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**Policy Evaluation Analysis on Empowerment of Village Development Program in Ayapo Village, East Sentani District, Jayapura Regency**

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**Abstract:** This research analyzes the policy evaluation and measure the successful of such a program. It also prevents irregularity on implementation of government program. By evaluating the program of village empowerment, we are able to determine the success performance rate of that program, whether in province, district, and village. When the evaluation of village empowerment goes well, it will be a correction for next year. So, for the next budgeting year focus on the village empowerment program that increase society participation in development village. It can be concluded that the research aspect on effectively, equalization, determination as the indicator of variable (X) proved that development by Ayapo's society do not maximal. Since, the society participation has not yet been seen on the most of empowerment programs. Then, there are improvements and increasing on variable (Y) which consist of development health facilities, quality of education, and income. Because, there are physical construction and the society in Ayapo village directly feel the positive impacts.

**Keywords:** *Policy, Performance, Empowerment, Participation, Economics, Effectively*

## 1. Introduction

Jayapura Regency is expected give mentoring, especially for education program and training on budgeting management. Parameter and indicator of economics clusters are needed on village empowerment policy in Jayapura Regency. That's implemented on program village empowerment. Ayapo village is one of the villages in Sentani district, Jayapura Regency implemented of that program. However, the implementation of this program still inefficient. It caused by lack of awareness and participation of the society to support this program and the development of this village do not maximal. It supported by the evident that many villagers do not have feasible house, improper health facilities, and terrible transportation. Therefore, improvement of many aspects is necessary to fulfil society needs. By seeing those phenomenons, it needs evaluation to know the implementation of village empowerment in Ayapo village. It also motivates the researcher to analyze the participation of society on development process in Ayapo village. In implementing government program, in this case village empowerment program (PPK), active participation from the society is needed. The participation related to the process of village development as the implementation of government program or PPK. Based on explanation above, the problem can be formulated as: How the process evaluation of policy about village empowerment program in Ayapo village, District Sentani Jayapura Regency? How the development in Ayapo village has been seriously involve society directly in village empowerment program? How the relationship between evaluations of village empowerment policy to the development of Ayapo District Sentani Kabupaten Jayapura?

## 2. Literature Review

Siswanto (1997) claim that the attempt to make society more independent by manifestation of potential to choose the appropriate activities. He said that empirically, many researches showed that society easier to identify, assess, and formulate their problems, whether physical, socio-culture, economics, health environmental, construct vision, and aspiration. Then, they can make priority, inherency, planning, manage, monitoring, and choose the appropriate technology. The attempt to make society more independent also claimed by Merriam (1985). She conveyed that empowerment has two meanings:

- Effort to increase society's capability by doing some development programs, so their living condition appropriate with expected level of ability.

- Giving, shifting, or delegating authorization to the society, so that they independent to take decision in order to develop their environment by themselves.

Based on the opinions above, empowerment is the development approach which focuses on society as the main object of development process by increasing their ability and giving authorization in decision making. Those are in order to establish themselves and their environment independently. That was according to Setiawan (2003). On the other side, Dunn (1994:17) said that public policy clustered into some steps, policy evaluation regarded as a functional activity. Meaning that, policy evaluation is not only in the last step, but also on a whole of policy process. According to Lester and Stewart in Winarno (2012:229), policy evaluation can be divided into two tasks. First task, determine the consequences of a policy by explaining its impact. Then, the second task, assessing the successful or failure of a policy based on standards or criteria's which determined before. Soumelis (1983) in Mardikanto and Soebiato (2012:265) conveyed that policy evaluation is the process of decision making by comparing observation result on a certain object. Thus, according to William Dunn in Rian (2004:185), policy evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment. In assessing the successful of a policy, need to develop some indicators, Dunn in Rian (1994) explaining the indicators or criteria's of evaluation who elaborated by Dunn.

### 3. Methodology

The research method used is associative qualitative. Since, the objective of this research relate to two or more variables. Sugiono (1997:7) said that associative research is one of methods which figure out the relationship one variable to another. Therefore, for analysing data on chapter four, need the formula of correlation product moment. It used to examine and prove that there is relationship influence evaluation on the policy of empowerment village. So, the formula based on Soedjadi (1995: 162) is:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

**Keterangan:**

- R : Value
- X : Independent Variable
- Y : Dependent Variable
- N : Respondents
- ∑ : Total

### 4. Findings

Development Sub district Program (PKK) in Ayapo village East Sentani District is the program which driving the dynamics of bureaucracy and local society participatory with mobilization. Meaning that people in Ayapo given budget simultaneously that has been allocated and mentoring by facilitator and consultant. Thus, they are being able developing their village by themselves, so development management goes well. In development sub district program, known as Financial Management Unit (UPK/ Pengelola Keuangan). It manages the financial in the level of sub district and consist of people represent Ayapo villagers. UPK has function as financial management and controlling infrastructure procurement process which support rural social economic activity. UPK also functioned as society's financial institution that accommodate and manage region development programs. Therefore, the financial for region development programs are easily controlled by themselves. So that, it minimize or tune out the risk of financial leak. Public control is the effective way to anticipate financial leak in managing region developments program. UPK can develop as financial institution alternative in scope of the society itself. It can be the embrio of financial institution which carried out by banking principles and apply cooperative principal. In further, it cans growth legally such as corporation. There are many functions on its development: firstly, preparing of creating access or opportunity for the society in getting help. Secondly, preparing low level of society to use those helping as their business capital. Thirdly, explaining that helping given has to create accumulation capital from surplus of social economic. The development of social economics activities focus on low level society in remote area.

Those are such upgrading quality of human resources and increasing capital that supported by integrated training since the capital accumulation, mastering of production technique, marketing the result, dan management surplus business.

In normative conception, UPK give direction for the people in Ayapo village to take part in cooperative developments. For example: a) development in national food sustainable system, b) development of UKM (small medium enterprise) and small industry with cooperative system c) development of micro credit institution d) and other economics productive based on local potency and society aspiration. Based on finding and discussion of the data found, the problems of this research formulated as : Process of evaluation government policy on the development program in Ayapo village, District Sentani, Jayapura region indicate the society feel the positive effects of the development there, although it works inefficiently. It caused by another factors such as lack of human resources and less of human participation in development process, but they still be a passive participators in development program. The people in Ayapo entangled in that program, but they do not pro active to contribute because there is assumption that region development is the main duty of the government. That is one of the reasons why they are not give active contribution on that program. Then, how is the relationship between evaluations of village empowerment policy to the development of Ayapo District Sentani Kabupaten Jayapura? The answer of the third question proved that government dominate in implementing development empowerment program. On the other hand, the mentor has to socialize this program continually, so for the next program the society can participate directly.

## 5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the research aspect on effectively, equalization, provision as the indicator of variable (X) proved that development by Ayapo's society do not maximal. Since, the participation of society has not yet been seen on the most of empowerment program. Then, there are improvements and increasing on variable (Y) which consist of development health facilities, quality of education, and income. Because, there are physical construction and they directly feel the positive impacts. This program encourages project activity rather than awareness process in direct participation on the development program.

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