

## **POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

### **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PIIP)**

### **IN LOPANA VILLAGE, NORTH SULAWESI PROVINCE**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

*The goal of this study is to learn about the rural infrastructure development program (PIIP) policy execution in Lopana Village, a sub-district of Amurang Timur, South Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province. The descriptive methodology was adopted in this research, with data gathering strategies carried out through literature studies. The findings revealed that the execution of the rural infrastructure development program (PIIP) policy in Lopana Satu Village was based on communication, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structure. The impact of this research is to learn about the Rural Infrastructure Program Policy (PIIP) implementation in Lopana Village and to be able to re-examine this research in order to obtain more relevant results.*

**Keywords:** Policy Implementation, Rural Infrastructure Development Program

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is separated into two types of regions: urban and rural. However, both types of regions still have equity problems and do not develop evenly, which is detrimental to the country's wealth and development. The government empowered villagers to manage their own land and form their own government. This allows villages to become a key force in helping individuals in rural areas. According to Edward II, there are four important aspects in determining policy implementation which are very important in the successful implementation of a policy: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure (Edward III, 1980:1). Policy execution is very important, even more important than policy formulation (Abdul Wahab, 1991). This was the basis for making In Lopana Village, the decision to adopt the program (PIIP) was made. Siagian (2008: 31) defines development as "an effort or series of planned growth and change efforts carried out consciously by a nation and the government towards modernity in the context of nation development". Development objectives are divided into two stages: Development essentially seeks to eradicate poverty, Provide the possibility for people to live happily and fulfill all their needs. Suryono (2006), p. 31.

As a result, the North Sulawesi Provincial Government formed a program policy (PIIP) to advance the welfare of the community in Lopana Village. Infrastructure refers to the physical infrastructure built or required by government agencies for government services such as water supply, energy, waste disposal, and so on. Transportation and related services to help social and economic goals (R. Kodoatie, 2005:11). According to

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2015, infrastructure is technical, physical, system, hardware and software facilities that provide services to the community and support structural networks to ensure economic and social growth. As a result, the North Sulawesi Provincial Government implemented a program (PPIP) to improve land in Lapona Village. The government is building infrastructure by repairing roads, although there are still many damaged roads in Lapona Village. Lapona rural roads still consist of unpaved access roads and reconstructed road bodies, but these roads are damaged or missing in several locations. Suitable for roads However, asphalt road construction projects are not completed within the time limits of road construction projects. This can be seen from the disparity in results between Ritey Village and Malenos Baru Village which has more access routes from the South Minahasa Regional Government Center and better roads than Lapona Village. A village is a group of people who know each other, live together, have the same customs, and have their own way of organizing social life (Nurcholis, 2011: 2). Rural areas are areas where the law does not apply. Wisadirana (2004: 21) explains how the community was brought into the sub-district, how the main economic source is agriculture, how the side business is raising cattle, how the community is defined by close ties, and how it still adheres to local customs.

Lapona Village is one of the communities in East Amurang District closest to the South Minahasa Regency Government Center. This hamlet is classified as underdeveloped because the level of community welfare is still low, but Lapona hamlet lacks service facilities such as health and education. Regent Regulation no. 9 of 2017 concerning Rural Development Article 1 explains in detail regarding development in regions by utilizing villages optimally and sustainably in order to realize the welfare of village communities, and directs all parties involved in this matter. Even so, there are still several parts of the South Minahasa regional government organization and village components that have not involved community participation in all stages of PPIP implementation planning. Decree of the Minister of Public Works No. 314 / KPTS / M2013 which determines PPIP target villages provides additional regulations regarding villages as development priorities funded by the APBD in their respective regions, especially by the regional government for villages.

Based on Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning RPJPN 2005-2025 efforts to realize poverty alleviation in rural areas, the government, in this case the Ministry of Public Works through the Directorate General of Human Settlements, has implemented various programs, including: Rural Infrastructure (PKPS-BBM IP) in 2005, Rural Infrastructure Support (RISP) in 2006, and the Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PPIP) from 2007 to the present. Policy is a series of actions or activities proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcoming it to achieve the desired goals. In improving the implementation of rural infrastructure development program policies, there must be support from the community, so that development programs that have been implemented by the regional government can run well, and the community can accept and utilize the development that has been carried out by the government.government.

Real actions that are proof of improved services carried out by local governments: Focus on infrastructure development in the Lapona village area, Provide information that is clear and easy for the public to understand, Convince the public about the development programs that have been carried out by the government The aim of this research is to determine the implementation of the rural infrastructure development program (PPIP) policy in Lapona Satu Village which is implemented by the Minahasa regional government in the context of repairing and improving infrastructure in the Lapona Village area. The research method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive approach, with data collection techniques from literature studies, where the compilation is based on books or journals from previous research as references.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Infrastructure refers to the physical infrastructure built or required by government agencies for government services such as water supply, energy, waste disposal, and so on. Transportation and related services to help social and economic goals. According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2015, infrastructure is technical, physical, system, hardware and software facilities that provide services to the community and support structural networks to ensure economic and social growth. As a result, the North Sulawesi Provincial Government implemented a program (PPIP) to improve land in Lapona Village. The government is building infrastructure by repairing roads, although there are still many damaged roads in Lapona Village.

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## METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research method used in this research uses a literature study approach, where the preparation is based on books or journals from previous research as references. This research was conducted in Lapona Village. Which is located in Lapona Village, North Sulawesi

## DISCUSSION

The rural infrastructure renovation program is one strategy to empower and develop development. The South Minahasa Regency Government has adopted a poverty reduction program by expanding infrastructure development, especially PPIP (Rural Infrastructure Development Program) from the Ministry of Public Works through the Directorate General of Human Settlements. This program includes various actions designed to increase the role of society in gaining access to essential services that everyone must have to achieve development goals. The PPIP program is a community development and empowerment program. Based on the Decree (SK) of the Ministry of PUPR RI submitted by the regional government, this program was established and implemented in 32 target provinces. as well as other people. The PPIP program aims to increase access to basic infrastructure services in rural settlements for the poor, women and ethnic minorities, as well as helping develop village potential through community empowerment and improving good governance practices. The program intends to leverage available resources to accelerate poverty alleviation and strengthen good governance practices.

In Lopana Satu village, there needs to be increased ambiguity in the village infrastructure development program in implementing PPIP program implementation policies. Although technically the program is interpreted by village authorities, the program can only be implemented within the local apparatus. As a result, village officials such as the head of the security unit and representatives of the security committee must increase the socialization of the program. not only at the village office, but also at every post, but also from house to house. Based on existing indicators, there are still people who do not fully and optimally understand and implement this program. As a result, we must have complete confidence in local leaders to implement these initiatives. South Minahasa for all government and non-government sectors. There is a need to improve the lack of clarity in the rural infrastructure development program in implementing the PPIP program in Lopana Satu village. Although technically the program is interpreted by the village government, the program can only be implemented within the village apparatus. Therefore, village officials such as the head of the security unit, representatives of the security committee need to strengthen the socialization of this program not only at the village office but directly from house to house at each post. Based on existing indicators, there is still a lack of understanding among the public who do not understand and implement this program properly and optimally. Therefore, we must trust village officials in implementing the PPIP program.

Edward III stated that there are four indicators that determine the success of implementation, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure. In research on the Rural Infrastructure Development Program Policy in Lopana Village, this theory was used by researchers and linked to existing data and facts. These four variables include:

#### **a. Communication**

Communication is the process of spreading messages by a person or group of people to the public in order to change their attitudes, opinions and behavior in order to increase external progress and internal satisfaction. Effendy (2006:92). The main tasks of communication in social change, in connection with the framework of national development, are:

1. Conveying information to the public about national development, so that they focus on the need for change, opportunities and ways to bring about change, means of change, and raising national aspirations.
2. Provide opportunities for communities to take an active part in the decision-making process, expand dialogue to include all parties making decisions regarding change, provide opportunities for community leaders to lead and listening to the opinions of ordinary people, and creating a smooth flow of information from the bottom to the top.
3. Educate the workforce needed for development, from adults to children, from reading and writing lessons, to technical skills that change people's lives.

Relevant agencies have informed about activities in the village and disseminated information about the PPIP program through media such as radio and newspapers. However, there are still many people who have not received clear information regarding the implementation of this program. Therefore, not all people and village officials, including village officials, know the details of the program.

#### **b. Resources**

Resources relate to several aspects, namely personnel and facilities at PPIP. Service delivery is expected to be in accordance with the training provided, but needs improvement when interacting directly with the community during program management. Human resource development can be seen from two aspects, namely improving nutrition and improving non-physical aspects through the accumulation of education and training Noatmodjo (2003).

Although the supporting facilities and infrastructure for implementing the PPIP program in Lapona Satu village are sufficient, they still need to be improved. In this case, relevant institutions and the provincial government must play an active role in improving this program. Villages are not permitted to provide their own facilities and infrastructure.

Currently, the South Minahasa regional government only allocates funds according to the amount agreed upon in the PPIP program, as the government's effort to encourage community participation in implementing development programs. This aims to ensure that villages can build better infrastructure and improve the welfare of their communities and achieve infrastructure improvements. Indeed, budget allocation is determined because the funds allocated are recovery funds which encourage villages to take steps to implement and optimize efforts to use these funds, but it can make village development difficult, if it is difficult for the community to participate in joint efforts and village funds do not help in terms of this, then this condition will also be emphasized. City roads caused by motorways can quickly deteriorate during this period. Previous years' budgets did not utilize quality and durable road materials, especially for heavy vehicles, frequent vehicles and coastal rural roads which quickly deteriorate after being repaired. Money as a guide to the procurement of facilities needed to run this program is less than optimal, because it must be supported by program funds, non-governmental organizations and village funds to be able to run this village development program. The PPIP program companion facilities in Lopana Satu Village have met the competency requirements in accompanying and supervising village officials and village community organizations as implementers of development programs in the village. However, supervision of ongoing projects needs to be improved to ensure optimal implementation of PPIP program policies.

### **c. Disposition**

Employees in charge of implementing the PPIP Program Policy in Lapan Satu Village have fully supported and worked well in carrying out their duties. Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then the policy will run well as desired by policy makers Ninik Purwaning S (2010), Desy Natalia Krisdayanti (2014), Abdullah Wahid (2014), and Yuyun Sefri Setyaningrum (2016). This can be seen from the performance efforts of village officials in implementing the program. Even so, the response from village residents was still not good, which was due to the results of the previous PPIP program and the lack of information conveyed to them. Therefore, the task of the village government and related agencies is to restore positive trends in village development and increase public awareness.

All village officials in the district involved in the PPIP program express their desired loyalty to the instructions in carrying out their duties in accordance with the established rules. They really understand their function in the development of Lopana Satu village, including the construction of roads and water channels under the PPIP program. The involvement of authorized officials, community organizations and local governments also helps in carrying out its functions. However, the public is increasingly less aware of the program. Therefore, efforts are needed from village officials and stakeholders to increase the loyalty of all parties so that good results can be achieved. The performance of staff and stakeholders in implementing the PAPP program has not been fully optimal. Even though the program management body has carried out its functions, the program has not yet reached the community. Even though the PPIP program has been running for several years, there are still obstacles such as lack of funding. Apart from that, the community's response to the PPIP program is also not good enough to balance the response and performance of program implementers.

### **d. Bureaucratic structure**

In general, the bureaucratic structure is the part that is most often involved in overall policy implementation. Policy implementors may know what to do and have sufficient desire and resources to do it, but they may still be hampered in implementation by the structures of the organizations in which they serve. Two prominent characteristics of bureaucracies are standard operating procedures (SOPs) and fragmentation. The former developed as internal response to the limited time and resources of implementors and the desire for

uniformity in the operations of complex and widely dispersed organizations; they often remain in force due to bureaucratic inertia" which means, policy implementers may know what to do and have sufficient desire and resources to do it, but may still be hampered in their implementation by the organizational structure within which they serve. Two prominent characteristics of bureaucracy are standard operating procedures (SOPs) and fragmentation. The former developed as an internal response to the limited time and resources of implementers and the desire for uniformity in the operation of complex and widely dispersed organizations—they often remained in effect because of bureaucratic inertia" (Edward III, 1980).

Currently, in South Minahasa Regency, specifically in Lopona Village, there are standard operational procedures and guidelines for implementing infrastructure development policies and village empowerment programs. However, its implementation is not in accordance with existing political mechanisms involving institutions involved in allocating funds and using appropriate equipment and materials in implementing this program. Based on the implementation of the previous program in Lopana Satu village, policy implementers are required to have a strong and serious determination so that the implementation of village development is able to achieve its goals.

The accuracy of program handling time during the implementation of the Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PIIP) policy in Lopana Satu Village, East Amurang District, South Minahasa Province states that the implementation of the program has not gone smoothly. Although 2018 experienced progress compared to previous years, this progress was not yet in line with expectations. The government, committee and village leaders have made changes so that the implementation of the PPIP program is running smoothly, but community participation needs to be increased, resources are still lacking due to limited funds and supporting facilities such as inadequate facilities and infrastructure as well as lack of local government participation in providing facilities. for allowances for the construction of roads and waterways. The delivery is quite good, as evidenced by the village government's support in implementing the PPIP program, but the community's response to the program is still lacking. The bureaucracy is inefficient, which is demonstrated by the incomplete completion of the PPIP program on time.

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The uniformity of implementers in achieving consistency and relevance of the PPIP program shows that the government remains on track with this program even though the implementation of the rural infrastructure development policy (PIIP) in Lopana Satu village, East Amurang sub-district, South Minahasa province is still hampered, communication regarding PPIP results, the community has accept it, have not been able to explain it well, both the community and the village officials themselves (village officials) know it well. Therefore, local governments must pay more attention to the PPIP program

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