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# Effectiveness Of Village Funds For Economic Development And Infrastructure Of Bonto Jai Village, Bissappu District In Bantaeng Regency

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**Abstract**

*The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of village funds for economic and infrastructure development in Bonto Jai Village, Bissappu District, Bantaeng Regency. This type of research is qualitative research. The processed data is the result of interviews conducted with 6 informants namely the Village Head, Village Secretary, Planning and General Affairs Head, Hamlet Head and the community. Data collection methods used in this study were observation, interviews and documentation. The results of the research obtained are that the Economic and Infrastructure Development Program of Bonto Jai Village, Bissappu District in Bantaeng Regency has been running quite well when viewed from the three effectiveness inductors starting from the first indicator, namely the achievement of objectives, where in the implementation of the program all are implemented and resolved with on time and on target, the second indicator is integration, where the program has been or has been socialized first in village meetings before implementing the development program, then the third indicator is adaptation, where program planning and implementation are carried out in stages and in accordance with the provisions*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world and is also the 4th largest country with the largest population in the world, so Indonesia is often faced with various social problems, such as poverty and lack of infrastructure. The problem of lack of infrastructure and poverty in Indonesia is relatively common in rural areas, especially remote and underdeveloped areas that are most affected by this problem. This is contrary to the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, one of which mandates that "Promoting public welfare and educating the nation's life". Which means that poverty is the responsibility of the State, what is meant here is the government of the country itself. To help realize people's welfare and educate the nation's life, it is necessary to have facilities that can support it, such as infrastructure.

Development effectiveness is a measure of the achievement of predetermined goals or objectives. In connection with the effectiveness of the development, the support and assistance from the community in the development of the village itself is very meaningful. Where, the community must participate and be given sufficient trust and authority in managing their village households. For this reason, community participation is needed to support the success of development programs. Because considering the importance of village development, it is necessary to change from a centralized system to a decentralized system, so that opportunities are open for villages to manage their own households in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the village community. With the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, the position of the village becomes stronger. Many parties are worried that the village funds will be misused, instead of being able to help improve the welfare of the village community, it will even become a land for village officials to commit criminal acts of corruption. To prevent this from happening, village officials need to be given training and of course supervision in order to further narrow the space for misuse of village funds .

In order for village funds to be right on target and not misused, the Minister of Villages and Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration issued Ministerial Regulation Number 21 of 2016 concerning the Priority Placement of Village Fund Development in 2016. The Ministerial Regulation states that village funds are prioritized to finance the implementation of local scale programs and activities for village development. and empowerment of rural communities. Village learning priorities are agreed upon in village deliberations and the results of these deliberations serve as a reference in the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDes) and the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes).

Village funds used for village development aim to improve community welfare, improve quality of life and reduce poverty and those used for village community empowerment aim to increase the capacity of citizens in entrepreneurial development, increase income, and expand the economic area of individual citizens of community groups.

One way to strengthen the rural economy is to improve the rural infrastructure which aims to enlarge the existing potential and make the countryside the backbone of the regional and national economy. Rural development is multi-aspected. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a more focused analysis and linkages with sectors and aspects outside the countryside (physical and non-physical, economic and non-economic, social and cultural, and non-spatial).

Bonto jai village is one of several villages located on the Bantaeng – Jeneponto Border, District Bissappu, Kab. bantaeng. Currently, the village of Bonto jai is headed by Mr. Amiluddin SE to support the creativity of children in the village of bonto jai, the formation of the Village Children's Forum to encourage children in his village to pioneer the formation of an organization. With the children's forum, his party is optimistic that they can maximize their efforts for gender-responsive development, children, women and the vulnerable starting at the family level. In addition, regarding the protection and handling of children who experience violence, Amiluddin SE hopes that the children's forum will play an important role in it. So that the involvement of children in the space for developing Human Resources (HR) really exists, not just on paper.

Bonto Jai Village is one of 46 villages in Bantaeng Regency where the Bonto Jai village fund pocketed a budget of Rp. 1,951,140,601 The existence of village funds should have a positive impact on economic development, especially in Bonto Jai village as one of the largest recipients of village funds. Development effectiveness can be successful if development governance is based on four indicators, namely planning, implementation, supervision and transparency.

Based on the problems described above, the authors are interested in researching the use of village funds provided by the central government. Considering that each village earns billions of rupiah and it is hoped that the existence of these village funds can have a positive impact on the economy and village infrastructure. And the research area is Bonto Jai Village, Bissappu District, Bantaeng Regency. So the author raised this in the form of a proposal entitled "The Effectiveness of Village Funds for Economic Development and Infrastructure of Bonto Jai Village, Bissappu District, Bantaeng Regency".

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Village Fund

#### a. Understanding Village Funds

There is a public error in understanding between village funds (DD) and village fund allocations (ADD), in fact these two programs have differences, namely, the Village Fund (DD) is the obligation of the Central Government to allocate the transfer budget to the Village in the APBN as a form of recognition and

appreciation. State to Village. Priority for the use of DD is regulated through the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 2015 concerning Priority Determination of the Use of Village Funds. Meanwhile, the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is the obligation of the Regency/City Government to allocate a budget for the Village which is taken from the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) and the General Allocation Fund (DAU) which are part of the Balancing Fund. The amount of ADD for each Regency/City every year is ten percent (10%) (Ministry of Village, 2016).

The Village Fund is a fund sourced from the APBN which is transferred through the Regency and City APBD used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development (Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). The calculation of the budget is based on the number of villages taking into account the population, poverty rate, area and level of geographical difficulty. Village funds have become a crucial issue in the village law, therefore in the administration of village government, the implementation of village activities requires guidance and supervision (Prabawa, 2016).

The Village Fund for each district/city is allocated equitably and fairly based on the district/city basic allocation and the district/city Formula Allocation. The basic allocation is the minimum allocation of Village Funds received by each village, the amount of which is calculated by means of 90% (Nine Bulun Bersen) of the Village Fund budget divided by the number of villages nationally. Formula Allocation is an allocation that is calculated by taking into account the number of villagers, the poverty rate of the village, the area of the village, and the level of geographical difficulty of the village in each district/city. The amount of the basic allocation for each district/city is calculated by multiplying the basic allocation by the number of villages in the district/city.

The amount of the Formula Allocation for each district/city, the amount of which is 10% (ten percent) of the Village Fund budget is calculated with the following weights:

a) 25% (twenty five percent) for the total population;
b) 35% (thirty five percent) for the poverty rate;
c) 10% (ten percent) for the area of the area; and
d) 30% (thirty percent) for the geographical difficulty level.

The rural poverty rate and the geographical difficulty level of the village are shown by the number of rural poor people and the district/city Construction Cost Index (IKK). Village Funds for each district/city. The Village Fund is stipulated in a Presidential Regulation concerning the details of the APBN. Based on the amount of the Village Fund for each district/city, the regent/mayor shall determine the details of the Village Fund for each village in his/her territory. The procedure for the distribution and determination of the amount of the Village Fund for each village is determined by a regent/mayor regulation. Districts/municipalities calculate the amount of the Village Fund for each village based on the basic allocation and formula allocation. The amount of the basic allocation for each village is calculated by dividing the basic allocation for each district/city by the number of villages in the district/city concerned.

The amount of the Formula Allocation for each village is calculated with the following weights:

a) 25% (twenty five percent) for the total population;
b) 35% (thirty five percent) for the poverty rate;
c) 10% (ten percent) for the area;
d) 30% ( thirty percent) for the geographical difficulty level.

The village poverty rate and the

geographical difficulty level of the village are indicated by the number of village poor people and the Village Geographical Difficulty Index (IKG). The Village IKG is determined by factors consisting of the availability of basic service infrastructure, infrastructure conditions and transportation accessibility.

**b. Village Fund Purpose**

Basically, government programs must have clear goals and have a good impact on the community. In essence, the general goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of rural communities through the achievement of sustainable social and economic progress while still paying attention to equal rights and upholding the values of justice for society as a whole. In short, it can be stated that the broad objective of development is to improve the quality of life of the community in a multidimensional manner.

The objectives of the village fund from the RI Ministry of Finance are:

a) Improving public services in the village
b) Eradicating poverty
c) Promote the village economy
d) Addressing the development gap between villages
e) Strengthening rural communities as subjects of development

**c. Village Fund Source**

Through the Village Law, the Village has strengthened its authority in governance, implementation of development, community development, and empowerment of village communities. In addition to strengthening its authority, the Village is also given other sources of income. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 72 paragraph (1), Village Income comes from:

1) Village Original Income: Business results, asset returns, self-help and participation, mutual cooperation, and other Village original income
2) Village Fund from APBN
3) Share of the results of regional taxes and regional levies (at least 10%)
4) Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which is part of the balancing fund received by the Regency/City (at least 10% of the Revenue Sharing Fund and General Allocation Fund)
5) Financial assistance from the Provincial APBD and Regency/City APBD
6) Grants and donations from third parties
7) Other legitimate village income

**d. Village Fund Supervision**

Supervision originating from the village is carried out by the BPD and the village community. The sub -district will monitor all villages in the use of village funds. The inspectorate from the district will conduct an audit every year. Likewise, the BPK from the center will conduct an audit every year.

fund budget each year or what is often referred to as the remaining excess of Current Annual Budget Financing (SILPA) cannot be used in the current year.

**e. Village Fund Regulations**

The Village Fund Regulations are as follows:

1) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
2) Government Regulation No. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Budget.
3) Government Regulation No. 8 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation No. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Budget.
4) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No.1 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Authority Based on Usuk Rights and Authority for Village-Scale Locations.
5) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of

Indonesia No. 3 of 2015 concerning Village Facilitators.

6) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2015 concerning the Code of Conduct for Dan Mechanism Decision-making discussion Village.
7) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 2015 concerning the Establishment, Management, and Operations Management And Disbandment Business entity Village Owned.
8) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Republic Indonesia No. 5 Year 2015 About Determination Priority Use Fund Village 2015.
9) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2015 concerning Organization and Work Procedures Ministry Village, Development Area left behind And Transmigration.
10) Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Republic Indonesia No. 21 Year 2015 About Determination Priority Use Fund Village 2016.

## 2.2 Economic Development

Economic development is efforts to improve the standard of living of a nation which is often measured by the level of real income per capital. So the purpose of economic development is to increase real national income as well as to increase productivity. The theories of economic development according to experts:

a) According to Adam Smith, for economic development to take place, specialization or division of labor is needed so that labor productivity increases. Specialization in the production process will be able to improve the skills of the workforce, will encourage the discovery of new tools or machines and ultimately can accelerate and increase production.
b) According to David Ricardo, in an economic society there are three groups of people, namely the capitalist group, the working class and the landlord group . The capitalist group is the group that leads production and plays an important role because they are always looking for profits and reinvesting their income in the form of capital accumulation which results in an increase in national income. For the working class, it is said that this group depends on the capitalist group and the largest group in society. As for the landlord class , they only receive rent from the capitalist group for the leased land area. According to David Ricardo, if the population continues to increase and the accumulation of capital continues to occur, then the fertile land becomes less in number or increasingly scarce. As a result, the law of addition and diminishing returns applies. Besides that, there is also competition among the capitalists themselves in cultivating land that is getting less and less fertile and as a result their profits are decreasing until they reach a normal level of profit.
c) According to Malthus for economic development it is necessary to increase the amount of capital for continuous investment. The existence of economic development or an increase in production is expected if there is savings used for investment purposes. But this investment is constrained by a lack of effective demand. The lack of effective demand is caused by the increase in population which results in suppressing the level of wages and in addition, because the income received is saved and not consumed at all.

### 2.3 Infrastructure

The definition of infrastructure in the big Indonesian dictionary can be interpreted as public facilities and infrastructure. Facilities are generally known as public facilities such as hospitals, roads, bridges, sanitation, telephones, and so on. In economics, infrastructure is a form of public capital which is formed from investments made by the government. The infrastructure in this study includes roads, bridges, and sewer systems (Mankiw, 2013).

According to Mankiw (2003:38) quoted from Tunjung Hapsari (2011), it is explained that advice is generally known as public facilities such as hospitals, roads, telephones, etc. Famillo (2004:16) mentions infrastructure as a *basic essential service* in the development process. Furthermore, infrastructure is divided into two groups, namely infrastructure based on its function and designation. Amilo (2004:20) explains that infrastructure is divided into economic and social infrastructure. Infrastructure plays an important role in driving the performance of economic growth in various countries. Economic infrastructure includes *public utilities* such as electricity, telecommunications, clean water supply, sanitation, and sewerage and gas. Then it also includes general workers, such as roads, canals, dams, irrigation and drainage as well as transportation projects such as railways , city transportation, waterways, and airports, while social infrastructure can be divided into education and health infrastructure.

According to Canning and Pedroni (2004:11) states that infrastructure has the nature of externalities. Various infrastructures such as roads, education, health and so on have positive externalities. Provide support that the facilities provided by various infrastructures are positive externalities that can increase the productivity of all inputs in the production process.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODS

### 3.1 Data analysis technique

Method Analysis which used in study this is method descriptive that is method analysis with collecting data by systematic, analyze and interpret data with pictures so that concluded in this study that there are two problems that analyzed. Activities in data analysis, namely:

1. Reduction Data *(Data Reduction)*
   The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, for that it is necessary to record it carefully and in detail. The longer the researcher is in the field, the more the amount of data will be , complex and complicated. For this reason, it is necessary to immediately conduct data analysis through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, examining the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns, removing unnecessary and coordinating data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified.
2. Data Presentation *(Data displays)*
   The second important flow of data analysis activities is the presentation of data in the form of a collection of information arranged in a more systematic way that allows for drawing conclusions and taking action. In study qualitative, presentation data can conducted in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. Which most often used for serve data in research qualitative is with text which character narrative. In In this case the researcher will present the data in the form of text, to clarify the results of the study, it can be assisted by including tables or figures picture.
3. Drawing Conclusions *(Conclusion Drawing/Verification)*
   Conclusions are essentially to give meaning from the data obtained. For this reason, since the initial data collection, researchers have tried to interpret the data obtained by looking for patterns, models, themes of

similar relationships, causal paths and other things that often appear. At first the conclusion was still vague but the longer the conclusion will be clearer after the next process is supported by more and more data. Conclusions were also verified during the study. In short, the meanings that emerge from the data must be tested for their correctness, robustness and suitability so that a belief will be obtained regarding their truth.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Research result

### a. Realized Program

The following is the Bonto Jai Village Economic and Infrastructure development program which will be realized in 2021 whose funds are sourced from the Village Fund, namely:

**Table 4.4**
**Economic and Infrastructure Development Program in Bonto Jai . Village**
**Year 2018-2021**

| No | Program name | Funds Used | Processing time |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Making Household Waste Infiltration Wells 13 pieces | Rp. 32,444,900.00 | 2018 |
| 2 | Construction of a 15,975 m3 trail beside the school | Rp. 33,221,100.00 | 2018 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses for Poor Families 10 Units | Rp. 86,656.5000.00 | 2018 |
| 4 | PAUD School Kanovi Procurement | Rp. 12,800,0000.00 | 2018 |
| 5 | PAUD Fence Procurement (DD) | Rp. 6,000,000.00 | 2018 |
| 6 | Construction of the Tino Hamlet 59,625 M3 Marine Footpath | Rp. 7,743,409.00 | 2018 |
| 7 | Family Beard Construction | Rp. 12,291,500.00 | 2018 |
| 8 | Procurement of Bamboo Fence (ADD) | Rp. 1,500,000.00 | 2018 |
| 9 | Construction of Para-para (Seaweed Drying) 1 Piece | Rp. 28,354,000.00 | 2018 |
| 10 | KWH Assistance for Poor Households | Rp. 27,000,000.00 | 2018 |
| 11 | 80 Meters Pati residential walkway and Pa'ranga . Talut | Rp. 41,413,000.00 | 2019 |
| 12 | Construction of 7 beards | Rp. 35,115,500.00 | 2019 |
| 13 | Construction of 8 latrines | Rp. 40.132.000.00 | 2019 |
| 14 | 80 Meters Pati Residential Footpath and Tino Talut | Rp. 40,413,000.00 | 2019 |
| 15 | Home Rehabilitation Unfit for | Rp. 25,185,4000.00 | 2019 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | habitation | | |
| 16 | Rubbish bin | Rp. 12,000,000.00 | 2019 |
| 17 | garbage tank | Rp. 35,000,000.00 | 2019 |
| 18 | Mattoanging Footpath 82 M and talud | Rp. 50,143,000.00 | 2019 |
| 19 | Construction of MCK 1 unit Construction of MCK Posyandu Mattoanging | Rp. 20,725,800.00 | 2019 |
| 20 | Construction of 7 latrines | Rp. 35,115,500.00 | 2019 |
| 21 | Home Rehab Material Assistance | Rp. 60,000,000.00 | 2020 |
| 22 | Procurement of Disability Aids | Rp. 5,000,000.00 | 2020 |
| 23 | Irrigation maintenance | Rp. 20,080,000.00 | 2020 |
| 24 | Procurement of bamboo fence | Rp. 58,790,000.00 | 2020 |
| 25 | KANOVI Procurement | Rp. 22,500,000.00 | 2020 |
| 26 | MCK Rehab Material | Rp. 10,324,000.00 | 2020 |
| 27 | Drainage Rehab | Rp. 1,900,740.00 | 2020 |
| 28 | Boat Preparation | Rp. 6,000,000.00 | 2020 |
| 29 | Procurement of security for Poskesdes | Rp. 8,000,000.00 | 2020 |
| 30 | Street light supply | Rp. 36,044,000.00 | 2020 |
| 31 | Para-para Development | Rp. 112,244,500.00 | 2020 |
| 32 | Home Rehab Material Assistance | Rp. 47,000,000.00 | 2021 |
| 33 | ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION NETWORK | Rp. 27,000,000.00 | 2021 |
| 34 | Irrigation Construction | Rp. 95,290,000.00 | 2021 |
| 35 | Dam Construction | Rp. 31,311,000.00 | 2021 |
| 36 | Pioneering roads/talut/sirtu and deckker in tino | Rp. 281,948,000.00 | 2021 |
| 37 | Deck Construction and Channel Normalization in Mattoanging | Rp. 21,902,000.00 | 2021 |

*Source: Data processed*

**b. Village Fund Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of the Village Fund is as follows:

1) The effectiveness of the implementation of rural infrastructure development programs is seen from the indicators of achieving goals. In the indicators for achieving goals, there are two sub-indicators that need to be seen which consist of being on time and on target or right on target. Based on the findings obtained through interviews with village heads, village officials and the Bonto Jai village community, that for the implementation of economic development programs and rural infrastructure in Bonto Jai Village all were carried out and completed on time and also the implementation of the development program was certainly appropriate. in Bonto Jai Village, because through this development, the people of Bonto Jai Village feel very helpful and also the program is very beneficial for all Bonto Jai Village people. As for some of these programs, such

as the trail construction program , the construction of the library building .

2) The effectiveness of the implementation of rural economic and infrastructure development programs is seen from the integration indicators. From the findings, it can be seen that before the implementation of the economic development program and rural infrastructure in Bonto Jai Village, it was first socialized to the community through village meetings/hamlet meetings , the implementation of the socialization had been carried out properly and correctly and the community was also very interested in the program considering that it was for development. Bonto Jai Village is also for the progress of the Village.
3) The effectiveness of the implementation of rural economic and infrastructure development programs is seen from the adaptation indicators. The implementation of the Rural Economic and Infrastructure Development Program starts from the program planning stage through hamlet meetings, then the community's proposals are summarized and then brought to a village meeting before carrying out development. The budget for economic and infrastructure development comes from the Village Fund. The Village Fund is a fund sourced from the APBN, of which 30% is used for operations and 70% is used for development. Village funds are said to be effective if the funds are used in accordance with the objectives and policies of the village funds themselves. The effectiveness of village fund policies can be measured using five precisions, namely the right policy, the right target, the right environment, and the right process (Fhatimatuz, 2018).

Based on the cycle in the village fund activities from Bonto Jai Village, Bisappu District, Bantaeng Regency, namely the preparation of plans, the village Musrenbang involving the village government, BPD, and community groups starting from the hamlet level to the village level, Determining the plan, the plan here is a village APB guideline, Determination of the APB village, development implementation, involving the whole community in a self-managed way, accountability, village government is obliged to submit reports in village development deliberation and utilization and maintenance.

1) Village Fund Policy Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy is fully carried out by the Village implementing team . In implementing the allocation and the stages that will be achieved in the future, the Village implementation team needs to be open to the whole community. This information disclosure is an effort by the Village government to apply the principle of transparency in the management of Village Fund Allocations in Bonto Jai Village in order to create a sense of trust in the village government so that the community also understands what programs will be run. The policies issued must be based on all aspects of the part that is one of the elements in the allocation of village funds so that it can be effective and run according to the plan by looking at several factors based on the area, the level of community productivity and public facilities obtained by the community in Bonto Jai Village, Bisappu District. Bantaeng Regency. Based on the area, it can be explained as follows:

**Table 4.5**
**Village Area and Percentage of District Area**
**According to Kelurahan/Village in Bisappu District**

| No | Village/Village | Area ( $km^2$)Total Area | Percentage to Area Subdistrict |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bonto Jai | 3.63 | 11.05 |
| 2 | Bonto Manai | 3.73 | 11.36 |
| 3 | Bonto Lebang | 1.01 | 3.08 |
| 4 | Really Bonto | 2.74 | 8.34 |
| 5 | Rita Bonto | 1.64 | 4.99 |
| 6 | Bonto Atu | 1.71 | 5.21 |
| 7 | Bonto Salluang | 3.61 | 10.99 |
| 8 | Langkasa Bonto | 3.59 | 10.93 |
| 9 | Bonto Cinde | 3.69 | 11.24 |
| 10 | Bonto Loe | 3.74 | 11.39 |
| 11 | Bonto Jaya | 3.75 | 11.42 |
| **Bisappu** | | **32.84** | **100.00** |

*Source: BPS Bisappu District in Figures 2021, (processed)*

effectiveness of a policy can be influenced by the size of the area that will affect the policy in seeing what policies must be issued so that they can run effectively and be useful for the community. From each policy orientation that is planned, being implemented and realized, all policies are discussed in deliberation so that the planned aspects can be evaluated first so that the effectiveness of the policy can be in accordance with what is expected by the community by listening to the opinions of the entire community so that the policies that will be implemented can run effectively. based on the analysis of the content of interviews with respondents or sources, many mention that. The implementation of the effectiveness of the village fund policy has been proven from the statement of Mr. Amiluddin, SE as the Village Head of Bonto Jai explaining that:

"Implementation of deliberation carried out together with the BPD (Regional Government Agency) and the community through deliberation in discussing policies that will be carried out in order to achieve an effectiveness of village fund policies" This interview took place on September 1, 2021.

Supervision from all elements of society towards the allocation of village funds from the Economic and Infrastructure Development program so that it can continue to be carried out so that the Effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy is in accordance with the expectations of the Bonto Jai Village community. The implementation of the Effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy has been proven from the statement of Mrs. Nuripa, S.PdI as the Secretary of the Bonto Jai Village explaining that:

"It has been implemented and realized on time because this development is in accordance with the planned schedule and has met the needs of the local community" 01 September 2021.

So it is known from the implementation of the deliberation conducted by the village government and the form of community supervision of the policies of the Economic and Infrastructure Development program so that they can run in accordance with community expectations so that The effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy can run well.

2) Economic Development

Dynamically, Economic Development is an orientation and an endless business activity. The development process is a socio-economic change. Economic development in order to

become a process that moves forward or its own strength depends on humans and their social structures. Economic development can also increase the level of economic growth in both a country and a region/village. This can change every existing structure in the economy. The explanation above is in accordance with that stated by Subandi (2011), the development process requires economic growth followed by changes in economic structure changes, from agriculture to industry or services, institutional changes, both through regulations and institutional reforms. Economic development in a planned manner is perceived as a more rational and orderly endeavor for the development of an underdeveloped or underdeveloped society.

**Table 4.6**
**Food Crops Production Activities of Bonto Jai Village Community**

| No | Types of Food Crops | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rice Paddy | 6,789.94 |
| 2 | Rice Field | 0 |
| 3 | Corn | 12,565.98 |
| 4 | Peanuts | 1.54 |
| 5 | Mung beans | 1.12 |
| 6 | Cassava | 22.78 |
| 7 | Sweet potato | 12.93 |

*Source: BPS Kec. Bisappu in Figures 2021, (processed)*

According to Easton (2016) Economic Development is an effort to improve the standard of living and to realize the existing potential systematically. Based on the analysis of the content of interviews with respondents or sources, many mention that. From the Economic Development program the village fund policy has been proven from the statement of Mr. Massa, SE as the Head of Planning for Bonto Jai village explaining that:

In the implementation and planning of community development, the community is always involved so that the village government is not wrong in making decisions and the decisions can be felt by the community correctly. Every planning activity must be able to see from several supporting aspects and inhibiting aspects so that the form of planning can be assessed effectively.

"The implementation of the economic development program is generally carried out once a year when village funds have been received and from several other factors that make the economic development program adaptable to weather conditions and the needs of the people of Bonto Jai Village" 02 September 2021.

The most important part in implementing the program is the form of cooperation from all elements of society as part of the public's attention in supervising economic development programs directly in participating in deliberations and providing several opinions so that the program is run successfully. From the Economic Development program the village fund policy has been proven from the statement of Mr. Sudirman as the Head of Dusun Pati explaining that:

"All elements of society take part in supporting the success of each program and those involved in the Economic Development program are the Village Head, Regional Government Agency (BPD), Village Apparatus and Community Leaders" 02 September 2021.

From the Economic Development program carried out by the village government in an effort to create and open up many opportunities for the community to be able to

take advantage of the potential that exists from Bonto Jai Village such as the productivity of food crops that can have economic value so that from the Economic Development Program, the community can develop more opportunities for increase the income and welfare of the community in Bonto Jai Village.

3) Infrastructure

Physical and social infrastructure can be used as the basic needs of the community with the necessary structural system for the economic guarantee of the public sector and the private sector as the necessary services and facilities. Of the 100% village fund allocation policy, 70% is for infrastructure development and 30% is for village community empowerment, the infrastructure that is currently being realized in Bonto Jai village and is beneficial to the community, namely internet access network services in Bonto Jai Village can be explained as follows:

**Table 4.7**
**Number of Internet Access Services By Subdistrict/Village in Bisappu District**

| No | Village/Village | Number of Internet Access Towers | Number of Internet Service Operators | Internet Network Signal Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bonto Jai | 2 | 4 | Very strong |
| 2 | Bonto Manai | 1 | 4 | Strong |
| 3 | Bonto Lebang | 1 | 2 | Strong |
| 4 | Really Bonto | 2 | 4 | Very strong |
| 5 | Rita Bonto | 1 | 4 | Strong |
| 6 | Bonto Atu | 2 | 3 | Strong |
| 7 | Bonto Salluang | 1 | 3 | Strong |
| 8 | Langkasa Bonto | 2 | 4 | Very strong |
| 9 | Bonto Cinde | 1 | 2 | Strong |
| 10 | Bonto Loe | 1 | 2 | Strong |
| 11 | Bonto Jaya | 1 | 3 | Strong |

*Source: BPS Bisappu District in Figures 2021, (processed)*

The impact that is felt directly by the community is the issuance of village policies about focusing more on infrastructure development, making the community more helpful, for example in the form of cooperation between the operator and the government of Bonto Jai Village in establishing an internet access network tower in Bonto Jai Village, which can help people access the Internet easily. easy. Especially in the current pandemic era when all educational activities are diverted, all based online and all forms of information and communication can be accessed using the internet network. This policy is in line with the community's desire to focus more on physical development so that it can be useful and help the community a lot in using internet network access services. Based on the analysis of the content of interviews with respondents or sources, many mention that. From the infrastructure program, the village fund policy has been proven from the statement that Nasaruddin works as an entrepreneur explaining that:

"The benefits obtained for the people of Bonto Jai Village in the Infrastructure program are very helpful and facilitate the mobility of the community in daily activities ranging from road infrastructure to the construction of internet access service towers in Bonto Jai Village" 01 September 2021.

The benefits obtained from Infrastructure are very diverse and useful in helping the mobility of community activities

from various aspects of the convenience, the Bonto Jai Village government must pay a lot of attention to the needs of the entire community so that the planned and implemented infrastructure can help the community in its utilization. From the infrastructure program, the village fund policy has been proven from the statement that Toni Budiawan works as an entrepreneur explaining that:

" It really helps the community in their activities, especially on road use and people who need internet access services, providing a lot of convenience in communicating and finding various types of information because currently the internet has become a major need for the community in terms of education and society in general" 01 September 2021. All Infrastructure programs implemented by the Bonto Jai Village government as an effort to help the mobility of the community in their daily activities from road infrastructure and infrastructure to the establishment of internet access network towers so that people in Bonto Jai Village can be greatly assisted and make it easier for people to communicate and access information using the internet network. .

From the results of the research above, the Effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation in Bonto Jai Village, Bisappu District, Bantaeng Regency from the Economic and Infrastructure Development program has been running very well on the Effectiveness of Village Fund Policy. From every form of program that is planned and has been realized, all elements of the community are involved in every decision making at the deliberation and form of attention from the people of Bonto Jai Village in order to monitor the effectiveness of the program policies that are implemented. Thus, it is necessary to carry out continuous improvements while still adjusting to the situation and developments in the prevailing laws and regulations.

### 4.2 Discussion

Based on the results of the research discussion and explaining several statements from each respondent described above, it can be summarized that:

1. The effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy for Economic and Infrastructure Development refers to every aspect of its implementation in carrying out and realizing all programs to suit the expectations and needs of the community. will be implemented so that Village Fund Policy Effectiveness can be achieved. So it can be explained that the effectiveness of the Economic and Infrastructure Development program can run well in Bonto Jai Village , Bisappu District, Bantaeng Regency.
2. The effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy for Economic Development is one of the Bonto Jai Village government programs in seeking that the community can take advantage of every potential that exists in Bonto Jai Village in creating activities that have economic value such as food crop productivity that can be developed much better in the future so that income society can increase and the level of community welfare will improve. So it can be proven that the Effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy for Economic Development has been running effectively in increasing the potential that exists in Bonto Jai Village, Bisappu District, Bantaeng Regency.
3. The effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy for Infrastructure can be assessed directly because the shape of the infrastructure has the form and physical existence so that infrastructure is an advantage for the community from good road facilities so that people can easily and comfortably drive and in the form of cooperation carried out by the village government Bonto Jai with several provider companies in establishing several internet network towers, so that the community is greatly helped by the presence of internet network towers that

make it easier for people to access the internet in Bonto Jai Village, Bisappu District, Bantaeng Regency.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it is in line with the research conducted by Yunia Novita Sari. 2017. The Effectiveness of the Village Fund Policy in Rural Economic and Infrastructure Development in Langkat Regency. The results of this study indicate that the village fund policy has a role in adding physical infrastructure and advice in rural areas, providing an increase in the real income of rural communities, but there is still a larger percentage stating that there is no increase in people's income and more who think that if there is an increase in their income, it is not caused by an increase in income. the existence of village funds but from the community's own business factors.

## 5. CLOSING

### 5.1 S conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the Rural Economic and Infrastructure Development Program in Bonto Jai Village when viewed from the three effectiveness indicators starting from the first indicator, namely the achievement of goals, where in the implementation of the program everything was carried out and completed on time and on target because through this development the community felt very helpful and also very beneficial for the entire community of Bonto Jai Village. For the second indicator, namely integration, where the program has or has been socialized first in village meetings before implementing the development program. Then the third indicator is adaptation, where for program planning and implementation in the field it has been gradual and in accordance with the provisions.

### 5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions that have been stated above, the suggestions put forward in this study are as follows:

1. The need for transparency in the budget for economic and infrastructure development .
2. Lack of control over the development of economic resources.

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