

## Implementation Of the Village Company Program for Citizens (SADEWA) For Community Welfare

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### Abstract

Kendalbulur Village is one of the villages in Tulungagung and has the only Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program. This program is intended for underprivileged communities that have not yet entered the integrated social welfare data (DTKS). The Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) is provided to increase residents' income, improve the welfare of village communities, and accommodate various economic business activities in village communities. This research study focuses on analyzing the implementation of the SADEWA program based on Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory in Kendalbulur Village, Boyolangu subdistrict, Tulungagung district. Descriptive qualitative research is the chosen method, which collects data using interviews and observations using purposive sampling. The SADEWA program provides health subsidies, non-academic education subsidies, agricultural subsidies, and Land and Building Tax (PBB) subsidies. The local community has felt the benefits of this program because it has improved their welfare. However, obstacles still need to be found, namely the need for more innovation in tourism development.

**Keywords** policy implementation; SADEWA program; community welfare.

### INTRODUCTION

According to Calr Frederich, public policy is an activity carried out by the government to solve public problems and achieve goals. The most crucial stage in a policy is its implementation. These policies are rules, regulations, and decisions the central and regional governments make. A policy formulated and agreed upon and then implemented or implemented in a particular environment will become a solution or problem solver (Septiana et al., 2023).

Community development programs must meet the community's needs. When planning to develop a development program for an area, an analysis must be carried out according to the community's needs. Community development includes efforts to improve the welfare of village communities, the community's quality of life, and the ability to overcome poverty (Rahayu, 2017). A program is an activity planned with certain objectives, and its achievement can be assessed. Community welfare is a condition that shows the community's living conditions, which can be seen from the community's standard of living (Badrudin, 2012).

Village Law Number 6 of 2014 states that village development aims to improve community welfare and the quality of human life and overcome poverty by fulfilling basic needs, building village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilizing natural resources. and the environment in a sustainable manner (Ultimate, 2019). Since the implementation of village autonomy, village development has been based on the APBDes having three sources of income: Original Regional Income (PADes), transfers, and



other income. One of the village government's strategies for increasing village original income (PADes) is to establish BUMDes, namely businesses originating from the village that are divided to manage capital, services, and other businesses to improve the welfare of village communities (Arifin et al., 2020).

One of the program innovations that is superior in Tulungagung district is the implementation of the Compensation Program from Villages for Residents, usually abbreviated as SADEWA. The Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) is provided to increase residents' income, improve the welfare of village communities, and accommodate various economic business activities (Wardiyanto & Setijaningrum, nd).

The Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA) consists of the Free Land and Building Tax (PBB) Program, agricultural programs, health programs, and education programs. This is the only compensation program for poor people that comes from the residents themselves, and it only exists in Kendalbulur village, Boyolangu sub-district, Tulungagung district. Funding for the SADEWA program is taken from the APBDes sourced from BUMDes (Ekamahareni, 2022).

The Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) is intended for economically disadvantaged village residents. However, the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs has not recorded it in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), which is master data about aid recipients and potential sources of social welfare.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Policy Implementation**

Implementation is a process of interaction between goal setting and action to obtain the goal. It can be defined as an activity related to completing work using means to obtain the desired results. So, implementation is building relationships and interrelating each other so that policies affect policies (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975).

Policy implementation is often seen as activities that have been decided based on law and is a joint opportunity between organizers of interests, actors, and organizations (public or secret); steps and methods are jointly taken to implement policies effectively (Wahab, 2021).

The implementation process will begin as long as the goals and objectives have been determined, The activity program has been neatly arranged, and finances have been prepared and distributed to achieve the goals. Grindle stated that implementing public policy is a universal process of administrative action that can be researched at certain stages. According to Grindle, The policy implementation model is influenced by two significant variables: the policy's content and the implementation context (Hill & Hupe, 2021).

The implementation of public policy is primarily influenced by the targets and objectives that have been determined in policy formulation. These conditions are necessary for the implementation of public policy to become a discourse. The mechanism for implementing public policy is crucial because if a policy has been formulated or made, it will only be valid if implemented (Pülzl & Treib, 2017).

### **Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA)**

SADEWA is an extension of the Village Compensation for Residents program initiated by the Kendalbulur Village Government. The Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) continues the Village RKP. Kendalbulur village BUMDes can carry out businesses to increase village income, which is returned to help the Kendalbulur Village community (Sujianto & Sukarji, 2023).

The Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program budget is taken from the profits from the Village Original Income (PADes) budget, sourced from the Nangkula Park tourism, which BUMDes Larasati manages. The Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA) is one of the Kendalbulur village government programs, Boyolangu District, Tulungagung Regency, which consists of the Free Land and Building Tax Program (PBB), agricultural programs, health programs, and education programs (Irawan et al., 2023).

### **Community Welfare**

WJS Poewodarminto stated that welfare is the condition of a person who is safe, prosperous, peaceful, and free from various problems. Problem disorders consist of various points of view, namely health problems, educational disorders, work disorders, and so on (Sukmana, 2022).

Social welfare according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare Article 1 Paragraph 1, namely that social welfare is a state of fulfilling the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens so that they can have a rich life and be able to develop themselves, therefore being able to carry out their functions. Social (Setiawan, 2019). Material needs such as clothing, shelter, and other needs have primary, secondary, and tertiary characteristics. Furthermore, spiritual needs are the need for religious obligations in search of the meaning and purpose of life (Kholis, 2015).

Social welfare problems in developing countries illustrate that many people have not received social services from the government. Many people experience obstacles in implementing social functions, so they cannot carry out their lives in a decent and dignified manner (Kiswanto, 2005).

To achieve the goal of community welfare, basic needs such as clothing, food, health, and harmonious social relationships with the environment must be met so that they can get support for community social activities to develop life skills by seeking useful resources to improve and develop the standard of living. which is satisfying (Fahrudin, 2013).

### **METHOD**

This research is a descriptive study using qualitative methods. Descriptive research is carried out by explaining the solution to current problems based on data. Therefore, researchers must present, analyze, and interpret data (Hammarberg et al., 2016).

The data source in this research was carried out using a purposive sampling method. This method was chosen because the researcher determined who would be used as sources based on specific characteristics related to the traits or characteristics of the population to be



studied. Researchers already know these characteristics, so they only need to connect sample units based on specific criteria (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019).

The research tools used were researchers, interview guides, and cell phones. Interviews, observations, and documentation were chosen to obtain data directly and indirectly. Informant 1 in this research is the head of Kendalbulur village, while informant 2 is the director of BUMDes Larasati Kendalbulur village and community leaders in Kendalbulur village. Interactive data analysis techniques are used to analyze data obtained in the field to present and draw conclusions. Data triangulation techniques were used in this research to ensure that the data obtained was observed, researched, and happened (Abdussamad & Sik, 2021).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Institutionally, Kendalbulur Village has complete institutions from the Village Head, Hamlet Head, Kasi and Kaur and other institutions, including BPD, LPMD, BUMDes, and SATLINMAS, as well as groups in the Village such as Karang Taruna, Farmer Groups and Religious Groups. PKK mothers and posyandu cadres assisted by midwives appeared to be actively participating in the implementation of development, especially regarding essential services, maternal and child health, and early childhood education.

The Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) is the only program Kendalbulur Village has, and no other villages have. Kendalbulur Village has implemented the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program since 2021. Kendalbulur Village continues to improve. It was initially in the developing village category and is now an independent village category.

The implementation of the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program to improve community welfare in Kendalbulur Village, Boyolangu District, Tulungagung Regency can be analyzed using the Grindle implementation model to determine how a program is implemented and what impacts have been produced.

From the Grindle implementation model, the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village will be analyzed using two main variables, namely: 1) Policy Content, which includes interests that influence policy, type of benefit, location of decision-making, policy or program implementers, resources used, and 2) Implementation Context (Context of Implementation), which includes power, strategies of the actors involved, characteristics of institutions and regimes in power, level of compliance, and response from executor (Grindle, 2017).

The following is a more detailed explanation regarding the Policy Content and Implementation Context.

### Policy Content

#### 1) Interests that Influence the Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA)

Influenced interests are one of the factors that need to be studied more deeply to support the effectiveness of policy or program implementation (Wahab, 2021). The interests



that influence the implementation of the Compensation from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village can be seen from the activities for formulating the Compensation from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) program.

From the interviews conducted by researchers, the formulation of the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village was motivated by the increase in Original Village Opinion (PADes) originating from BUMDes. Where managing Village Original Opinion (PADes) can be widely felt by the community. This program empowers the community to use Village Original Opinions (PADes).

## **2) Benefits of the Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA)**

The benefits or types of benefits in a policy are the positive impacts obtained or felt, both by the implementing party and the target parties involved in it, from the existence of a policy or program. If the policy issued does not have a positive impact or benefits, then it can be said that the implementation of the program policy was unsuccessful (Nugroho, 2021).

The implementation or implementation of the program that is formed will provide good benefits for the program recipients. Likewise, the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village also provided good benefits during implementation. Residents of Kendalbulur Village have received various benefits from the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program.

The results of interviews conducted by researchers show that the benefits obtained from the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program are that it can improve the quality and welfare of the Kendalbulur Village community through the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program.

This is in accordance with the mandate of Village Law no. 6 of 2014, which states that village development aims to improve community welfare and the quality of life of the community and overcome poverty through fulfilling basic needs, developing facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and using environmental natural resources in a sustainable manner.

## **3. Degree of Change to be Achieved from the Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA)**

The degree of change to be achieved is the target or goal intended and desired to be achieved in a policy. The degree of change expected from a policy or program must have clear targets or objectives, as is the case with the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program, which aims to improve the quality of life.

Society and social welfare.

The statement from Informant 1, that changes are expected from the Compensation program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA), that change is expected from the Compensation program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) in the Village

Kendalbulur can improve the welfare of village communities by helping the community to prevent stunting, and motivating children to be more active, also some less



fortunate communities do not get assistance from the central government with this program the community can be helped.

Informant 2 added that he hopes that the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program will also encourage the community to support the existence of BUMDes so that omissions will be provided in the future.

The results of research conducted by researchers in the field suggest that the changes expected from implementing the Compensation from Villages for Citizens (SADEWA) program are that village communities must support and participate in supporting BUMDes so that the people of Kendalbulur Village can enjoy the results.

#### **4. Location of Decision-Making in the Formulation of the Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA)**

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the location of decision-making in the formulation of the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village was carried out by deliberation between the Village Head and his staff and the Village Representative Body (BPD) at the Village Government Work Plan meeting (RKPDs) in preparing the APBDs.

#### **5. Parties Involved in Implementing the Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA)**

The parties involved are an essential factor in implementing a program. The parties involved in the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program process in Kendalbulur Village are the village Head, Village Secretary, Head of Government, Head of Welfare, Head of Administration and General Affairs, Head of Planning, BUMDes, and Society.

According to the research results, all actors involved in implementing the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village have an essential role. All parties involved in the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program have their respective duties and responsibilities, starting from the Village Head and his staff, institutions at the village level, to BUMDes and their business units and village communities. Each works well together.

#### **6. Resources Used in Implementing the Village Compensation Program for Residents**

Adequate resources must, of course, support successful, prosperous, and sound policies. A policy can only work well if sufficient resource support (Pramono & Sos, 2022). Various resources are needed to implement the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village to improve the community's welfare.

The resources utilized are human and financial. Regarding financial resources, Kendalbulur Village in 2021 received Original Village Income of IDR. 153,000,000.00. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers in the implementation of the Village Compensation for (SADEWA) program in

Kendalbulur Village can generate benefits and increase Village Original Income (PADes), which the village community can enjoy. In addition, Kendalbulur Village Human Resources are also utilized in implementing programs to improve community welfare.

### **Implementation Context**

This point explains that authority or power is so essential in all policies that it needs to be considered, as well as the interests and strategies of the actors involved in implementing a policy or program. (Sos, 2020).

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the strategy used by Kendalbulur Village in the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program to improve the welfare of village communities is that there needs to be activity support from BUMDes so that the units can generate even greater profits so that by having community support so that it will produce even greater profits which will return to the community even more significant. The Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) in Kendalbulur Village has held village meetings and determined which needs to be prioritized to be resolved.

The Village Compensation Program for Residents (SADEWA) has the characteristics of the institutions or actors involved in implementation. This characteristic provides subsidies to improve community welfare, which are carried out by all implementers involved in this program. From the research results, various responses were given by parties or actors involved in implementing the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program in Kendalbulur Village.

The Village Government and the village community responded positively to the statement given by informant 2, who responded that the response from the village community was outstanding. The community is actively implementing the Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) and has been helped by the Compensation Program from Villages for Residents (SADEWA) in Kendalbulur Village.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the existing focus, six components in the Policy Content points can be concluded when implementing the Village Compensation for Residents (SADEWA) program to improve the welfare of the people of Kendalbulur Village. The SADEWA program was formulated to provide subsidies to the community through health subsidies, non-academic education subsidies, agricultural subsidies, and Land and Building Tax (PBB) subsidies. The benefits residents feel is great, which can be seen from the improvement in residents' health, education level, and agriculture. The SADEWA program also helps the community prevent stunting and underprivileged residents who have not received assistance from the central government. Program implementers are the village head, village officials, BUMDes, and the community, who utilize human and financial resources.

Meanwhile, the Implementation Context point that can be concluded to determine the success of implementing a program is the success of the strategy carried out by the Kendalbulur village government in empowering BUMDes Larasati so that the profits



obtained can be used to finance the SADEWA program. Apart from that, the compliance and responsiveness of the people of Kendalbulur are excellent and cheerful. The SADEWA program can be implemented well because of the support from the original income of Kendalbulur village and the community's enthusiasm for this program.

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