

Implementation of Infrastructure Development Policy in Kando Warira Village

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Abstract - This article is entitled Implementation of Infrastructure Development Policy in Kando Warira Village, Anotarei District, Yapen Islands Regency. The aim of this research was to find out the problems faced by the village government. Implementation of the policy of building road infrastructure approximately 5 km long and 6 meters wide funded by the 2019 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as well as building a bridge measuring 12 meters long and 6 meters wide in 2023 also using the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Researchers, after looking closely at Kando Warira village, Anotarei District, the community experienced problems in their daily activities because the road asphaltting did not reach the community in the RW 3 (three) area so it was very difficult for the community to use two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles. For this reason, the study entitled Implementation of Infrastructure Development Policy in Kando Warira village aims to analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors in the village. In this research, researchers used qualitative methods to describe the implementation of development policies. The results of this research show whether the development implementation of the Yapen Islands Regency government is responding to the conditions faced by the community. Due to the researcher's observation that regarding unpaved roads as a whole they do not reach a portion of the community, this condition is considered not serious by the Yapen Islands district government, for this reason the researcher concludes that infrastructure facilities are a very important supporting factor that needs to be paid attention to by all parties, especially the Islands district government. Yapen and the Kando Warira village government.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, Development, Infrastructure Kando Warira, Yapen Island.

Submission: February 28, 2025	Revision: March 20, 2025	Acceptance: April 2, 2025
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1. Introduction

The rural phenomenon illustrates the conceptual dimensions of development related to problems, poverty, underdevelopment, and lack of administrative capacity. Rural development in a broad sense covers various fields of life such as economic, social, cultural, political and security that integrate government and society in its management by utilizing development resources effectively to improve the quality of life and welfare of the community in a sustainable manner. Rural development (rural development) is a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic life of certain communities (Chambers, 1983) Rural development can also be seen as a development program carried out in a planned manner to increase production, income, and welfare in the sense of improving the quality of life in the fields of education, health and housing (Hilhorst, 1990), Thus rural development is multisectoral in nature which involves all aspects of community life, so that it is not a development that runs alone as part of regional and national development of a nation.

Meanwhile, the implementation of road and bridge infrastructure development has an important role in the regional development framework. In the process, it is directed to utilize the production of development resources appropriately, and to improve human capabilities, in order to create an environment that makes every individual community an opportunity to become a productive society and create conditions that allow for continuous human self-development. In this connection (Tjokrowinoto, 1987) says that the development of rural implementation places itself in three

characteristics, namely, as a strategy, program and movement to build awareness and itself in a better state.

George C. Edwards III in his book entitled *Public Policy* (1980) emphasizes that policy implementation is a complex activity with so many factors that affect the success of a policy implementation. Through his public policy implementation model called Direct and impact on implementation, he mentions four factors that affect the implementation or implementation of public policy. Among these factors simultaneously work and interact which in turn directly or indirectly affects the success of public policy implementation. The four factors are: 1. Communication (communication), 2. Resources (resources), 3. Dispositins (disposition or attitude of implementers), 4. Bureaucratic Structure (bureaucratic structure).

The location of Kando Warira village is circular and surrounded by the Manainumi river, the size of the road section is 5 km and 1 (one) river, namely the Manainumi river which separates residents in RW 3 (three). The Yapen Islands Regency Government in 2019 in the Implementation of Development Policies has paved 3 km of roads, and in 2023 built 1 (one) concrete construction bridge unit with a length of 12 meters and a width of 6 meters in Kando Warira Village, Anotauri District. However, the observations of researchers are that some roads have not been paved along 2 km to connect residents so that they do not experience difficulties in the educational activities of school children, health services and the community economy.

The development of road and bridge infrastructure in rural areas or villages is the center of the Government's attention because rural areas are an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Building villages means building most of Indonesia's population. A village can be defined as an association of living together, which has legal unity, organization, and certain geographical boundaries.

In the geography of the village, it can be seen that a village is limited by territorial boundaries with the daily life of the community still strongly influenced by local customs. In accordance with the general provisions of article 1 paragraph (1) of law number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, a village is a village and a customary village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs.

An important condition that develops among transitional societies is the lack of balance in the bureaucracy of political decision-making institutions, with the structures of bureaucratic policy implementation, the bureaucracy proposed by Max Weber is a bureaucracy that is able to regulate government organizations through the principles of bureaucratic forms. These principles include the existence of a formal bureaucratic structure at each level under control and controlled in a formal hierarchy on the basis of central planning and decision making as a way, bureaucracy is the best effort to systematize efficiently the achievement of government objectives.

Local government has an important role to play in community issues. How not, local government is the basic element for the formation of a system and governance to develop a region. Local governments consisting of Governors, Regents and Mayors are responsible for development in a region. In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, local governments have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, this is closely related to policies carried out by local governments related to Budget Allocation and Budget politics, so there are several roles or influences in carrying out policies.

Some actual and developing phenomena in the community arise based on causes and effects that occur, including those that occur in local governments. The first is inconsistency in regional budget planning, the second is incomplete regional financial management. This is a record for local governments and creates distrust or gaps in the community towards local government managers. Budget allocations become unsustainable if the government makes a policy that is properly structured with a certain priority scale in developing a region. The above also affects the sustainability of the implementation of various development programs including road or bridge infrastructure.

Infrastructure development is one of the important aspects to accelerate the national and regional development process. Roads and bridges are one of the supports that greatly affect the level of economic growth in a region. This is because roads and bridges are the link between economic actors in one place and another. Therefore, proper road construction can help economic growth.

The role of the government in the implementation policy of infrastructure development or public facilities is needed to support all forms of infrastructure development in a country. The development of highways every year always increases along with technological advances and the thinking of the people who use them, as well as the facilities needed for humans to reach a place they want to go to. Roads and bridges are a facility for the achievement of a healthy and prosperous economic activity, therefore the construction of roads and bridges must really be able to make it safe, healthy and fast for its users.

Completeness of infrastructure in an area will bring outside investment into the area Soerjono (Alecsandru & Raluca, 2015). The availability of infrastructure also has a higher backward linkage than forward, which means that the availability of infrastructure is more capable of encouraging the growth of the upstream sector than the downstream sector, therefore infrastructure has an important role in regional economic development. Law Number 38 of 2004 concerning Roads, as amended by Law Number 2 of 2022, roads are land transportation infrastructure which includes all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic, which are on the surface of the land, above the surface of the land, below the surface of the land and / or water, and above the surface of the water, except for railways, lorry roads, and cable roads. Public roads are roads intended for public traffic, different from special roads.

The benefits of road and bridge infrastructure development, especially in Kando Warira Village, Anotairei District, Yapen Islands Regency, which have a positive impact, include;

- a. Speeding up travel time from the District to Serui City

The mobility of the distribution of goods is getting faster to the city of Serui and vice versa. The construction of a road connecting Kando Werira Village, Anotairei District to Serui City is part of the service efforts provided by the government to the community. The community is given access to infrastructure that is used as a link, security, cultural exchange and accelerates community activities in the region because basically development is not only carried out in aspects of community empowerment which includes education, social, economic, political and cultural fields but also in aspects of infrastructure such as road construction (Fuadi & Nasrudin, 2022). Seeing the reality of the existing infrastructure in Kando Werira Village, Anotairei District, Yapen Islands Regency is very concerning. If you go through the roads and bridges around Kando Werira Village, Anotairei District, Yapen Islands Regency, it can be seen that some villages have no road improvements, and the disconnection of the Mananamui bridge that connects some residents in the village area. This has drawn responses from the surrounding community as well as two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicle drivers who cross the road thinking that the Anotairei District government is not serious in carrying out planning programs and is not proposed in the District Level Development Plan Deliberation (Musreimbang).

Infrastructure facilities are quite important for community use, but considering that the road and bridge infrastructure is inadequate, it hampers the activities of the community in this case school children in pursuing education at the elementary, junior high and high school levels, hampering the mobilization of materials for the construction of community houses and the construction of public facilities such as Pustu and so on.

After the author made observations on February 23, 2023, the response regarding the non-flying of road and bridge infrastructure by the Public Works and Public Housing Office of the Yapen Islands Regency, there is a connection between the government's lack of seriousness in paying attention to these conditions. The researcher's view is that if the government seriously pays attention to this condition in accordance with Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, it can realize what the community expects.

Based on the empirical conditions, the researcher is interested in raising the issue in the title "Implementation of Infrastructure Development Policy in Kando Warira Village, Anotairei District, Yapen

Islands Regency". The road section in Kando Warira Village, Anotarei District is 5 km, one river that must be built a bridge, while the Yapen Islands Regency government, the Public Works and Public Housing Office, has paved the road in 2019 along 3 km and in 2023 has built a bridge measuring 12 meters long and 6 meters wide, but part of the road approximately 2 km connecting the RW 3 community of Kando Warira village has not been asphalted, resulting in the mobility of the population being cut off. 2.

2. Research Methods

The type of research used is qualitative research, qualitative research is research that emphasizes understanding of problems in social life based on reality or natural setting conditions (Setiawan, 2018; Sugiyono, 2013; Nasution, 2003; Moleong, 2004). This qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively starting from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data.

3. Results and Discussion

Policy Implementation Conceptually, the implementation of an activity or program contained in a policy is an action to achieve the objectives set out in a decision. This action seeks to transform what is written or stated in these decisions into operational patterns and tries to achieve the desired results, be it in the form of a number of major or minor changes as previously decided. The point is to achieve a goal. And this goal can be an intermediate goal or an actual goal, depending on the perspective from which it is interpreted. From this goal, an implementation policy is then assessed whether it is categorized as good, moderate or even fails to achieve its goals.

In this regard, Nugroho (2008: 432) argues that policy implementation is in principle a way for a policy to achieve its objectives. Therefore, to implement a policy there are two choices, which directly implement it in the form of a program or through the formulation of derivative policies. Also Van Meter and Van Horn (1974: 447-448) state that "Policy implementation encompasses those actions by public or private individuals (or groups) that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions".

In the perspective of the implementers, the implementation of activities or programs must be understood and then assessed from the results achieved after a program or policy is implemented. This understanding does not stop after the implementer carries out activities to achieve goals, but continues until the achievement of a set goal. It also needs to be understood that policy implementation does not only involve agencies responsible for implementing the policy, but also involves a network of political, economic, and social forces or what is often called the policy environment. With this understanding, all the burdens of responsibility do not solely rest on the implementing apparatus, which is in fact an element of policy implementation. In other words, if it turns out that the result in the form of achieving the goal has not been achieved, then the party responsible or the causal factor is not only the policy implementing apparatus, but also a number of other factors.

Policy implementation is the implementation stage of the policy design that has been formulated (policy formulation) (Solichin, 2008). In the implementation process, various activities are needed, including preparation, implementation, socialization, capacity building of the implementing party, especially the government apparatus. So policy implementation is a complicated or complex process involving various activities and activities and various stakeholders.

George C. Edwards III, in his book entitled *Implementing Public Policy* (1980) asserts that policy implementation is a complex policy with so many factors that influence the success of a policy implementation. Through his public policy implementation model named Direct and Indirect impact on implementation, he mentions four factors that affect the implementation of public policy (Howlett & Ramesh, 2003; Nugroho, 2008). Among these factors simultaneously work and interact which in turn directly or indirectly affect the success of public policy implementation, the four factors are: Communication, Resources, Dispositions, and Bureaucratic Structure (Suharno, 2009; Handoyo & Eko, 2012; Hosio & Jusach, 2006; Kusuma & Solahuddin, 2010; Mazmanian et al, 1983).

How the role and influence of each of these factors will be described in the explanation and figure below:

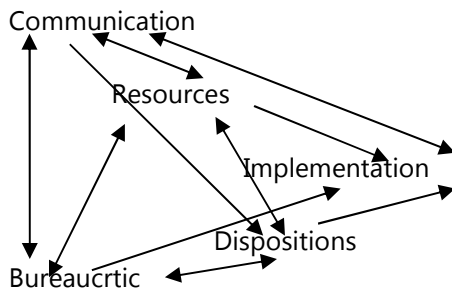


Figure 4.1 Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation

Direct and indirect impact on implementation George Edwards III, Public Implementation Policy (1980: 148).

1. Communication

The first requirement for effective policy implementation is that the policy must be conveyed / known by those who are entrusted with the responsibility to implement it clearly, of course, in this case accurate communication is needed and implemented appropriately by the implementer. (George Edwards III, 1980: 17).

According to Agustino (2006: 157), communication is one of the important variables that influence the implementation of public policy, communication determines the success of achieving the objectives of public policy implementation. Effective implementation will be carried out, if decision makers know what they will do. Information known to decision makers can only be obtained through good communication. For effective implementation whoever is responsible for a decision must know what they have to do. The government to implement the policy must be transmitted to the right personnel and the order must be clear, accurate and consistent (Suharno, 2009; Muttaqin et. al 2022; Rusli & Budiman, 2013; Rusli, 2015).

In the context of policy implementation, according to George Edwards III (1980: 17), in communication there are 3 important aspects, namely transmission, clarity and communication.

a. Transmission

Before a public official implements a decision, he must realize that a decision has been made and an order for its implementation has been issued.

b. Clarity

If the policy is to be implemented as intended, then the implementation instructions must not only be accepted but must also be clear. The clarity of the information conveyed will minimize the possibility of distortion or overwriting information from what should or is desired by the information provider. Through clear information and communication processes, it is hoped that no misinterpretation will arise so that the policy implementation process can be more easily carried out in achieving its goals.

c. Consistency

If policy implementation is to take place effectively, then implementation orders must be consistent and clear. Several factors that produce unclear communication also cause inconsistent communication, namely (Edwards III, 1980: 42)

- 1) The complexity of public policy.
- 2) Difficulties in implementing new programs.
- 3) The many goals of various policies.

2. Resources

The condition for running an organization is ownership of resources. Policy implementation is ineffective if implementers lack the resources necessary to implement the policy. The importance of resources gets full attention from Edwards III stating that the lack of resources will result in the ineffectiveness of policy implementation. The resources in question include people who are qualified in

terms of numbers and abilities, clear information, infrastructure and facilities and authority (George Edwards III, 1980: 53).

George Edwards III (1980: 11) categorizes organizational resources consisting of each element included in the organizational resource variable that has a relationship with each other in optimizing the role of resources in the implementation process. If one of the resource elements does not work well, it will result in the weak performance of the existing resource elements.

In a broader context, Tachjan (2006: 135) explains that resources are positioned as input in the organization as a system which has economic and technological implications. Economically, day resources are related to direct costs or sacrifices incurred by the organization that reflect the value or potential usefulness in its transformation into output. While technologically resources are intertwined with the transformation capabilities of the organization.

3. Disposition / Attitude of Implementers

If implementers want to implement a specific policy, then they must carry out what the policymaker wants. But when the attitudes or views of the implementers differ from the policy maker, the process of implementing a policy will be complex (George Edwards III, 1980: 89). This means that if the attitudes and perspectives of the implementers differ from the decision makers, then the process of implementing a policy becomes more difficult.

The tendency of policy implementers is the third factor that has important consequences for effective policy implementation. If implementers have a favorable attitude towards a particular policy, and this means support, it is likely that they will implement the policy as intended by the initial decision makers. Vice versa, if the behaviors or perspectives of the implementers are different from those of the decision makers, then the process of implementing a policy becomes increasingly difficult. Thus, policy implementers must have the capability, competence, commitment and consistency to implement a policy in accordance with the direction of the policy makers.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

Policy implementers may already know what they have to do, and they have sufficient attitudes and resources to implement the policy, but they may be hampered in policy implementation by a prominent bureaucratic structure, namely Standard implementation procedures and division of labor (Edwards III, 1980: 125). The existence of a bureaucratic structure is needed to support the performance of resources and stakeholders related to the policy implementation process by means of a clear division of tasks and responsibilities so that there is no imbalance of tasks in the process of implementing a policy. The existence of a clear division and bureaucratic structure will prevent imbalance of duties in the process of implementing a policy.

Supporting Factors

There needs to be cooperation between village officials and community components in synergy to support each other in the policy implementation of development in the village of Kando Warira, Anotare District, Yapen Islands Regency. Increasing the Resources of the Village Apparatus.

Inhibiting Factors

1. The inconsistency of the Executive and Legislative in budgeting planning through the APBD session resulted in the neglect of financing the implementation of road and bridge infrastructure development policies in Kando Werira Village, Anotare District, Yapen Islands Regency.
2. Lack of coordination and cooperation from the Yapen Islands Regency Government which involves the Head of the District Village Officials and Bamuskam in coordinating the construction of roads and bridges.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been carried out, it can be concluded as follows;

1. Implementation of road and bridge infrastructure development policies in Kando Warira village, Anotare District, there are several indicators that are inhibiting factors, namely the limited Regional Budget (APBD).

2. Human Resources of Village Officials and Bamuskan have limited education in the management of Village Government.
3. The lack of seriousness of the Regency government, the Public Housing Public Works Office in seeing the priority programs of Kando Warira Village, in the Implementation of Road and Bridge Infrastructure Development Policies.
4. The lack of seriousness of the people of Kando Warira Village in supporting the implementation of road and bridge infrastructure development policies.

In addition to the four indicators that are inhibiting factors, there are also several things that affect community activities including;

1. Economic activities of the people of Kando Warira village
2. Health services and
3. Education and other development activities.
4. The lack of seriousness of the people of Kando Warira Village in supporting the implementation of road and bridge infrastructure development policies.

In addition to the four indicators that are inhibiting factors, there are also several things that affect community activities including the economic activities of the Kando Warira village community, Health Services, and Education and other development activities.

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