: processed results, 2018

From the table above it can be seen that the village head's ability to communicate with the community in order to provide direction or guidance to play

an active role in the infrastructure development program, respondents who gave the answer did not communicate with a total of 70 people or 40.2%, respondents who gave the answer sometimes the number was 42 people or 25%, then 69 people answered yes or 15.62%.

B. Ability to make decisions

Another ability to carry out duties, authority and responsibilities as village officials, village head as a leader who is able to make existing decisions, especially in efforts to involve the community in development programs in Nafri village, Jayapura City. Respondents' answers to seeing the village head in making decisions regarding infrastructure development are in the following table:

Table 3
Decision-making

Answer	f	%
Yes	126.75	30.4
Sometimes	131.0	31.4
No	158.8	38.1
Amount	417	100

Data source: processed results, 2018

From the table above, it can be seen that the ability of village officials to make decisions to realize the implementation of infrastructure development in Nafri village is in accordance with respondents' responses with varying tendencies.

Respondents who gave the answer yes were the number of people or 59.37%, respondents who gave the answer sometimes were 10 people or 31.25%, then respondents who gave the answer not able were 3 people or 9.37%.

C. Data analysis

Policy Implementation

From the results of further data processing from Chapter V, analysis will be carried out based on variables. All indicators and variables for implementing government policies

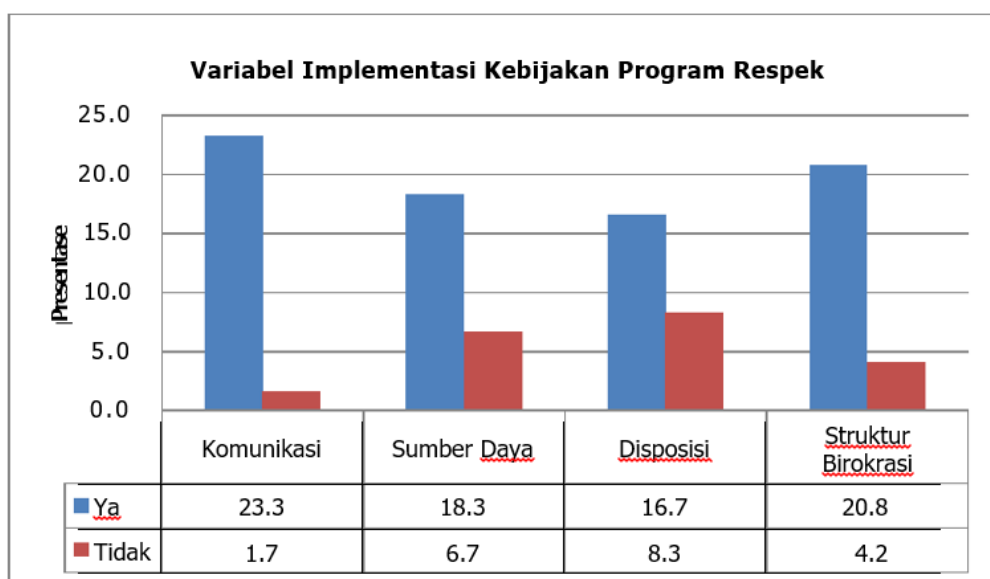


Diagram 1. Variable Implementation Respect Program Policy

Based on diagram 1 above, the average results of the analysis of the variable implementation of Government policy show that the highest percentage is in the **"Yes" category**. It can be said that the implementation of Government Policy towards development in Nafri village has been very effective.

1. Communication

Judging from the diagram above, it shows that percentage highest is in the "Yes" category, p this caused because of the communication that is built by Implementors have been very effective in implementing the Respect program so that will reduce distortion implementation.

2. Resource _

Depart from The explanation above is not much different from the explanation in the diagram above , which shows that percentage highest is at in the " Yes " category this shows that fill policies have been communicated clearly and consistent , the resources used are financial (funds *Block Grant*) as well as resources apparatus (*implementor*) has been used effectively .

3. Disposition

same thing can be seen in the diagram above, then the categories answer respondents is in the " Yes " category , p This showing that implementor own exists commitment , nature democracy And transparency so that carry out the program well in its formulation policy And processing (using) fresh funds (Block Grant) disbursed

4. Structure Bureaucracy

Seen in the diagram above the categories answer respondents is in the " Yes " category , structure There's not much bureaucracy complicated , so relationships are built between The existing stoke *holders* are very good so supervision use budget in shopping development The infrastructure is very transparent .

Overall _ Implementation Policy Government Regarding the Prospect Program in Nafri Village went well where the presentation category answer is at kada "Yes" category.

D. Infrastructure development

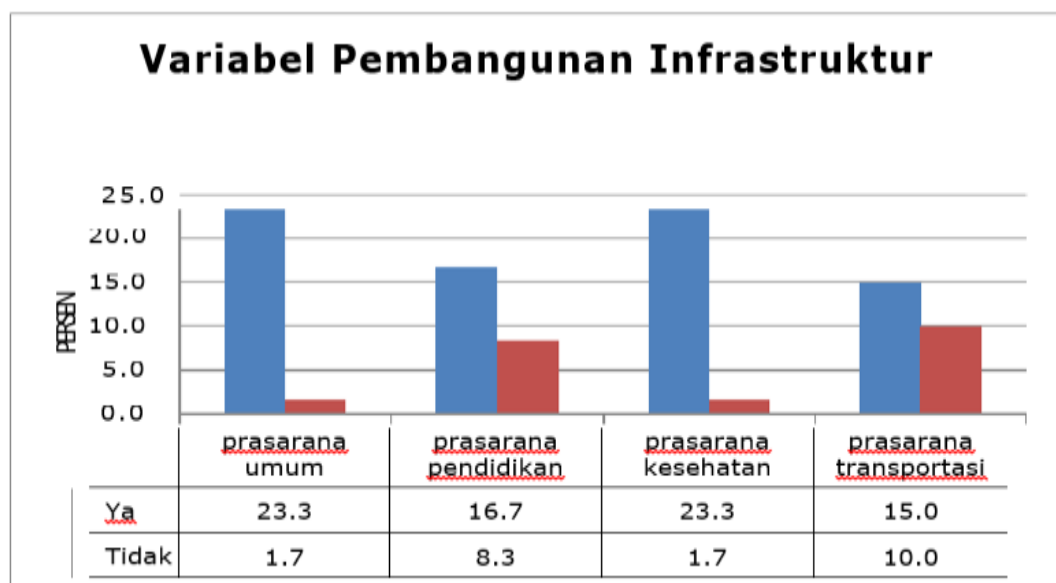


Diagram 2. Infrastructure Development Variables

Starting from diagram 4.2 above, the average results of the analysis of infrastructure development variables show that the highest percentage is in the **"Yes" category**. It can be said that the infrastructure development variables in Nafri village have been very effective.

1. Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Based on the results of the highest percentage in the "Yes" category, there has been a very significant increase in the construction of public facilities in Nafri village, this is in line with researchers' observations where there has been an increase in development such as the construction of village offices, environmental roads and the installation of clean water pipes.

2. Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

Based on the results of this percentage, the answer category is in the "Yes" category, this shows that there has been a significant increase in the construction of educational facilities such as the construction of a building to be used as a place of education for early childhood in Nafri village.

3. Health Facilities and Infrastructure

Judging from the diagram above, the respondent's answer category is in the "Yes" category, this shows that there has been a very significant increase in the development of health facilities in Nafri village. This can also be proven by the construction of POSYANDU (Integrated Service Post), the construction of toilets and improvements to clean water facilities, where there has been an increase in infrastructure development in Nafri village.

4. Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure

Judging from the diagram above, the respondent's answer category is in the "Yes" category, this is due to development which is not very significant regarding the implementation of the construction of transportation facilities in Nafri village which runs optimally and touches all communities, this happens because of the desires of the community. However, the funds disbursed are only focused on activities that have been planned and funded by Prospect, such as the construction of the Gang Entrance Road to make it easier for two-wheeled vehicles to pass through the road, however there are differences of opinion/views between the local community regarding this infrastructure improvement, showing that there are many desires from the community, who believes that the entrance to the alley is not passed by all people, but those who have houses opposite the road enjoy the results of the development.

E. Village Fund Program Policy Implementation and Infrastructure Development

Based on the variable relationship table above, it can be seen that the relationship between Prospect Policy Implementation and Infrastructure Development is very optimal. The relationship between the two variables above is then simulated on the X-axis and Y-axis. The assumption is that if there is an increase in the Y-axis, it will be followed by an increase in the X-axis so that the scatter diagram will move from the bottom left to the top right corner. In this way, the two variables are said to influence each other, or have a positive relationship (strong positive relationship). This shows that there is a relationship between the two variables. For more details, it is shown in the following picture:

F. K curve



Curve Figure 3. Relationship between Village Fund Program Policy Implementation Variables and Infrastructure Development

From the results of the explanation above, it shows that there is a relationship between the variable Village Fund Policy Implementation and Infrastructure Development in Nafri village. Then these two variables will be simulated in the form of the X and Y axes. The X axis depicts the Prospect Policy Implementation variable and the Y axis depicts the Infrastructure Development variable. Then, if these two axes occur on the Y axis, they will be followed by the X axis, so that the scatter or curve line will move from the bottom left to the top right corner, and this shows that there is a strong positive relationship between the two variables (*strong positive relationship*).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data presentation and data analysis in Chapter V above, it can be concluded that the government apparatus in Nafri Village has succeeded in implementing government policies through effective communication, disposition, bureaucratic structure, and optimizing village apparatus resources. This is reflected in the successful implementation of village infrastructure development, such as paving environmental roads, building community toilets, renovating village offices, and providing clean water tanks in 2022 using ADD and ADK funds. Apart from that, community involvement in supporting the infrastructure development program in Nafri Village is also very good, as seen from the highest percentage which shows the level of effective participation. Thus, the infrastructure development variable in Nafri Village can be considered successful and effective, creating synergy between government officials and the community in advancing the village.

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