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Series: Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research

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The 20th International Conference of ADRI organized by Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati (UNSWAGATI) in collaboration with Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) proudly presents an International Symposium on Social Sciences, Education, and Humanities (ISSEH 2018). The conference took place in Cirebon, Indonesia, on 19-20 November 2018. As the theme of this year's conference is "The contribution of cross-disciplinary research to the development of creative and innovative thinking toward millennial generation", it aims toprovide a platform for discussions and sharing on current social issues throughout the world and to introduce new research findings on Social Sciences, Education and Humanities. The event will bring together research academia, policy makers, and professionals to disseminate their innovative ideas, creative designs, experiences and teaching skills.

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Welcome to the 1st International Conference on Administration Science (ICAS 2019), held on April 30, 2019 in Bandung, Indonesia. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of three main dimensions of development, namely: 1) Environmental Dimension; 2) Social Dimension; and 3) Economical Dimension. Therefore, the implementation of a holistic policy and synergistic program is important because the three aspects above are closely interrelated. However, in achieving the above targets, innovative efforts and partnership building between the government and civil society are needed, including for academics from various disciplinary backgrounds. This is due to the complexity of the problems faced in achieving the above targets.

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Proceedings Article

Causative Factors of Indonesia's Rural Areas' Low Funding

Ikeu Kania, Gugun Geusan Akbar, Mutiana Budiman

Village funds management that is mandated in Law No. 6 of 2014 of Villages aimed to the development and empowerment of village people is still not optimal. This research purpose is to identify and analyze several factors that cause not optimal management of village funds. The method used is Bartlett...

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The Effect of Technical Education and Training on Competency of Education and Culture of the City of Makassar Province of South Sulawesi

Ashariana Ashariana, KM Achmad, MA Afdhal Abdiansyah

The research problems discussed are that Education and technical training followed by employees have not been effective, thus influencing the competency of the staff of the Makassar City Education and Culture Office of South Sulawesi Province. The research method used is a quantitative method with a...

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Proceedings Article

Conflict Mapping on Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Pandeglang Regency Banten Province Indonesia

Dede Sri Kartini

The impact of a policy can lead to conflict between society, private sector and government, as happened in Tanjung Lesung Special Economic Zone. In this research context, the conflict occurs between Kampung Bodur residence with PT. Banten West Java (PT. BWJ) and Local

1st International Conference on Administration Science (ICAS 2019)

Causative Factors of Indonesia's Rural Areas' Low Funding

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Abstract-Village funds management that is mandated in Law No. 6 of 2014 of Villages aimed to the development and empowerment of village people is still not optimal. This research purpose is to identify and analyze several factors that cause not optimal management of village funds. The method used is Bartlett test analysis factor, Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO), Measures of Sampling Adequacy (MSA), factor extraction using Principal Component Analysis (PCA), factor selection using Eigen values and Plot Cree, and factor rotation using Orthogonal Rotation Varimax. The data was collected through two stages, the first stage is in-depth interviews with key persons, and the second stage is distributing questionnaires to 105 respondents. The results showed that from 20 factors obtained from stage 1 with the factorization of the results of questionnaires in stage 2, there were 4 new factors of reduction result that caused low management of village funds. These factors include coordination, management, resource, and policy.

Keywords—public policy; management; village funds; development

I. INTRODUCTION

The inception of Law no 6 of 2014 about villages gives authority to villages in implementing governance and village development. Giving greater autonomy to the villages brought significant changes in governance at the village administration level [1].

The enactment of the law created the consequence that village government gets manageable fund in a large amount [2]. This law is motivated by the low of village government's capability and effectiveness.

As one of the smallest administrative unit in Indonesia, village has a unique function and place in Indonesian society [3]. In order to develop its uniqueness, Indonesian government issued a policy called Village Fund Allocation (ADD). ADD is funds allocated by the Regency or City Government for the village, which are sourced from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the Regency or City. The Village Fund Allocation (ADD) aims to create a village government that can manage regional development based on their own budget priorities. This is in accordance with the third point of the National Development Agenda in Presidential Regulation No. 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 RPJMN, namely to realize Nawa Cita by building Indonesia from the

periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Basically, Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is a fund allocated by the Regency or City Government for the village. It is sourced from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the Regency or City. Each village gets a Village Fund Allocation (ADD) according to each portion -one to fund development at the community level, can be used to provide financial support to the community [3]. The Village Fund Allocation Program is a form of trust in the village government in order to plan and implement programs and activities in their own village, according to their individual needs. However, this authority is also a major challenge for the village government to be able to manage the Village Fund Allocation and account for it correctly and adhere to the principles of accountability, transparency, participation and efficiency.

In its implementation, Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD) still has many obstacles, especially in preparing funding priorities. The unpreparedness of the village apparatus in financial accountability is caused by many things, one of them is because the village apparatus does not understand the management pattern applied by the central or regional government [1]. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the factors that make the Village Fund Management not optimal.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Management

Management is a process or activity carried out by people in an organization to achieve goals by carrying out management functions such as planning, organizing, actuating and controlling [4]. The initial step starts from planning by preparing all needs and formulating the implementation of the activity. The next step is organizing through staff placement by placing the right people in their main tasks and functions. Next, carried out the implementation to work after the predetermined objectives, and the last activity carried out was supervision to monitor all planned activities, organized and carried out [5].

B. Previous Studies

A number of previous studies underlying this research are:



TABLE I. PREVIOUS STUDIES

| No | Researcher | Variables Studied |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Taufik Kurrohman | Accountability of planning on village |
| | | fund allocation in osing community in |
| | | Banyuwangi |
| 2 | Inten Meutia, Liliana | Pengelolaan Keuangan Dana Desa |
| | Liliana | |
| 3 | Hardi Warsono dan | The Obstacles of Implementation of |
| | Ruksamin | Village Allocation Fund Program in |
| | | the North Konawe Southeast Sulawesi |

III. METHODS

This research took place in Garut Regency. The data used in this study are primary data through collecting questionnaires. In this study, the authors used 105 respondents from several villages in Garut Regency. There are 18 variables used in this study which is hereinafter processed by using exploratory factor analysis [6].

TABLE II. VARIABLES USED IN THE STUDY

| No | Variable | No | Variable |
|----|-------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | Horizontal Coordination | 10 | Creativity |
| 2 | Vertical Coordination | 11 | Innovation |
| 3 | Functional Coordination | 12 | Responsibility |
| 4 | Planning | 13 | Attitude |
| 5 | Organizing | 14 | Initiative |
| 6 | Actuating | 15 | Policy Socialization |
| 7 | Controlling | 16 | Policy Comprehension |
| 8 | Education | 17 | Policy Implementation |
| 9 | Skill | 18 | Socialization Media |

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Assessing Appropriate variables

According to SPSS output result of 18 questions that is answered by 105 respondents through questionnaire, the following results were obtained:

1) KMO and Bartlett's test: The output result of KMO and Bartlett's test is 0,820. The 0,820 score is higher than 0,5 with the significance less than 0,05 or in the amount of 0,000. It means that the variable and sample are appropriate to be further analyzed. These are the KMO and Bartlett's test table:

TABLE III. KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST

| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. 820 | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 901.885 |
| | df | 153 |
| | Sig. | .000 |

2) Anti-image correlation: Based on the 18 questions answered by 105 respondents, they were analyzed in the anti-image correlation, resulting in a value of Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) above 0.5. Then the data can be further analyzed. Based on the results of testing, all variables have a fairly high correlation with other variables, so it is feasible to proceed by including all the variables that exist.

B. Factoring and Rotation

- 1) Total variance explained: In the Total Variance Explained table, 18 analysed variables can be classified into 4 factors. According to eigenvalues that showed the higher score than one, there are 4 formed factors.
- 2) Rotated component matrix: After the factors were formed by the 18 variables it is important to do a rotation to clarify which variables included to each factor. After experiencing rotation, many loading factors change to smaller or larger. The following results are rotated in the following table:

TABLE IV. ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

| | Component | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Horizontal Coordination | .328 | .129 | 116 | .784 |
| Vertical Coordination | .083 | .481 | .177 | .680 |
| Functional Coordination | .002 | .469 | .180 | .647 |
| Planning | .070 | .802 | .190 | .134 |
| Organizing | .161 | .815 | .047 | .168 |
| Actuating | .232 | .694 | .019 | .268 |
| Controlling | .507 | .654 | .093 | .047 |
| Education | .585 | .323 | .206 | .224 |
| Skill | .652 | .014 | .137 | .449 |
| Creativity | .706 | .019 | .193 | .410 |
| Innovation | .642 | .294 | 033 | .218 |
| Responsibility | .836 | .077 | .003 | 010 |
| Attitude | .721 | .223 | .069 | 089 |
| Initiative | .811 | .048 | .036 | .067 |
| Policy Socialization | .067 | .029 | .639 | 031 |
| Policy Comprehension | .075 | .190 | .794 | .090 |
| Policy Implementation | .117 | 088 | .818 | .052 |
| Socialization Media | 002 | .340 | .541 | .088 |

C. Determining Factors Labels

After forming factors, it is necessary to give a new label name that is representative for the variables that include to each factor. The variables that include each factor are not the same as what the previous researchers predicted. The factors that are given new names, namely factor 1: coordination. Factor 2 is named a management factor. Factor 3 is named a resource factor. Factor 4 is named a policy factor.

TABLE V. NEW FORMED FACTORS

| No | Factor | Variable |
|----|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Coordination | Horizontal Coordination |
| | | Vertical Coordination |
| | | Functional Coordination |
| 2 | Management | Planning |
| | | Organizing |
| | | Actuating |
| | | Controlling |
| 3 | Human | Education |
| | Resource | Skill |
| | | Creativity |
| | | Innovation |
| | | Responsibility |
| | | Attitude |
| | | Initiative |
| 4 | Policy | Policy Socialization |
| | | Policy Comprehension |
| | | Policy Implementation |
| | | Socialization Media |



The 18 variables were analyzed by using confirmatory factor analysis, then 4 new factors were formed. They are coordination, management, resource, and policy.

V. CONCLUSION

From the data analysis result, the researchers conclude that:

- From the eighteen variables studied through the factoring process, it can be reduced into four new factors.
- The new formed factors are: (1) Coordination factor consists of horizontal coordination, vertical coordination, and functional coordination; (2) management factor consists of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling; (3) Human resource factor consists of education, skill, creativity, innovation, responsibility, attitude, and initiative, and (4) Policy

factor consists of policy socialization, policy comprehension, policy implementation, and socialization media

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