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Research Article

ANALISYS OF REGULATION USED VILLAGE FUNDS ALOCATION TO ECONOMY EMPOWERMENT SOCIETY (STUDY OF MOTAHA VILAGE, KONAWE SELATAN REGION)

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ABSTRACT

The research objectives are: 1) To describe the policy of village fund allocation in economic empowerment of rural community of motaha; 2) To knowing the factors influence the policy of village fund allocation in economic empowerment of rural Motaha community. The benefits of research are: 1). Theoretical benefits, research can be a contribution of scientific thought in developing the concept of public policy in improving the economic empowerment of rural communities; 2). Practical benefits; is an information material for the government to in establishing policies in improving the economic empowerment of rural communities.

The approach the research is qualitative research with descriptive pattern which is done, intend to describe systematically facts and characteristics of the object or subject that is examined appropriately. The sample use purposive sampling method are 36 informant consists of village official 6 informan and 30 community. Data collection technique that: a). Observation is a systematic and deliberate observation through selection, recording, and coding of a series of behaviors, symptoms, and phenomena under study. b). Interviews are question and answer process orally and directly between the observer with the informants who are directed at a particular problem in depth by using the interview guide that has been prepared by researchers based on the research focus. Data analysis technique used research is descriptive qualitative technique include: 1) Data Reduction, 2) Data Display, And 3) Withdrawal Conclusion

Research Result show of Strategy or Steps pursued by officials village in an effort to empower the community economy by utilizing village funds allocation by means of holding facilities such as the procurement of asset facilities & economic infrastructure such as markets etc, and forming productive economic enterprises, capital assistance engaged in cooperatives, savings and loans, as well as the inclusion of capital entrepreneurship business entities engaged in capital assistance for small businesses, such as bake shop selling services, buying and selling of crops, and livestock and most important is the development of potential seed in the village. Participation support rural community programs the driving factor or constraint, if not implemented these patterns then it can be village funds allocation not benefit of the rural community, then the information & communication factor, the means of infrastructure, then the human that is related to the initiative individual and group communities, become the dominant factor in increasing the participation of the community for the preparation and implementation of programs in utilizing village funds allocation policy towards economic empowerment of rural communities.

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INTRODUCTION

Policies are the set of concepts and principles that guide and ground plan in the execution of a leadership job and how to act, Anderson In Tahir (2014: 12) that policy is an action that has a perpetrator's purpose to solve a problem. to realize these goals, leaders in State government take action to solve the problems that occur in the community through the policies of national development in all fields both in terms of political, economic,

socio-cultural, and so on are familiar with public policy. *public policy is "whatever governments chose to do or not do. Public policy is what government do, why they do it, and what difference it makes"* Dye (2011,1). Concept public policy includes something not done by the government in addition to the government. The rural constitution can the main of mission that the state is obliged to protect and empowerment the rural to be strong, advanced, independent and democratic to create a hard foundation in implementing the government. Realizing the

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rural development objectives, various plans and programs of governance, development, fostering and rural community empowerment have been established and implemented, that Village Funds Allocation Policy

Problems that occur is the implementation of Village funds allocation is still less directional distribution so only allocated for repair / improvement of physical roads, buildings, irrigation. While the allocation for community empowerment very less. So the authors want to establish a study entitled "Analysis of Utilization of Village Funds Allocation Policy towards Rural Economic Empowerment Efforts (Study In Motaha Village, District South Konawe, Indonesia)

Formulation of the problem

The formulation of problem in research is : 1) How the policy of village fund allocation in economic empowerment of Motaha rural community; 2) The Factors influencing the policy of village funds allocation in economic empowerment of Motaha rural community?

Research objectives

The research objectives are: 1) To describe the policy of village fund allocation in economic empowerment of rural community of motaha?; 2) To knowing the factors influence the policy of village fund allocation in economic empowerment of rural community of motaha?

Benefits of research

The benefits of research are: 1). Theoretical benefits, research can be a contribution of scientific thought in developing the concept of public policy in improving the economic empowerment of rural communities; 2). Practical benefits; is an information material for the government to in establishing policies in improving the economic empowerment of rural communities.

LITERATURE

The concept of public policy

According to Keban (2004: 55) provides a sense of public policy, he argues that public policy can be seen from philosophical concepts as a product, as a process, and is a framework. Easton (1953) explains government policy as an authoritative allocation for the whole society so that all the elected governments to do or not do planned allocations. Anderson (2011) Policy is an action that has the purpose of a perpetrator or a number of actors to solve a problem. Dunn (1999), Policy implementation is essentially a practical activity, as distinguished from policy formulation which is essentially theoretical. Anderson (2011:6) of a relative stable, purposive action course followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or concern matter. So well Andersen (2011), Constituent policy are policies formally and explicitly concern with the establishment of government structure, with the establishment of rules (or procedures) for the government conduct, rules that distribute or divide power and jurisdictions within which present and future government policies might be made Kraft, Furlong (2004:4) that a cores of government action (or ic action) taken in response to social problems. Social problems are conditions the public widely perceivers to be

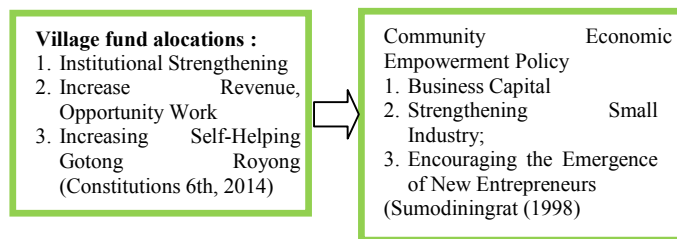
unacceptable and therefore requiring intervention. Lester and Steward (2000,18) as a process or a series or pattern of governmental activities or decision that are design to remedy some public problem, either real or imagined, so as a selecterd line of action or declaration of inten. Sementara menurut Steven A. Peterson (2003,103) mendefinisikan sebagai government action to address some problem. Howlet. Ramesh (1995,7) as public policyis a complex phenomenon consisting of numerous decision made by numerous individual and organizations. It is often shaped by earlier policies and is frequently linked closely with other seemingly unrelated deisions. Nugroho (2014, 127) as the elements common to all definitions of public policy are as follows: (1) The policy is made in the name of the public (2) policy is generally made or initiated by government, (3) Policy is interpreted and implmented by public and private actors, (4) Policy is what the government intends to do, (5) Policy is what the government chooses not to do. Dye (2011,1) as public policy is "whatever governments chose to do or not do. Public policy is what government do, why they do it, and what difference it makes. Theodore Lowi on

The Empowerment Concept

According to Mubarak (2010) community empowerment is an effort to restore or improve the ability of a community to be able to do according to their dignity and in exercising their rights and responsibilities as members of society. Edward J. Bladely on Liwaul (2017;100), local Economic Development (natural resources, labor, capital, investment, entrepreneurs, transport, communication, industrial composition, technology, size, export market, international economic situation, local government capacity, national and staten government spending and development supports). All of these factors may be important. However the economic development practitioner is never certain which factor has the greatest weight in any given situation. The World Bank on Liwaul (2017;100-101) local economic development (LED) is the process by which public, business and nongovernmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation". The aim is to improve the quality life for all, practicing local economic development means working directly to build the economic strength of all local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life of its inhabited. Prioritizing the local economy is crucial if communities today depend upon them being able to adopt to the fact changing and increasingly competitive market environment. Stiglitz (2000) that Institutional development requires the support an analytical approach the field organizational behavior, psychology, sociology, anthropology, law and economics. The combination of approaches can result in a comprehensive institutional analysis. Sofyan, (2001: 27-35) of get employment opportunities includes small-scale industries or home industries, industry types are survive and even thrive in the midst of a crisis because small businesses are not dependent on formal institutions, are more efficient non bureaucratic and there is a shift of consumers the affordable price by small people. Echols (1992) that Improving Self Reliance Community is According to dictionary indonesian-english that role is a person who perform or run the policy that has been determined in advance in planning an organization to

reach goal. According Achmad, (2009) that Capital Assistance of Business requires funds or fees to operate, actually a problem faced by almost all entrepreneurs, because to start a business required spending some money as initial capital. The expenditure is purchase raw and auxiliary materials, equipment and production facilities and other operational expenses. Through the purchased goods the company can generate a number of outputs that can then be sold to earn a sum of money payback and profit. The share of profits is partly used to enlarge capital to make money as a profit in greater numbers, and so on until the employer gets the desired results or targets. Skinner, (1992) Encouraging the Emergence of New Entrepreneurs of Entrepreneur of a person who takes the necessary risks to organize and manage a business and receive rewards or remuneration in the form of financial or nonfinancial profit.

Conceptual framework



Research Method

The research approach is qualitative research with descriptive pattern which is done, intend to describe systematically facts and characteristics of the object or subject that is examined appropriately. The sample use purposive sampling method are 36 informant consists of village official 6 informan and 30 community

Data collection technique

Data collection technique that: a). Observation is a systematic and deliberate observation through selection, recording, and coding of a series of behaviors, symptoms, and phenomena under study. B). Interviews are question and answer process orally and directly between the observer with the informants who are directed at a particular problem in depth by using the interview guide that has been prepared by researchers based on the research focus.

Data analysis technique

Data analysis technique used the research is descriptive qualitative technique include: 1) Data Reduction, 2) Data Display, And 3) Withdrawal Conclusion.

DISCUSSION

Administratively, Motaha village has a total area of 2,250 Ha, divided into 4 (four) Dusun as the smallest area in the village,

Table 1 Population Based on Dusun

No	Nama Dusun	Gender		Total	(%)
		Male	Female		
1.	Dusun I	66	105	171	23,40
2.	Dusun II	94	102	196	26,81
3.	Dusun III	74	102	176	24,08
4.	Dusun IV	84	104	188	25,71
TOTAL				731	100 %

Source: Motaha Village Officer, November 2017

which aims to streamline the village government motaha and provide services directly with the people of Motaha village which amounts to 731 inhabitants.

The classification of Motaha Village population by income level as described in the following table:

Table 2 Population by Type of Income

No.	Income type	People Total	(%)
1.	Fishing, Agriculture, Plantations	50	31,45
2.	Farms	10	6,29
4.	Trade / micro business	44	27,67
5.	Civil servants	40	25,16
7.	Services	15	9,43
Jumlah		159	100%

Source: FGD, Nopember 2017

Based on table 2 that 159 people in Village Motaha there are 50 people or (31.45%) are livelihood is fishery, Farms are 10 people or 6.29%, Trade/micro business are 44 people or (27.67%), civil servants are 40 people or (25.61%) are civil servants, and 15 people or (9.43%) derived from the Services.

RESEARCH RESULT

Improvement of Community Institution Capacity

Institutional development requires the support an analytical approach the field organizational behavior, psychology, sociology, anthropology, law and economics. The combination of approaches can result in a comprehensive institutional analysis (Stiglitz, 2011) The result of the research shows that the institutional must be strengthened to increase the income in the effort of economic empowerment of Motaha community is strengthening Village business entities, at 2015 Village business entities in the village of motaha have been formed which inserted from regional expenditure budget and allocation of village funds as capital for preparation if our village's allocation of village funds is exhausted, so far village business entities motaha engaged in capital assistance for small businesses such as cake sale, buying and selling of crops, and livestock, strengthening organization as youth institutions, and important the assistance to farmers groups to anticipate the pest plants, as well as assistance group strengthening sustainable efforts to support the economic empowerment of our village communities (interviews with village officials in FGD, November 2017)

Based on above description illustrates that to increase / support the community's income Motaha Village in an effort to empower the economy is needed strengthening of the Village business entities with capital assistance activities for micro businesses such as cake sales, buying and selling of crops, and livestock, in addition it needs farmer accompaniment group because plantation crops such as exposed to pests it is necessary get assistance by government and non-government to provide training, and assistance or counseling by related institutions in institutional strengthening

Increasing Revenue Opportunity Work and Employment Opportunities for the Villages community

Get employment opportunities includes small-scale industries or home industries, industry types are survive and even thrive in the midst of a crisis because small businesses are not

dependent on formal institutions, are more efficient non bureaucratic and there is a shift of consumers the affordable price by small people (Sofyan, 2001: 27-35). The results showed that cultivation of pepper developed by citizen of motaha village can indirectly sustainable the income of villagers without having to get work outside region or wander in urban because the income of the effort in flavor can to fulfill family economic requirement and fail in its cultivation is often exposed to pests, and need of training, counseling, facilitation to address the problem by stakeholders, (interview informant Novemer 2015).

Even there are some programs have not been able to held and have been implemented, depending on the management and work experience of the agricultural community is still minimal, the superior program of pepper plantation, small business ie workshop, home industry needs to be improved (interview with SA in FGD November 2017)

concluded the empowerment of rural community economy in the effort to make strong people economy is needed to provide employment, pepper cultivation, patchouli farming, small medium business, home industry and other service provision developed by Motaha Village residents can indirectly support everyday without having to look for work outside the region or wander in urban areas because the efforts can sustain the incomes of citizens but need of capital assistance, training, counseling, as well as business partners from village communities to the government and business organizational.

Improving Self Reliance Community

According to dictionary indonesian-english that role is a person who perform or run the policy that has been determined in advance in planning an organization to reach goal (Echols: 1992). Self reliance community is ability a community group with its own awareness and initiative to make an effort towards meeting the short-term and long-term the community needs. The result of the research shows that the support of community participation on village programs must be realized, if not implemented, it can be said that ADD is not for the benefit of the villagers, because it involves the community is very important, such as conducting a meeting to explore the potential of the village, for deliberation every year we have done just that the participation and enthusiasm of the community in the implementation meeting very low (Exposure vilage oficial In FGD November 2017). Others informmat statement that village community less interested and enthusiastic about the village meetings due to lack of information, more inadequate facilities and infrastructure of the village meeting hall, and the lack of community initiatives to activities meetings and implementation of village programs (interviews with MH in FGD November 2017).

Based on the above opinion, can be concluded for the economic empowerment of rural community in an effort to can the people's economy strong so important to need participation of community self-help group considering that Support Village community participation on village programs becomes the most important factor because one side can be the driving as well as resistor, so if not executed these patterns can be said village fund allocation not for the benefit of the village community, information and communication factors, facilities and

infrastructure, individual initiatives and groups become the dominant factor in increasing participation and self-help community mutual cooperation such as conducting deliberations to hold meetings to explore the potential of the village then what needs to be improved in the future related to the preparation and implementation of the village program in accordance with the medium term development plan that has been initiated by the village.

Capital Assistance

Business requires funds or fees to operate, actually a problem faced by almost all entrepreneurs, because to start a business required spending some money as initial capital. The expenditure is purchase raw and auxiliary materials, equipment and production facilities and other operational expenses. Through the purchased goods the company can generate a number of outputs that can then be sold to earn a sum of money payback and profit. The share of profits is partly used to enlarge capital to make money as a profit in greater numbers, and so on until the employer gets the desired results or targets (Achmad, 2009)

The result research shows that the steps we will take as the government of motaha village in the effort of empowering the society of the rural community by implementing or constructing the facilities of penunjang such as procurement of economic infrastructure and forming productive economic enterprises, capital assistance in the field of cooperatives, savings and loans, as well as capitalizing village business entities engaged in the field of capital assistance for small businesses such as cottage shop selling services cakes, buying and selling of crops, and livestock (Exposure Vilage officials Motaha In FGD November 2017)

Concluded that there is a step taken by the village government in utilizing village fund allocations to provide capital assistance to small medium enterprises in Motaha village by allocating funds for capital assistance in the field of cooperatives, savings and loans, and initial capitalization of village business entities engaged in assistance capital of small businesses such as workshop services, cake sale, buying and selling of crops, and livestock in desire capital assistance can increase income, open employment, and reduce the head of poor families in each Village Motaha

Encouraging the Emergence of New Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneur of a person who takes the necessary risks to organize and manage a business and receive rewards or remuneration in the form of financial or nonfinancial profit (Skinner, 1992). The results showed that village fund allocation is very useful for Motaha Village community, with capital assistance program in the field of cooperatives, savings and loans, and capitalization Village business entities engaged in capital assistance for small businesses is expected to create new business groups and the future development of Home Industry (home industry) can be an alternative in the Rural Community Economic Empowerment (Exposure Result of Joint Motivational Cooperative of Liwaul Librarian Lecturer, S.Sos M.Si In FGD November 2017)

Concluded that economic empowerment of rural communities in an effort to can a strong populist economy with the

utilization of village fund allocation, it is important to create new business units by organizing capital assistance programs in the field of cooperatives, savings and loans, and equity participation Village business entities engaged in the assistance capitalization for small businesses is expected to create business groups in the village motaha, then the development of Home Industry (home industry) can also be an alternative in the Economic Empowerment of Rural Community in raising entrepreneurship interest of rural community motaha to increase community income, create field work and reduce the head of poor families in the village motaha

CONCLUSIONS

Utilization of Village Fund Allocation Policy to Rural Community Empowerment Effort in Motaha Village, as follows:

1. Strategy or Steps pursued by officials village in an effort to empower the community economy by utilizing village funds allocation by means of holding facilities such as the procurement of asset facilities & economic infrastructure such as markets etc, and forming productive economic enterprises, capital assistance engaged in cooperatives, savings and loans, as well as the inclusion of capital entrepreneurship business entities engaged in capital assistance for small businesses, such as bake shop selling services, buying and selling of crops, and livestock and most important is the development of potential seed in the village
2. Participation support community on village programs the driving factor or constraint, if not implemented these patterns then it can be village funds allocation not benefit of the villagers, then the information & communication factor, the means of infrastructure, then the human that is related to the initiative individual and group communities, become the dominant factor in increasing the participation of the community for the preparation and implementation of programs in utilizing village fund allocation policy towards economic empowerment of rural communities

Suggestions

Utilization of Village Fund Allocation Policy Against Economic Empowerment of Rural Community, there are still some weaknesses in the study of the village. The researcher would like to suggest the following:

1. For related parties, both local government, central government and NGOs to provide assistance, counseling, especially for institutional strengthening to receive training and technical guidance to pemdesag related to problems that occur in the utilization Village funds allocation
2. The counseling of pepper and patchouli cultivation often affected by disease is related to the request of the villagers to the researchers to help mediate so that the relevant agencies cooperate with stekholder to provide counseling, training, mentoring the cultivation of pepper / pepper and patchouli at the motaha as the superior potential of agriculture & income farmers of Motaha villagers

3. For further researcher to study more about home industry variables in the policy of economic empowerment

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