

# Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Policy in the Economic Empowerment of the Community in Golo Mori Village in 2019

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## Abstract

*This study aims to determine the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation policy in community economic empowerment in the village of Golo Mori, how the impact of the Village Fund Allocation Policy in community economic empowerment. By using a qualitative approach method. Data collection techniques, documentation, observation and interviews. Based on the results of this study, it shows that Golo Mori Village is a village that has various types of aspects of social problems ranging from economic aspects, human resources, and community welfare. , 0.5063 is very lagging. So with the community economic empowerment program carried out by the Golo Mori village government, it has not had a significant impact on changes in improving economic, social and community resources.*

## Keywords

policy implementation; village fund allocation and empowerment



## I. Introduction

The existence of regional autonomy has had a good impact on the sustainability of changes in a region where special autonomy is given to regulate and manage its own regional household. According to Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning regional governments, regional autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities in accordance with statutory regulations. This is based on the change in the government system from centralization to

Decentralization is the granting of rights and obligations or authority owned by local governments in managing their own regions. The village is a government organization that politically has the authority to manage and regulate its household or community within the scope of its community. The position of the village has a very important role in supporting national government development. The village is a leading force in supporting all programs launched by the central government.

According to Rozaky et al (2005:94) who explained that the position of the village can be said to have the authority and flexibility in full autonomy in development planning in accordance with the authority and jurisdiction that is divided through decentralized political policies. With this connection, it is an application of village autonomy policy, which includes a model of community initiative independence in playing an active participatory role.

Therefore, the existence of an allocation of village funds which is one of the public policies carried out by the West Manggarai district government is a real manifestation in an implementation policy of government programs, this has been stated in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Regional Government Regulations. Number 6

of 2014 concerning the Village and supported by the regulation of the West Manggarai Regent Number 21 of 2019 concerning the Allocation of Village Funds.

The allocation of village funds in question is an effort from budget sources as part of central finance which is considered to meet regional needs which must be received by district and city governments to be allocated to villages of at least 10% after the reduction in personnel expenditure costs. So that in this case it is contained in Law No. 6 of 2014 in article 96 which explains that: budgeting sourced from the Allocation of Village Funds as a balancing fund that will be received by districts/cities is at most 10% in a budget along with regional revenues and expenditures after deducting the special allocation fund. The village government is part of an activity that has been designed in the administration of village government, namely the task of village officials to assist the village head in running the wheels of government.

**Table 1.** Implementation of community economic empowerment Golo Mori Village in 2019

No	Activities	Sum	Rp
1	Help of fishing gear	6 Units	60.000,000
2.	Cattle Assistance	12 tails	60.000,000
3	MSME Assistance	3 Groups	10.000,000

Source: Village accountability results report 2019.

The existence of the Village Fund Allocation really helps the village of Golo Mori in improving economic development for the community in the village of Golo Mori so that the implementation of this program can be carried out by the village government regardless of the shortcomings in the implementation process.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Economic growth is still an important goal in a country's economy, especially for developing countries like Indonesia (Magdalena and Suhatman, 2020).

According to Mardikanto (2015:13) which explains that there are three indicators of success and failure in realizing a community empowerment, namely:

- a. Economic capabilities
- b. Ability to access welfare
- c. Cultural and political ability

Based on this conceptual arrangement, this study identifies indicators in measuring community empowerment in Golo Mori village. Thus, the implementation of the quality of community economic empowerment can be seen from the increase in welfare for the lives of the poor with social and economic indicators of the community.

Based on the background, it is deemed necessary for the author to conduct research on the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation policy in the economic empowerment of the Golo Mori village community by reviewing the implementation of village fund allocation in 2019. So why is this research considered necessary because the implementation of village fund allocation will continue to run , so that the results of this study can be used as input for the next program run by the Golo Mori village government as well as programs that are still in the planning process.

## II. Review of Literature

### Public Policy Overview

The purpose of implementing a policy is a series of efforts carried out in order to have an impact and have clear targets for the programs launched by the government. The purpose of a policy according to Kartasmita quoted by Widodo who explains that "Policy is an action taken to interpret and understand (1) what the government has implemented (or has not done) with a problem, (2) factors that can be caused or influenced by a policy, and (3) the motives and consequences of a policy's behavior" (Kartasmita in Widodo. 2006:13).

In the policy there are elements of action that achieve goals and in general the goals that will be achieved by a person or group of people or the government. Of course the policy has obstacles but must find a way out and to open up opportunities in realizing the desired goals and objectives. However, in a policy, of course it has clear goals and is well planned so that the policy objectives will be developed or designed by government bureaucratic employees (James E. Anderson, in Widodo. 2006:14) as follows:

Understanding of the public policy view is:

1. Public policy is basically something consisting of actions that influence each other;
2. Public policy consists of actions that will affect social conditions.
3. Public policies are made not without purpose and purpose but have positive values based on normative regulations and laws.

The public policy is not made without the aim of solving public problems that grow and develop continuously in people's lives. Implementing public policy certainly has a goal to solve social problems that have various variations and intensities. On the other hand, only social conflict can move people to make public policy efforts.

## III. Research Method

This research was conducted in Golo Mori Village as a setting or research location. The reasons for choosing Golo Mori village as the research site are (1) Golo Mori is one of the villages that is lagging behind, it is in the Value Category Index of Developing Villages (IDM), 0.5063 is very lagging behind. (2) in Golo Mori Village there is community economic empowerment but there are still social and economic problems for the community (3). In Golo Mori village, the average education level of the community is low, which triggers the level of poverty.

This study aims to describe an in-depth understanding and knowledge of community economic empowerment in Golo Mori village through the Village Fund Allocation budget approach. Therefore, this study uses a qualitative research approach. The type in a study using a qualitative description.

In conducting this research using a multi-site design, the research is carried out with two or more backgrounds. This is in accordance with the opinion of Bogdan & Biklen (1998: 63) which explains that a multisite study requires that there are multiple sites and studies on subjects that are much different from a case study. Meanwhile, according to Merriam (1998:212) about a design that uses several sites, case studies, situations, which in particular can maximize the diversity in the phenomena observed by researchers.

The stages in carrying out this research are as follows: First, the researcher conducts field observations. At the same time the researchers prepared the equipment needed in the study (Data Collection), the two researchers built access to the field by building good relationships with informants in asking for support in research. Third, collect all data in a

research setting. Fourth, data analysis includes the implementation of the organization and the process of analyzing data from research results in the field.

#### **IV. Results and Discussion**

In general, it is explained that the implementation of the economic empowerment program for the Golo Mori village community can be seen with Edward III's approach from four aspects, including communication, socialization, resources and bureaucratic structure. In carrying out policy issues, ideally, a bureaucracy must have several stages in order to have good policy outcomes including the following: (1) empowerment program planning, (2) establishment of an empowerment program (3) implementation of empowerment programs (4) results of implementation of empowerment programs (5) evaluation of empowerment programs. However, in the process of implementing empowerment carried out by the Golo Mori village government, there are weaknesses that occur, including.

##### **4.1 Implementation of Village Fund Allocation Policy in Economic Empowerment of Golo Mori Village Community**

The stipulation of a policy by the Golo Mori village government regarding an effort to empower the community's economy refers to the Regent's regulation Number 21 of 2019 concerning the implementation of Village Fund Allocations in all villages in the West Manggarai Regency. So with this regional regulation, it becomes the basic basis for the village government to solve social and economic problems that exist in the community.

Human resources are one of the variables that affect the success of policy implementation. Edward III in Widodo (2010:98) states that "probably the most essential resources in implementing policy is staff". Edward III in Widodo (2010:98) added "no matter how clear and consistent implement on order are and no matter accurately they are transmitted, if personnel responsible for carrying out policies lack the resources to do an effective job, implementing will not effective" .

Based on the explanation above, the resources that are the key to the success of a policy are related to the condition of the resources owned by the Golo Mori village government, on average, only high school standards. Then it will have an impact on program policies that are run because of limited resources.

**Table 2.** The following is Golo Mori Village Government Resource Data

No	Name	Position	Pend.
1	Samaila	Kades	SMA
2	Sukiman Abdollah	Sekdes	SMA
3	Arsad	Treasurer	SMA
4	Andi	Welfare	SMA
5	Asgar	Service Kasi	SMA
6	Afandi bin iksan	Business kaur	S1
7	Sagita Bergita	Government kasi	S1
8	Muhamad Mansur	Kaur Planning	SMA

Data Source: Golo Mori Village Office Archive Data

The data above shows that the success of a policy can be influenced by the availability of available resources.

Third, the disposition or attitude of the implementer as explained by Edward III in Widodo (2010: 104) If the implementation of the policy is to be successful effectively and efficiently, the implementers not only know what to do and have the ability to carry out the policy, but they must also have the will to implement the policy.

The factors that are of concern to Edward III in Augustine (2006:159-160) regarding disposition in policy implementation consist of:

a. Bureaucracy Appointment

The disposition or attitude of the implementer will create real obstacles to policy implementation if the existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by higher officials. Therefore, the appointment and selection of personnel implementing policies must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set, more specifically to the interests of the community. In this case, the tendency in a bureaucracy in Indonesia to raise the apparatus if there is no emotional connection or there is a link between remuneration in politics so that it will have an impact on the quality of service to the community and can hinder the progress of the development process of a village, this is what happened in the village of Golo Mori.

b. Incentive

It is one of the suggested techniques for overcoming the attitude problem of policy implementers by manipulating incentives. Basically people move based on their own interests, then manipulate incentives by policy makers to influence the actions of policy implementers. By increasing certain profits or costs, it may be a driving factor that makes the implementers carry out orders well. This policy has never been carried out in the village of Golo Mori. So far, the village apparatus has only relied on salaries that are in accordance with the applicable local regulations.

Fourth, the Bureaucratic Structure, Edward III in Widodo (2010:106) states that "policy implementation may still be ineffective because of the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure" As follows:

1. Bureaucracy was created as an instrument in dealing with public needs (public affairs).
2. Bureaucracy is the dominant institution in the implementation of public policy which has different interests in each hierarchy.
3. Bureaucracies serve a number of different purposes.
4. The function of the bureaucracy is in a complex and broad environment.
5. Bureaucracy has a high survival instinct, so it is rare to find a dead bureaucracy.
6. Bureaucracy is not a neutral force and is not in full control of outsiders.

Although the resources to implement a policy are sufficient and implementers know what and how to do it, and have the desire to do it,

According to Edward III, the two main characteristics of the bureaucratic structure are standard work procedures (SOP = Standard Operating Procedures) and fragmentation.

a) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

SOPs were developed as an internal response to the limited time and resources of implementers and the desire for uniformity in the work of complex and widespread organizations. Routine SOPs designed for typical situations in the past may hinder changes in policy because they are not appropriate for new situations or programs. SOPs are very likely to hinder the implementation of new policies that require new ways of working or new types of personnel to implement policies. The greater the policy requires changes in the routine ways of an organization, the greater the probability of SOPs hindering implementation.

b) Fragmentation

The fragmentation stems mainly from pressures outside the bureaucratic units, such as legislative committees, interest groups, executive officials, the state constitution and the nature of policies affecting the organization of the public bureaucracy.

According to Smith in Islamy (2001), policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely:

1) Idealized policy

It is a pattern of interaction initiated by policy makers with the aim of encouraging, influencing and stimulating the target group to implement it

2) Target groups

Part of the policy stake holders who are expected to adopt patterns of interaction as expected by policy makers. Because this group is the target of policy implementation, it is hoped that they can adjust their behavior patterns with the policies that have been formulated.

3) Implementing organization

It is the governing body responsible for the implementation of policies.

4) Environmental factors

Elements in the environment that influence policy implementation such as cultural, social, economic and political aspects.

#### **4.2 Impact of Village Fund Allocation in the economic empowerment of the Golo Mori Village community**

In simple terms, impact is an influence or result of policy making carried out by a leader, which has its own impact, some with good results and vice versa. all their necessities of life with the support of other sectors through empowerment programs in order to reduce poverty.

Based on the findings of the study, it showed that the implementation of the empowerment program carried out by the Golo Mori village government was not optimally carried out, this was done by the recognition of the community who received the empowerment program even though there were economic benefits felt by the Golo Mori village community. Meanwhile, in the process of implementing the community empowerment program, they received several forms of assistance for fishermen to get ketinting fishing gear, while for people who like raising livestock they received 2 livestock each and for people who have skills in Small and Medium Enterprises by opening stalls selling basic necessities with capital assistance from the government village. However, from the process of implementing the policy, it shows that there is a process that is not passed well, for example, in the first stage, planning for empowerment programs usually in a bureaucracy must have a good plan in order to establish policies, in this case the village of Golo Mori has not maximized a good planning agenda. So that the impression is that the program is only based on the aspirations of the community, but the village government itself does not have a good plan. Second, the determination of the empowerment program in this process was only attended by the BPD and several community leaders to discuss the determination of the empowerment program, while in the process of involving the community it was very poorly carried out even at the level of socialization to the community it was not optimally carried out so that there were people who did not know about empowerment and even ADD from the community. they do not know where the funds come from, the three implementations of empowerment from the results of the study explain that there is not one command run by the Golo Mori village government for empowerment because in the implementation process there is no special escort for the

success of empowerment, it seems that the important thing is that there is a program run for the community. Fourth, the results of the implementation of the empowerment program have not been in accordance with the expectations of the community, this is with complaints submitted by several communities who receive the empowerment program that they expect that this empowerment program will become the village's flagship program, not just a program good for improving the economic deficiency for economically weak communities, if this is done seriously by the village government and has a good design, then this empowerment program will become a powerful weapon and have a very large impact on the community's economy. The five evaluations of the empowerment program at this stage are the results of research in the field that this has not gone well with the recognition from the community that the evaluation of the empowerment program has not been carried out properly, this makes the community ask questions regarding the continuation of this empowerment, they even hope that if this empowerment program become a flagship program for the village government, they further explained that with this empowerment, it can reduce the poverty rate that occurs in the community.

According to Ginandjar Kartasasmita (1996: 249), explaining that community economic empowerment is an effort that mobilizes resources to develop people's economic potential to increase community productivity so that both human resources and natural resources around the existence of the community, so that productivity can be increased. In a site written by Daniel Sukalele (wordpress.com accessed on June 25, 2015) empowerment is meant that:

Empowerment is an effort that builds community power by encouraging, motivating and raising awareness of their potential and trying to develop it;

Empowerment is directed at improving the community's economy productively so that it is able to produce high added value and greater income. Efforts to increase the ability to generate added value must at least improve access to four things, namely access to resources, access to technology, access to markets and access to demand.

This study explains that the impact of implementing community economic empowerment in Golo Mori village can be seen from two perspectives, namely:

### **a. Economic Impact**

In the perspective of community development planning, the most important thing is to have a cultural approach to the community so that the pattern of poverty eradication can be addressed properly. So it has the hope of this empowerment in order to increase the economic income of the community and the hope of increasing purchasing power between the people. So as the basis for this empowerment process as follows:

### **1. Community Empowerment Goals**

In empowerment, there are conditions where the community in general has the same rights and obligations which are manifested in opportunities, positions, roles based on attitudes and behaviors that help each other in all aspects of community life. In an effort to increase empowerment, it requires support from various parties, both the government and non-governmental organizations.

According to the explanation of Agnes Sunartiningsih (2004: 140), explaining that in the process of community empowerment carried out, it is expected to be able to:

- a) Analyze the situation in the environment;
- b) Improving the quality of life of members;
- c) Seek problem solving based on capabilities and limitations; What they have;
- d) Increase income and improve livelihoods in the community;

The description of the objectives of community economic empowerment above has led to the circumstances or results to be achieved by a social change, namely increasing the powerless community to become empowered and strengthening power or having the knowledge and ability to fulfill their physical, economic, and social needs. such as having self-confidence, being able to express aspirations, having a livelihood, participating in social activities, and being independent in carrying out their life tasks and developing systems to access the necessary resources.

## **2. Approach to Community Empowerment**

According to Edi Suharto (2005:67), community empowerment is a process where the community, especially those who are poor in resources, women and other neglected groups are supported to be able to improve their welfare independently. In this process, the institution acts as a facilitator empowerment approach which can be abbreviated as 5 Ps, namely enabling, strengthening, protecting, supporting, and maintaining, as follows:

- a) Possibility, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop optimally. Empowerment must be able to free the community from cultural and structural barriers that hinder it;
- b) Strengthening, strengthening the knowledge and abilities of the community in solving problems and meeting their needs. Empowerment must be able to grow and develop all the abilities and self-confidence of the community that support their independence;
- c) Protection, protecting the community, especially the weak groups so that they are not oppressed by the strong groups, avoiding the occurrence of unequal (especially unhealthy) competition between the strong and the weak, and preventing the exploitation of the strong against the weak.
- d) Maintenance, maintaining conducive conditions so that there is a balance in the distribution of power between various groups in society. Empowerment must be able to ensure harmony and balance that allows everyone to have the opportunity to do business in realizing community economic improvement.

Support, provide guidance and support so that the community is able to carry out their roles and life tasks.

## **3. Pattern of Community Empowerment Patterns**

According to Sumodiningrat (1999) as quoted by Mardi Yatmo Hutomo (2000: 6), in an effort to improve people's living standards, a well-targeted pattern of community economic empowerment is needed. The right form of targeting in community economic empowerment is to provide opportunities for poor community groups to plan and implement development programs that they have determined.

### **a) Capital Assistance.**

One aspect of the problems faced by underprivileged communities is capital. The slow accumulation of capital among micro, small and medium entrepreneurs is one of the causes of the slow pace of business development and the low business surplus in the micro, small and medium business sector. Community empowerment efforts in the economic field through this aspect of capital are:

- 1) The provision of capital assistance does not cause community dependency;
- 2) The breakdown of this aspect of capital is done through the creation of a conducive system.
- 3) New micro-businesses, small businesses, and medium-sized businesses to gain access to financial institutions.



b) Infrastructure Development Assistance.

Efforts to encourage productivity and business growth will not have any significance for the community, if the products cannot be marketed, or can be sold only at very low prices. Therefore, an important component in community empowerment efforts in the economic field is the development of production and marketing infrastructure.

c) Strengthening Business Partnerships.

Community empowerment in the economic field is joint strengthening, where the big ones will only develop if there are small and medium ones and the small ones will develop if there are large and medium ones. High competitiveness only exists if there is a link between the big and the medium and the small. Because only with a fair production linkage, efficiency will be built. Therefore, through partnerships in the field of capital, partnerships in the production process, partnerships in distribution,

#### 4. Principles of Community Empowerment

Empowerment has principles in the process. According to Mathews, it is a statement about a policy that can be used as a guide in making decisions and implementing them consistently. Therefore, basically it has principles that apply in general, so that it can be generally accepted and can be believed to be true from various observation situations under very diverse conditions.

According to Sunit Agus Tri Cahyono, there is a principle of empowerment as follows:

- a) Prioritizing social action.
- b) The development that is carried out must be local.
- c) Using an approach to a community or local community organization.
- d) There is a common position in the working relationship
- e) Using a participational approach, group members as a subject rather than an object.
- f) Social welfare efforts for justice.

So basically the principle of community empowerment is based on a community need and regulations that apply in people's lives, which are based on the values and norms that apply to a society so that it can move community participation to be more empowered. According to Ambar Teguh S. Empowerment does not last forever but until the community is able to be independent. So when viewed from this opinion, empowerment is a learning process for the community, so that it can achieve independent status so that if it is associated with the economic and social conditions of the Golo Mori village community, there is empowerment carried out by the Golo Mori village government but there is no good supervisor as if they do not have the orientation of achieving empowerment policies. This situation makes the community unable to be economically independent even though the community needs special assistance from the village government. Whereas the existence of community empowerment is actually a process of giving power and strength in the behavior and potential of individuals or communities, as well as being able to organize community groups by the Golo Mori village government and the community itself on the basis of participation. So with the aim of empowerment, it can increase the community so that they have the initiative to carry out various social activities that can improve their economic conditions.

With the concept of empowerment carried out among the government bureaucracy. Although the following essay does not represent the overall understanding of the government bureaucracy, it can at least help us to understand the concept of empowerment

according to the government bureaucracy. From Sumodiningrat's (1999) explanation,<sup>4</sup> the concept of economic empowerment can be briefly stated as follows:

- 1) The people's economy is an economy that is run by the people. The economy organized by the people is that the national economy is rooted in the potential and strength of the wider community to run their own economy. The definition of the people is all citizens.
- 2) People's economic empowerment is an effort to create a strong, large, modern, and highly competitive economy in the correct market mechanism. Because the obstacles to the development of the people's economy are structural constraints, the empowerment of the people's economy must be carried out through structural changes.
- 3) The structural change in question is a change from a traditional economy to a modern economy, from a weak economy to a strong economy, from a subsistence economy to a market economy, from dependence to independence. The steps of the structural change process include: (1) allocating resources for empowering resources; (2) institutional strengthening; (3) mastery of technology; and (4) empowerment of human resources.
- 4) Empowerment of the people's economy, it is not enough just to increase productivity, provide equal business opportunities, and only provide capital injections as a stimulus, but must ensure close cooperation and partnerships between those who have developed and those who are still weak and underdeveloped.
- 5) Its policies in empowering the people's economy are: (1) providing greater opportunities or access to production assets (especially capital); (2) strengthening the position of people's economic transactions and business partnerships, so that people's economic actors are not just price takers; (3) education and health services; (4) strengthening small industries; (5) encourage the emergence of new entrepreneurs; and (6) spatial equity.
- 6) Community empowerment activities include: (1) increasing access to business capital assistance; (2) increasing access to human resource development; and (3) increasing access to facilities and infrastructure that directly support the socio-economic conditions of local communities.

### **b. Social Impact of Society**

The social impact that occurred in the implementation of community empowerment in Golo Mori Village in the results of the study showed that there was an imbalance between the implementation and the results of the empowerment on the purchasing power and income of the community, at this stage the community saw that there was an empowerment program that was only a program but had no value and the specific impact on the social conditions of the community with this community empowerment. So the most important indicator of the success of this empowerment can be seen from the extent to which the level of purchasing power of the people who receive the empowerment program is towards their fellow community members, then the extent to which the community is dependent on their fellow community in terms of the economy. So from the implementation of economic empowerment, it can be concluded that the implementation has not been maximized, this is due to the social conditions of the community which still have no significant changes with the empowerment program.

So far, efforts to approach community empowerment have been pursued through various sectoral and regional developments. However, because it is carried out partially and not sustainably, its effectiveness, especially for poverty reduction, is seen as still not optimal.

Meanwhile, Dewanta (1995:33-34) says that empowerment aims to suppress the feeling of powerlessness of the poor when dealing with social structures. Empowerment of the poor based on the concept of empowerment essentially means that community empowerment means increasing human assets and capacities in a broad sense so that people are able to make choices and act according to their choices in order to solve their life problems (Narayan, 2002:10-11; in Kartasasmita, 1995b: 18). The main priorities for empowering the poor are knowledge, skills, and motivation (human capital).

This explains that the failure of community empowerment programs, especially problems in poverty alleviation, is perceived in various ways. The failure that comes from the government because the government is not really and honestly in alleviating poverty. This is the concern in this study in order to reveal the effectiveness of the community economic empowerment program in efforts to improve the economic level for the community in Golo Mori Village.

## V. Conclusion

1. The Golo Mori village government is very dependent on the ADD budget and the Village Fund for the sustainability of the village government because there is no PADesa so that with the Village Fund Allocation the Golo Mori Village government can run economic empowerment programs for the community.
2. The goals to be achieved by the Golo Mori village government in the empowerment program have not yet been fully achieved. Due to the low level of capacity and human resources of policy implementers, the process of monitoring the empowerment program is weak.
3. To increase the community's ability, it is necessary to have a role for village institutions in development that must be able to control the planning process stage. so that it affects policy.
4. Increasing community empowerment, the achievement of this goal has not been fully maximized. It is hoped that the village government will focus more on providing power or strength to the behavior of the community so that they can take advantage of the potential of the community
5. The Golo Mori village government itself has not maximized the socialization function of the empowerment program to the community so that it has an impact on supervision such as the absence of a division of tasks for the village apparatus to carry out the empowerment program.
6. The low ability of the village government in carrying out empowerment programs for the community, for example, the absence of technical training from and guidance from the village government to the community in terms of good management program empowerment procedures so that the community carries out empowerment based on what they are able to run.
7. There is no division of tasks for the ADD policy implementing team in empowering a community economy. The function of division of tasks is a task in general and the main thing is that it must even be carried out by a member in an institution or public official in an institution that is run must be in line with the vision and mission of the organization.

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