

Evaluation of aid task implementation: Government obstacles in improving agriculture in Rokan Hulu District, Riau Province, Indonesia

Rahyunir Rauf*, Sri Maulidiah, Nina Yuslimi, Muhammad Hafizh Rahyunir

Department of Government Science, Universitas Islam Riau, Kota Pekanbaru 28284, Indonesia

* **Corresponding author:** Rahyunir Rauf, rahyunir.ip@soc.uir.ac.id

CITATION

Rauf R, Maulidiah S, Yuslimi N, Rahyunir MH. (2024). Evaluation of aid task implementation: Government obstacles in improving agriculture in Rokan Hulu District, Riau Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*. 8(9): 6405. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i9.6405>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 14 May 2024

Accepted: 22 July 2024

Available online: 4 September 2024

COPYRIGHT



Copyright © 2024 by author(s).

Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development is published by EnPress Publisher, LLC. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Abstract: The focus of this research is the task of assistance from the government in improving agriculture in the region and analyzing the obstacles that occur. However, there has been a decrease in the number of assistance tasks given by the central government to the local government of Rokan Hulu, Riau Province, Indonesia in 2022. This study aims to evaluate and find out the obstacles to the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022. This study uses a qualitative method with an exploratory type and is analyzed using Nvivo 12 Plus software. The results of this study show that the Rokan Hulu regional government only gets one implementation of assistance tasks, namely from the Ministry of Agriculture through the Director General of Infrastructure and the Director General of Food Crops whose performance achievements have been maximized. The findings in this study are that in its implementation there are obstacles, one of which is the relatively short period of implementation of assistance tasks, making it difficult to implement assistance tasks by regional apparatus organizations as recipients of assistance tasks. The conclusion in this study is that the implementation of assistance tasks there is one assistance task received from the Ministry of Finance whose implementation in the region is carried out by the Food Crops and Horticulture Service. This research contributes to the government of Rokan Hulu, Indonesia, namely as a basis for policymaking, especially in the use of the budget for assistance tasks.

Keywords: evaluation; assistance tasks; central government; government local; budgeting

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country with a unitary state form that has a government system known as the national government system (Hilson and Maconachie, 2020). The national government system is divided into several government structures consisting of the central government, local governments and village governments (Ida et al., 2023; Newell et al., 2020). It can be interpreted that in essence the elements of national government and elements of regional government are an inseparable unity with each other in the Republic of Indonesia (Eriksen et al., 2021).

Regarding the existence of regional governments in Indonesia, because the State of Indonesia is a unitary state, there are no state regions either, these regions must be autonomous or merely administrative (Autio et al., 2021; Pla-Julián and Guevara, 2020). All policies made must all be in accordance with the rules stipulated in the regulations as a consequence of autonomous regions, so a regional people's representative council is formed based on the principle of people's consultation (Bauer et al., n.d.).

Discussing local government never ends, both discussions from the government system, government structure, principles of governance, division of authority and to the relationship between central and local governments (de Carvalho et al., 2023)

This discussions about regions and local governments are always interesting things (Yuslaini et al., 2023) to discuss and debate so that they are expected to bring improvements and updates in governance (Hirth et al., 2023) With the condition of the community that continues to develop, critical and dynamic local governments are required to be able to adapt to these conditions by innovating in the local government administration system (Farahani et al., 2020).

In its realization, everything carried out by local governments is essentially a form of distribution of executive power obtained through the delegation of authority from the President as the highest leader in government (Alemie et al., 2022; Fernandes et al., 2020). The implementation of regional autonomy aims to ease the burden of the duties of the central government, as long as its implementation runs on rails that regulate authority relations between the central and regional governments (Fatimah et al., 2020).

In the implementation of regional government with the form of implementation and realization of authority obtained by the region must always be based on the principle of governance as regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 which explains the principle of regional autonomy and the principle of assistance duties (Maulidiah et al., 2024). As stated by Wasistiono that the principle of local government administration consists of the principle of decentralization (Maulidiah et al., 2023), the principle of deconcentration and the principle of assistance duties (DeQuero-Navarro et al., 2020).

As explained regarding the principles of local government administration above, researchers here focus on discussing the principle of assistance tasks (Reis et al., 2021). The task of assistance does not mean turning into the business of receiving the task, but remains the business of the central government or the top-level government that gives the task, then the lower-level government that receives the task is responsible to the one who gives the task (Fekih Zguir et al., 2021). The task of assistance is also interpreted as the participation of regions in the administration of government and central government regulations (Olanrewaju et al., 2022). Furthermore, the task of assistance is also defined as assignment from the central government to regional governments and village governments, from provincial regional governments to regency/city local governments and village governments, or from regency/city local governments to village governments (Suharno et al., 2020).

The purpose of providing assistance tasks in the process of implementing local government is essential to facilitate the implementation of tasks and solve problems in the regions and help develop regional development in accordance with regional potential and characteristics (Liu et al., 2020). Logically, not all authority can be exercised through the principle of decentralization or the principle of deconcentration (Gunawan et al., 2020). Whether we realize it or not that districts/cities and villages are the organizations closest to their communities, of course this will be a parameter for the community to assess the performance of the government as a whole (Adam, 2020). In other words, the good and bad performance of local governments will have an impact on the central government. The central government as responsible for regional progress and the welfare of its people is necessary to provide assistance tasks to regions and villages (Gaisie and Cobbinah, 2023).

Budgeting for the implementation of assistance duties must refer to the applicable provisions stipulated by the decree of the Minister of Finance regarding the use of the

State Budget (Tseng et al., 2021). The budget for the implementation of assistance tasks is part of the budget of the ministry/non-ministerial government agency that assigns it. In order to ensure the success of the implementation of the assistance task, it is necessary to analyze the needs of costs, facilities and infrastructure as well as the resources that carry out the task (Acosta et al., 2020).

Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau received the implementation of assistance tasks from the central government through different ministries in 2021 and 2022, for more details can be seen in the **Table 1** following:

Table 1. Implementation of Rokan Hulu Regency assistance tasks for 2021–2022.

No	Year	Program	Budget (IDR)	The assigning
1	2021	Production improvement program	24,000,000,000	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia
		Facilities and infrastructure provision and development program	52,221,900,000	
		Program to increase production, productivity and quality of food crops	22,500,000,000	
2	2022	Program availability, access and consumption of quality food	65,968,500,000	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia ¹
		Guidance, monitoring and evaluation activities for the scope of agricultural tools and machinery		
		Management support program and other technical support directorate general of Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructure	6,166,000,000	
		Quality food availability, access and consumption programs	91,226,000,000	

¹Source: LKPJ data processed by the Regent of Rohul in 2021 and 2022.

From the **Table 1** above, it is known that Rokan Hulu Regency in 2021 received assistance tasks from two ministries, namely the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, then in 2022 there was a reduction in the implementation of assistance duties Rokan Hulu Regency only received one assistance task from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia.

Compared to the principle of decentralization and the principle of deconcentration, the principle of assistance tasks is studied less, so research related to assistance tasks is still relatively minimal, both by academics and by government practitioners. Research results (Herrera Kelly, n.d.) of the three principles of governance, the discussion of the principle of decentralization has been so widely and deeply discussed by government experts, as well as the principle of deconcentration even though the discussion is not deep and broad as the principle of decentralization even though the principle is equally important and has the same goal in realizing the welfare of local communities. Furthermore, the results of the study (Junaedi, 2023). The principles of decentralization, deconcentration and assistance tasks functionally complement each other so that they must receive very balanced attention, so for their implementation it is necessary to make an action plan that can be used as a guideline for local governments. Research (Brodie, 2021) between assistive tasks and medebewind have differences where assistive tasks are defined as mechanical tasks or more detailed tasks, while medebewind assistance tasks are facultative or provide wider freedom to determine wisdom (Damayanti and Syarifuddin, 2020; Szetey et al., 2021).

Research related to the principle of governance was also reviewed by several other researchers at the international level. The results of the research's research were found from the analysis of biblioshiny applications related to thematic map research with scopus data base sources that were searched in March 2024, with the keyword "Authority AND Local Government AND Principles of Government AND Agriculture". For more details can be seen in the **Figure 1** following:

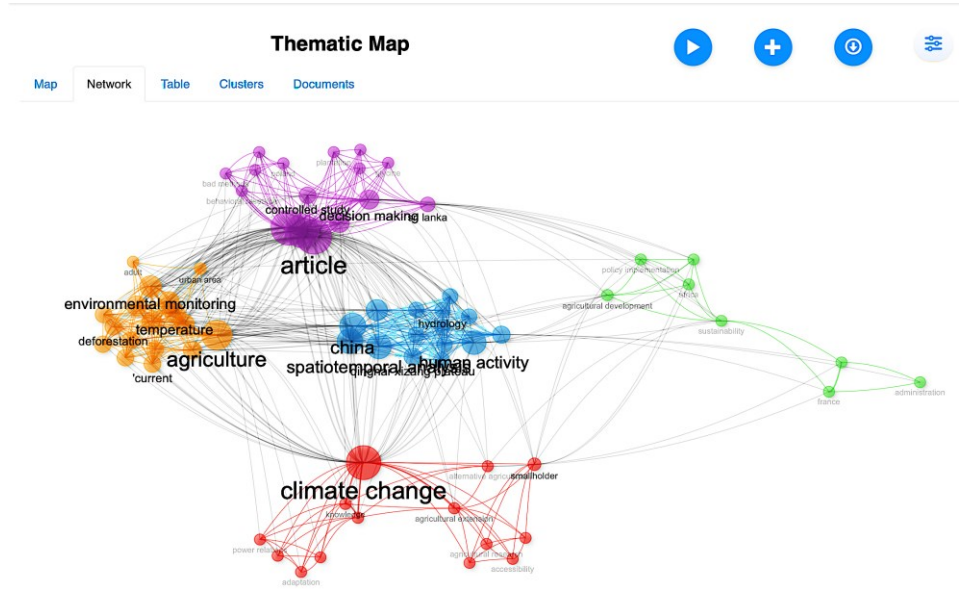


Figure 1. Research thematic map.

Source: Processed with the Scopus 2024 database biblioshiny application.

From the **Figure 1** above that research related to the principles of local government administration found 16 articles, as for the themes studied related to local government and sustainable development. Furthermore, an analysis related to the systematic network of local government implementation principles was analyzed using biblioshiny, as for the results of the analysis of 15 scopus data base articles, can be seen in **Figure 2** below:

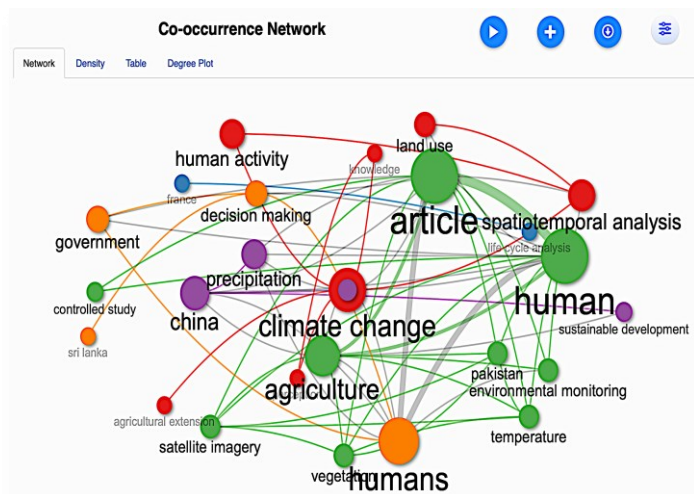


Figure 2. Co-occurrence network.

Source: Processed with the scopus 2024 database biblioshiny application.

Based on **Figure 2**, the above is related to biblioshiny analysis based on thematic maps and co-occurrence networks that the contents and themes related to the principles of governance are still minimally researched both in the scope of international and national research, especially research related to assistance tasks. However, if viewed from the thematic issues above, research related to the principles of governance is still being carried out at this time even though not many have studied it, so it becomes a consideration for researchers to conduct research on the topic of evaluating the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu District, Riau: government efforts in improving agriculture in the region.

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau. The implementation of assistance tasks has not been able to provide answers to various problems, aspirations and needs of the community as a whole in the Rokan Hulu Regency area. To analyze this problem, researchers use evaluation theory as an analytical tool related to empirical facts in the field. The research question (RQ) is, RQ1: How is the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau, Indonesia? RQ2: What are the inhibiting factors for the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau, Indonesia?

The impact of this research on the local government of Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau is 1) As a basis for policy making, especially related to the use of assistance task budgets, 2) As a guideline in implementing programs and activities of assistance tasks.

2. Materials and methods

This study focuses on the evaluation analysis of the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu District, Riau: Government strategies in improving agriculture in the regions. The reason for choosing the research location is Kabupaten Rokan Hulu, one that has a fairly large population in Riau Province.

2.1. Research type

This research uses qualitative methods with an exploratory type. The reason why researchers choose qualitative methods is that the problems studied are related to the principle of assistance tasks need to be analyzed in depth so that they can be explored and can describe the actual situation in the field. Qualitative research is used when there is a need to study a particular group or population and classify variables that are difficult to measure (Möller et al., 2020).

2.2. Data collection techniques

In collecting data, information and facts in the field, researchers use interviews, observation, documentation, literature review and focused discussion techniques (Harper et al., 2023; Kheybari et al., 2020). The stages of data collection that researchers do can be seen in the following **Figure 3**:

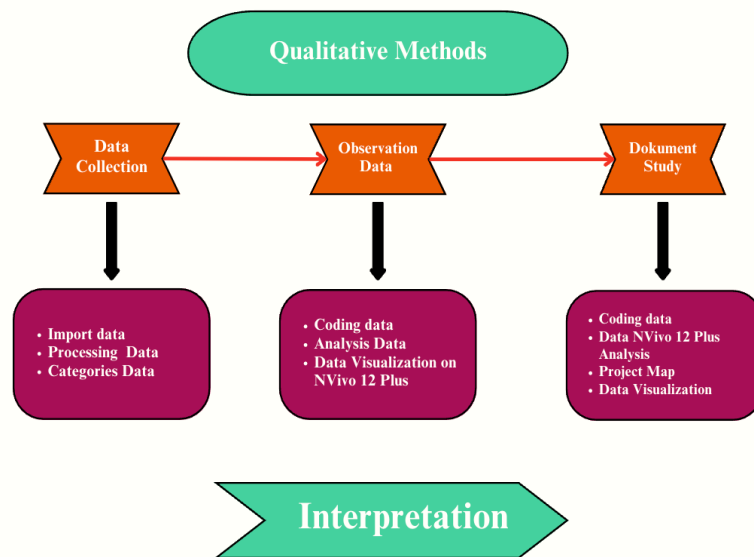


Figure 3. Stages of data collection and data analysis using Nvivo 12 Plus software.

Based on the **Figure 3** above, there are researchers explaining several stages in data collection and qualitative data analysis using NVivo 12 Plus software as for the classification, namely: (1) Data collection is the stage of collecting data, processing data that has been collected and categorizing data according to research needs. (2) Observation Data is the stage of collecting data based on observations in the field by utilizing human senses, next, coding and visualizing data. (3) Document study is the stage of collecting information sources in the form of documents, then coding is carried out and making a project map then data visualization (Chakraborty et al., 2020).

By establishing a qualitative research method in this study, there are advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that the data obtained is divergent, namely researchers can find alternative answers that are quality, detailed and in-depth, while researchers can realistically describe social conditions where these conditions cannot be described numerically (Lupp et al., 2020). The weakness is that researchers for certain conditions use subjective informants so as to reduce the objectivity of research and in other studies research design will be difficult to apply (Jabeen et al., 2020; Priatmoko et al., 2021).

2.3. Data analysis techniques

After collecting research data, then research data analysis is carried out by analyzing the domain with a view to obtaining an overview of the object or social phenomenon that is the focus of research. Data analysis in the study was assisted using Nvivo 12 Plus software as described in **Figure 4**. The analyzed data also submits trends in relevant research issues related to government affairs based on Nvivo 12 Plus software identification and analysts (Yuslaini et al., 2023). can be seen in the following **Figure 4:**



Figure 4. Trending issues related to government affairs, source; processed through the NVivo 12 Plus application.

Referring to the **Figure 4** above. The analysis conducted in this study is (1) Data identification, meaning the activity of selecting and sorting the results of field data collection based on the results of interviews, observations, discussions and collection of documents related to the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau. (2) Reducing data, meaning to categorize data by centralizing so that there is a simplification of data done using NVivo 12 Plus software by coding data. (3) Data visualization, meaning designing matrices from qualitative data sourced from coding data. (4) Drawing conclusions, the intention is to describe the results of conclusions in outline referring to the research objectives (BaClient et al., 2022).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Evaluation of the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau, Indonesia

The consequences of assigning authority to the regent/mayor in the form of implementation received by regions whose implementation is funded from the state budget through the ministerial budget, to be able to find out the implementation process, it is necessary to evaluate it (Rauf et al., 2019).

Evaluation plays a number of main functions in policy analysis, namely by conducting an evaluation will get valid and reliable information related to policy performance. By conducting an evaluation, clarifications can be made that underlie goals and targets. Furthermore, it can be used as a method in problem formulation and recommendations (Latief and Nashir, 2020).

Based on the explanation of the evaluation above, the evaluation of the implementation of assistance tasks in this study is a process of data collection activities and data analysis carried out systematically on the implementation of assistance tasks, accountability of assistance tasks and monitoring of assistance tasks in one fiscal year, namely 2022 in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau.

3.1.1. Implementation of assistance tasks

The implementation of assistance duties is not given to officials in the regions,

but to local governments because it is not a deconcentrated authority, but also a decentralized authority because the government affairs handed over are not autonomous regional affairs (Jayachandran, 2021; Miranti et al., 2022). The pattern of assigning assistance tasks from the central government to the regions is inseparable from government affairs which are the authority of the government as the institution that assigns them (Eastwood et al., 2022; She et al., 2023).

In carrying out assistance duties in Roka Hulu Regency in 2022, the government affairs assigned are concurrent government affairs in the sub-affairs of Agriculture where the assigning institution is the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of the tasks given is technically part of the authority of the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities, and the Director General of Food Crops which in its implementation is financed by the State Budget (Rauf et al., 2023).

Regarding the implementation of the tasks assigned to its implementation, it is carried out by regional officials through the Food Crops and Horticulture Office of Rokan Hulu Regency. In the implementation of the assistance tasks received, the central government has made performance targets, namely performance targets for the implementation of assistance tasks in the field of Infrastructure and Facilities and performance targets for the implementation of assistance tasks in the field of Food Crops. It can be explained in **Figure 5** below:

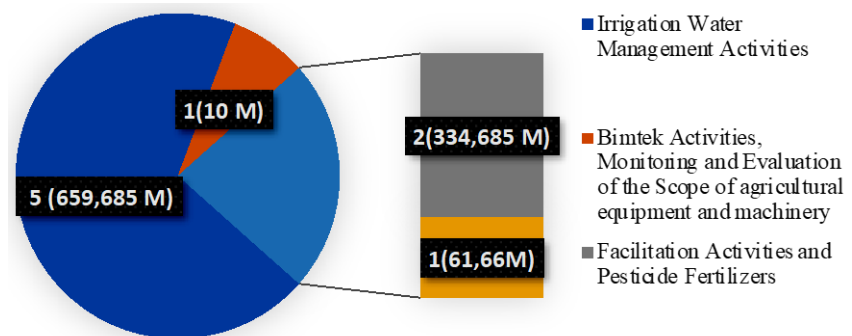


Figure 5. Performance target for the implementation of the assistance task of the director general of infrastructure and facilities implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022.

Source: LKPI data processed by the Regent of Rohul in 2021 and 2022.

Based on **Figure 5** above regarding the performance target of assistance tasks implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency from the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities, there are two programs implemented, namely 1) Quality food availability, access and consumption program with three activities and eight sub-activities. 2) Management support program and other technical support with one activity. For the implementation of the assistance task, it is supported by a budget allocation of IDR 721,345,000.

Furthermore, the performance target of the assistance task implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency from the Director General of Food Crops in 2022, can be seen in the following **Figure 6**:

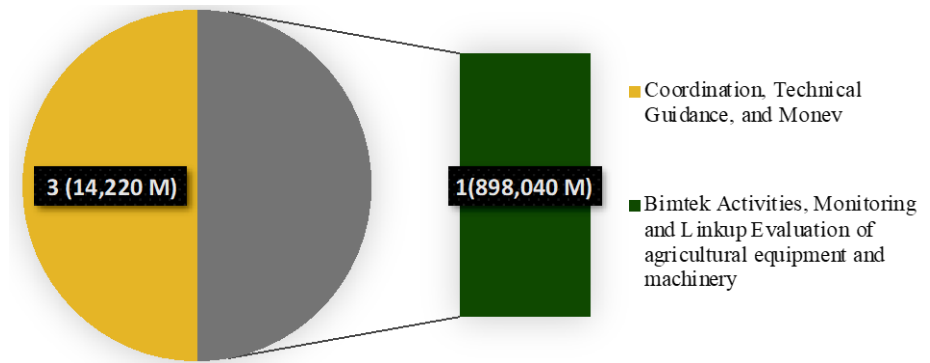


Figure 6. Performance target for the implementation of the task of assistance of the Director General of Food Crops implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022.

Source: LKPJ data processed by the Regent of Rohul in 2021 and 2022.

Based on **Figure 6** above, regarding the performance target of the assistance task implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency from the Director General of Food Crops, there is one program implemented, namely the availability of access and consumption of quality food with two activities and four sub-activities. For the effectiveness of the implementation of the assistance task, it is supported by a budget allocation of IDR 912,260,000.

3.1.2. Accountability of assistance duties

Accountability in government administration is also interpreted as submitting reports on the implementation of the intended activities, namely the submission of reports containing data, then these data come from one part of the organization and provide information on various activities (Huang and Kim, 2020; Irawati et al., 2023). All financial management activities carried out by regions in the implementation of assistance tasks are held separately from financial management for decentralization and deconcentration (Haristya, 2020). In the event that there is an excess budget for the implementation of assistance tasks, the remaining budget is deposited in the state treasury (Fuentes et al., 2020).

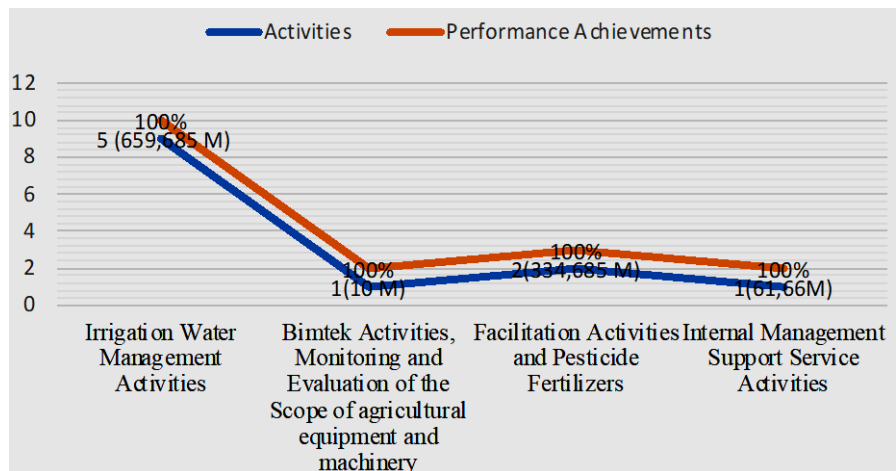


Figure.7. Performance achievements of the implementation of the assistance task of the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022.

Source: LKPJ data processed by the Regent of Rohul in 2021 and 2022.

The implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency as for the form of accountability in the form of reporting performance achievements or realization of activities to the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities, Director General of Food Crops can be seen in **Figure 7**.

Based on **Figure 7** above regarding the performance achievements of the mentoring task carried out by Rokan Hulu Regency through the Food Crops and Horticulture Service of the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities with a budget of IDR 721,345,000 The details of the programs and activities can be seen in the **Table 2**:

Table 2. Details of performance achievements in the implementation of the assistance task of the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities carried out by Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022.

No	Programs, activities, sub-activities	Budget (IDR)	Realization
	Programs for the availability of access to and consumption of quality food	659,685,000	100%
	Irrigation water management activities for agriculture	315,000,000	100%
	• Construction of agricultural reservoirs of the Karya Mandiri agricultural group in Rambah Utama village, Rambah Samo district	240,000,000	100%
	• Construction of the Margo Subur Mandiri agricultural group in Rambah Utama village, Rambah Samo district	120,000,000	100%
	Rehabilitation of tertiary irrigation networks	75,000,000	100%
1	• Rehabilitation of the tertiary irrigation network of the Tito Marto Farmers group in Rambah Baru village, Rambah Samo district	75,000,000	100%
	Technical guidance, monitoring and evaluation of the scope of agricultural tools and machinery	10,000,000	100%
	Monitoring and evaluation of the scope of agricultural tools and machinery	10,000,000	100%
	Fertilizer and pesticide facilitation activities	334,685,000	100%
	E-RDCK for data collection of subsidized fertilizer recipients	187,275,000	100%
	Verification and validation services for subsidized fertilizer recipients	147,410,000	100%
	Management support programs and other technical support	61,660,000	100%
2	Internal management service support	61,660,000	100%
	General services	61,660,000	100%
Sum		721,345,000	100% ²

²Source: Rohul Regent LKPJ data processing in 2022.

Furthermore, the performance target of the assistance task implemented by Rokan Hulu Regency from the Director General of Food Crops in 2022, can be seen in the following **Figure 8**.

Based on **Figure 8**, it is explained the performance achievements in the implementation of assistance tasks carried out by Rokan Hulu Regency from the Director General of Food Crops from all programs and activities carried out with a budget realization of IDR 912,260,000 or achieved 100%. The details of programs and activities can be seen in the following **Table 3**:

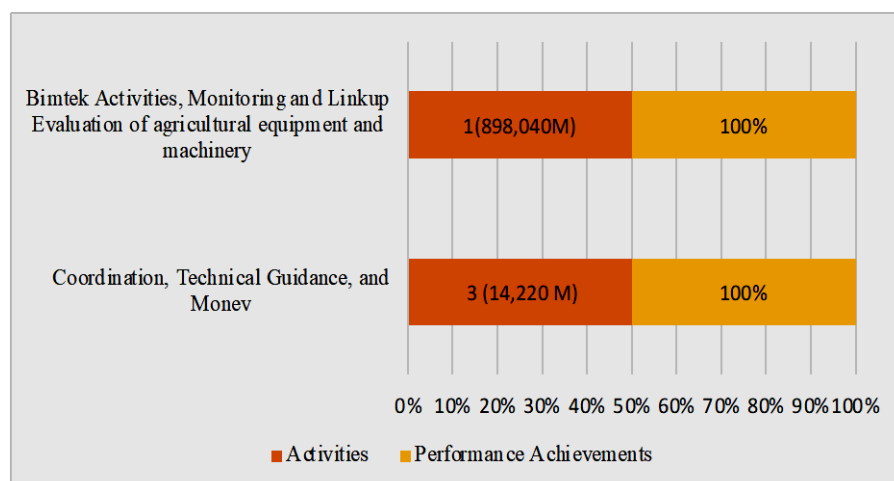


Figure 8. Performance achievements of the implementation of the assistance task of the Director General of Food Crops carried out by Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022.

Source: LKPJ Data Processed by the Regent of Rohul in 2021 and 2022.

Table 3. Details of the performance achievements in the implementation of the assistance task of the Director General of Food Crops carried out by Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022.

No	Programs, activities, sub-activities	Budget (IDR)	Realization
	Programs for the availability, access and consumption of quality food	912,260,000	100%
	Coordination, technical guidance, monitoring and evaluation activities	14,220,00	100%
	• Preparation and procurement of technical instructions for cereal activities	1,000,000	100%
	• Consumption of the cereals activity coordination meeting	4,720,000	100%
	• Office stationery and materials	2,000,000	100%
1	• The journey of identification and verification of the implementation of monitoring and reporting	4,500,000	100%
	• Consultation/coordination trips to the province	2,000,000	100%
	Nutrient-rich rice activities (biofortification)	898,040,000	100%
	• Rice seed assistance (25 kg/ha)	157,300,000	100%
	• Fertilizer assistance (100 kg/ha)	629,200,000	100%
	• Biological fertilizer assistance (1 package/ha)	111,540,000	100%
Sum		912,260,000	100% ³

³Source: Rohul Regent LKPJ data processing in 2022.

The form of accountability for the implementation of assistance tasks carried out by Rokan Hulu Regency is that the Food Crops and Horticulture Office submits a quarterly report to the Regent of Rokan Hulu, then the Regent of Rokan Hulu submits an annual report in the form of an accountability report to the Central Government through the relevant Ministry.

3.1.3. Monitoring and evaluation of assistance tasks

Monitoring can be interpreted as a process of monitoring activities carried out to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with established procedures (Yuhertiana et al., 2022). While evaluation is defined as the expected result of evaluation activities is the quality of something concerning value or calculation. In carrying out the assistance task, there are stages of monitoring and evaluation carried out (Nordberg et al., 2020). The mechanism of monitoring and evaluation of assistance

tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency is as follows **Figure 9**:

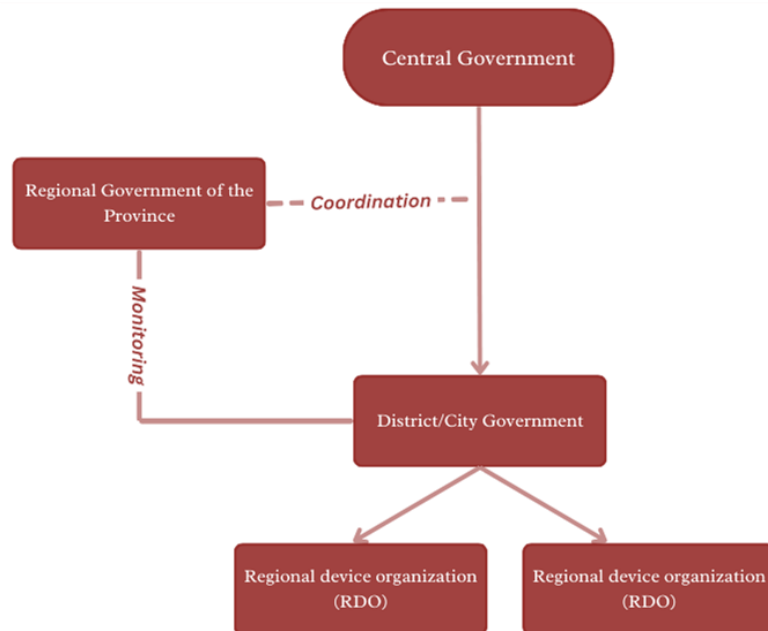


Figure 9. The flow of monitoring and evaluation of assistance tasks.

Based on **Figure 9** above, it can be explained that the monitoring and evaluation activities of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency are as follows: 1) Assess the quarterly report submitted by the Food Crops and Horticulture Office which carries out assistance task activities. 2) Assess the annual report submitted by the Food Crops and Horticulture Office which carries out assistance task activities. 3) Assess the inspection report from the Riau Provincial Inspectorate by the relevant Ministry. 4) Assess the results of the Audit Board (BPK) representative of Riau Province by the relevant Ministry. 5) Monitoring directly to the location of the implementation of assistance tasks by the assistance task team, namely the Director General of Infrastructure Facilities and the Director General of Food Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia. 6) Conducting a coordination meeting (Rakor) between the Governor of Riau and the Regent of Rokan Hulu regarding the implementation of assistance duties.

From the **Figure 10**, it explains the evaluation of assistance tasks, where there are three programs consisting of programs for the availability of access to and consumption of quality food (which is the integration of the Directorate General of Infrastructure and Facilities program with the Directorate General of Food Crops), management support programs and technical support. In addition, it can be seen that the program costs of these activities are sourced from the central government and local governments of Riau Province.

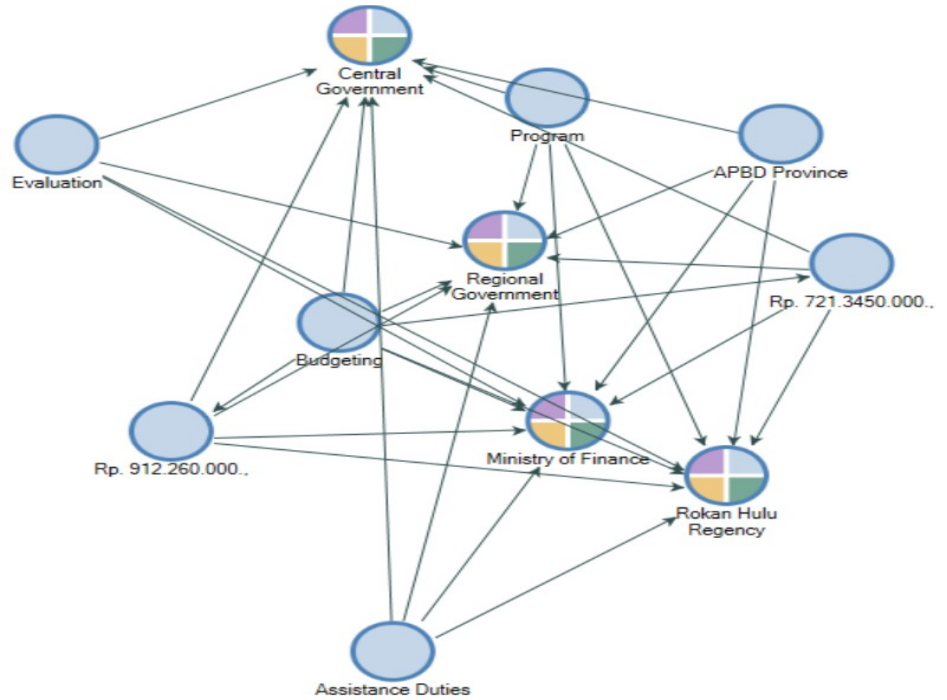


Figure 10. Evaluation of the Implementation of Assistance Tasks is processed using Nvivo 12 Plus software, 2024.

3.2. Obstacles to the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau

The series of desires behind the assignment of assistance will be realized if the central government as the party providing assistance tasks is aware of the various problems that have been experienced by the recipients of assistance tasks tend to be considered as a burden. Based on these bad experiences, local governments are less interested in carrying out mentoring tasks (Ali et al., 2020; Palermo and Hernandez, 2020). Obstacles in Assistance Tasks are processed through the Nvivo 12 Plus software, 2024. **Figure 11:** Bottlenecks in assistance tasks processed.

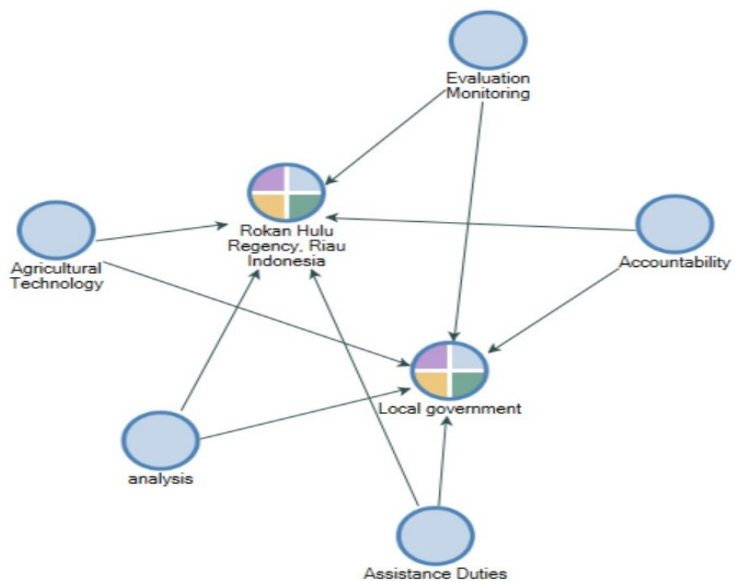


Figure 11. Obstacles in assistance tasks processed via Nvivo 12 Plus software, 2024.

Based on **Figure 11** above, from the results of the analysis that has been explained related to the implementation, accountability, monitoring and evaluation of assistance tasks from the Director General of Infrastructure and Facilities, the Director General of Food Crops, the obstacles experienced by the Rokan Hulu Regency Government, namely the relatively short period of implementation of assistance tasks so that it is difficult to carry out assistance tasks by regional apparatus organizations as recipients of assistance tasks, as for the time span for the implementation of assistance tasks around four months, namely September-December. Furthermore, the use of agricultural technology such as agricultural machinery has not been used optimally due to the low ability of farmers in operationalizing these machines.

4. Discussion

The set of desires behind the assignment of assistance tasks will be realized if the central government as the party providing assistance tasks is aware of the various problems that have been experienced by recipients of assistance tasks tend to be considered as a burden (Rauf et al., 2024). In Indonesia, based on bad experience, local governments are less interested in carrying out assistance tasks because of the emergence of various problems related to assistance tasks such as the provision of assistance tasks has not been accompanied by balanced rights and obligations, characterized by the absence of the right to refuse assistance tasks if they are not accompanied by adequate financing, facilities, and infrastructure and resources. Furthermore, the categorization of government affairs that can be assigned assistance has not been accompanied by rational considerations, both in terms of economic aspects, efficiency and effectiveness, as well as the availability of resources that are able to ensure the implementation of the assistance task properly. Another problem that arises is that the implementation of assistance tasks in general is not based on the analysis of the need for the use of resources and operational planning that can ensure the success of its implementation.

5. Conclusion

From the analysis that has been carried out regarding the evaluation of the implementation of assistance tasks in Rokan Hulu Regency in 2022, there is one assistance task received from the Ministry of Finance through the Director General of Facilities and Infrastructure and the Director General of Food Crops, whose implementation in the region is carried out by the Food Crops and Horticulture Service. Regarding the implementation of assistance tasks from the performance targets set in general, there are three programs consisting of programs for the availability of access and consumption of quality food (which is the integration of the Directorate General of Infrastructure and Facilities program with the Directorate General of Food Crops), management support programs and technical support. As for the accountability of the implementation of the assistance tasks carried out, all programs and activities carried out with performance achievements are carried out optimally. Furthermore, monitoring the implementation of assistance tasks is carried out in stages, namely through monitoring quarterly reports, annual reports, and inspections carried out by the inspectorate. Although it is categorized as successful, in

its implementation there are obstacles, namely the relatively short time span for the implementation of assistance tasks so that it is difficult to implement, and the inhibiting factors that are technical in nature, namely the low ability of farmers to operate agricultural machinery so that the use of technology is not optimal.

Author contributions: Conceptualization, RR, NY and SM; methodology, NY, SM and RR; software, NY, SM and RR; validation, NY, SM; formal analysis, NY, RR, SM, RR and MHR; investigation, NY, SM and RR; resources, RR and SM; data curation, RR and SM; writing—original draft preparation, RR and SM; writing—review and editing, RR, SM, NY and MHR; visualization, SM, RR and NY; supervision, RR, SM and NY; project administration, RR, SM and NY; funding acquisition, RR, SM, NY and MHR. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by Universitas Islam Riau. Number: 531/KONTRAK/P-PT/DPPM-UIR/06-2023.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank the Postgraduate Program of the Universitas Islam Riau for supporting this research.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Acosta, M., van Wessel, M., van Bommel, S., et al. (2020). What does it Mean to Make a ‘Joint’ Decision? Unpacking Intra-household Decision Making in Agriculture: Implications for Policy and Practice. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 56(6), 1210–1229. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2019.1650169>
- Adam, I. O. (2020). Examining E-Government development effects on corruption in Africa: The mediating effects of ICT development and institutional quality. *Technology in Society*, 61, 101245. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2020.101245>
- Alemie, T. C., Buytaert, W., Clark, J., et al. (2022). Barriers to implementing poverty alleviation through livelihood strategies: A participatory analysis of farming communities in Ethiopia’s upper Blue Nile basin. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 136, 453–466. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2022.07.002>
- Ali, U., Shamsi, M. H., Bohacek, M., et al. (2020). A data-driven approach for multi-scale GIS-based building energy modeling for analysis, planning and support decision making. *Applied Energy*, 279, 115834.
- Autio, A., Johansson, T., Motaroki, L., et al. (2021). Constraints for adopting climate-smart agricultural practices among smallholder farmers in Southeast Kenya. *Agricultural Systems*, 194, 103284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2021.103284>
- Baklien, B., Marthoenis, M., Aceh, A. R., et al. (2022). Pasung: A qualitative study of shackling family members with mental illness in Indonesia. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 60(3), 566–576. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13634615221135254>
- Bauer, S., Milani, T. M., von Brömssen, K., et al. (n.d.). Gender equality in the name of the state: state feminism or femonationalism in civic orientation for newly arrived migrants in Sweden? *Critical Discourse Studies*, 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405904.2023.2228933>
- Brodie, K. (2021). Teacher agency in professional learning communities. *Professional Development in Education*, 47(4), 560–573. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2019.1689523>
- Chakraborty, P., Daruwalla, N., Gupta, A. D., et al. (2020). Using Participatory Learning and Action in a Community-Based Intervention to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls in Mumbai’s Informal Settlements. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 19, 1609406920972234. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406920972234>
- Damayanti, R., & Syarifuddin, S. (2020). The inclusiveness of community participation in village development planning in Indonesia. *Development in Practice*, 30(5), 624–634. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2020.1752151>
- de Carvalho, C. P., Sol, H., Saraiva, A., et al. (2023). Local Heritage in Contemporary Times: Artistic Creation and the Intangibilities of Place. *Heritage & Society*, 16(1), 68–87. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2159032X.2022.2126227>
- DeQuero-Navarro, B., Aoun Barakat, K., Shultz, C. J., et al. (2020). From conflict to cooperation: A macromarketing view of

- sustainable and inclusive development in Lebanon and the Middle East. *Environmental Management*, 66, 232–247.
- Eastwood, C. R., Turner, F. J., & Romera, A. J. (2022). Farmer-centred design: An affordances-based framework for identifying processes that facilitate farmers as co-designers in addressing complex agricultural challenges. *Agricultural Systems*, 195, 103314. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agry.2021.103314>
- Eriksen, S., Schipper, E. L. F., Scoville-Simonds, M., et al. (2021). Adaptation interventions and their effect on vulnerability in developing countries: Help, hindrance or irrelevance? *World Development*, 141, 105383. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105383>
- Farahani, I., Laeer, S., Farahani, S., et al. (2020). Blended learning: Improving the diabetes mellitus counseling skills of German pharmacy students. *Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning*, 12(8), 963–974. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cptl.2020.04.016>
- Fatimah, Y. A., Govindan, K., Murniningsih, R., et al. (2020). Industry 4.0 based sustainable circular economy approach for smart waste management system to achieve sustainable development goals: A case study of Indonesia. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 269, 122263. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.122263>
- Fekih Zguir, M., Dubis, S., & Koç, M. (2021). Embedding Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and SDGs values in curriculum: A comparative review on Qatar, Singapore and New Zealand. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 319, 128534. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.128534>
- Fernandes, S. da C., Pigosso, D. C. A., McAlloone, T. C., et al. (2020). Towards product-service system oriented to circular economy: A systematic review of value proposition design approaches. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 257, 120507. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.120507>
- Fuertes, G., Alfaro, M., Vargas, M., et al. (2020). Conceptual framework for the strategic management: a literature review—descriptive. *Journal of Engineering*, 2020, 1–21.
- Gaisie, E., & Cobbinah, P. B. (2023). Planning for context-based climate adaptation: Flood management inquiry in Accra. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 141, 97–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2023.01.002>
- Gunawan, J., Permatasari, P., & Tilt, C. (2020). Sustainable development goal disclosures: Do they support responsible consumption and production? *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 246, 118989. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.118989>
- Haristya, S. (2020). The efficacy of civil society in global internet governance. *Internet Histories*, 4(3), 252–270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24701475.2020.1769892>
- Harper, F. K., Caudle, L. A., Flowers Jr, C. E., et al. (2023). Centering teacher and parent voice to realize culturally relevant computational thinking in early childhood. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 64, 381–393.
- Herrera Kelly, D. S. (n.d.). Local non-violent strategies amid Guatemala’s post-accord violence: understanding the potential and limitations in poor urban neighbourhoods. *Peacebuilding*, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21647259.2023.2251283>
- Hilson, G., & Maconachie, R. (2020). Artisanal and small-scale mining and the Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and new directions for sub-Saharan Africa. *Geoforum*, 111, 125–141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2019.09.006>
- Hirth, M. J., Hunt, I., Briody, K., et al. (2023). Comparison of two relative motion extension approaches (RME with versus without an additional overnight orthosis) following zones V-VI extensor tendon repairs: A randomized equivalence trial. *Journal of Hand Therapy*, 36(2), 347–362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jht.2021.06.006>
- Huang, X., & Kim, S. E. (2020). When top-down meets bottom-up: local adoption of social policy reform in China. *Governance*, 33(2), 343–364. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gove.12433>
- Ida, R., Ilahiati, N. K., & Saud, M. (2023). Media discourse on Islamic women jihadists in Indonesia: Islamic radicalism post-Arab Spring. *Feminist Media Studies*, 23(8), 4302–4317. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2023.2171083>
- Irawati, R. I., Ginting, R. P., & Rahayu, N. S. (2023). Strategies for Strengthening the Role of Village Institutions in Improving Food Security in Kendalbulur Village, Tulungagung Regency (Indonesian). *Jurnal Litbang Sukowati: Media Penelitian Dan Pengembangan*, 7(2), 53–71. <https://doi.org/10.32630/sukowati.v7i2.389>
- Jabeen, S., Haq, S., Jameel, A., et al. (2020). Impacts of rural women’s traditional economic activities on household economy: Changing economic contributions through empowered women in rural Pakistan. *Sustainability*, 12(7), 2731. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12072731>
- Jayachandran, S. (2021). Social norms as a barrier to women’s employment in developing countries. *IMF Economic Review*, 69(3), 576–595. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41308-021-00140-w>
- Junaedi, J. (2023). Implementation Of Village Governance Based on Principles of Good Governance of public Service in Indonesia. *International Journal of Business, Law, and Education*, 4(1), 249–266. <https://doi.org/10.56442/ijble.v4i1.160>
- Kheybari, S., Rezaie, F. M., & Farazmand, H. (2020). Analytic network process: An overview of applications. *Applied*

- Mathematics and Computation, 367, 124780. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2019.124780>
- Latief, H., & Nashir, H. (2020). Local Dynamics and Global Engagements of the Islamic Modernist Movement in Contemporary Indonesia: The Case of Muhammadiyah (2000-2020). *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 39(2), 290–309. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1868103420910514>
- Liu, C., Dou, X., Li, J., et al. (2020). Analyzing government role in rural tourism development: An empirical investigation from China. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 79, 177–188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.08.046>
- Lupp, G., Zingraff-Hamed, A., Huang, J. J., et al. (2020). Living labs—a concept for co-designing nature-based solutions. *Sustainability*, 13(1), 188.
- Maulidiah, S., Rauf, R., Manaf, H. A., et al. (2023). Evaluation Of Simultaneous Village Head Elections in Kampar District, Riau Province in 2021. *CosmoGov: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 9(2), 147–157. <https://doi.org/10.24198/cosmogov.v9i2.48887>
- Maulidiah, S., Rauf, R., Zainal, Z., et al. (2024). Model of General Government Affairs in Mandau Sub-District, Bengkalis Regency, Riau: Dilemmatic in Planning Preparation. *International Journal of Science and Society*, 6, 210–223. <https://doi.org/10.54783/ijssoc.v6i1.1006>
- Miranti, R., Sulistyaningrum, E., & Mulyaningsih, T. (2022). Women’s roles in the Indonesian economy during the COVID-19 pandemic: Understanding the challenges and opportunities. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 58(2), 109–139. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2022.2105681>
- Möller, K., Nenonen, S., & Storbacka, K. (2020). Networks, ecosystems, fields, market systems? Making sense of the business environment. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 90, 380–399. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2020.07.013>
- Newell, R., Picketts, I., & Dale, A. (2020). Community systems models and development scenarios for integrated planning: Lessons learned from a participatory approach. *Community Development*, 51(3), 261–282. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2020.1772334>
- Nordberg, K., Mariussen, Å., & Virkkala, S. (2020). Community-driven social innovation and quadruple helix coordination in rural development. Case study on LEADER group Aktion Österbotten. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 79, 157–168. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.08.001>
- Olanrewaju, O. I., Kineber, A. F., Chileshe, N., et al. (2022). Modelling the relationship between Building Information Modelling (BIM) implementation barriers, usage and awareness on building project lifecycle. *Building and Environment*, 207, 108556. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2021.108556>
- Palermo, V., & Hernandez, Y. (2020). Group discussions on how to implement a participatory process in climate adaptation planning: a case study in Malaysia. *Ecological Economics*, 177, 106791. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2020.106791>
- Pla-Julián, I., & Guevara, S. (2020). Mainstreaming gender and sustainability jointly: a case study from a local government in Spain. *Local Environment*, 25(3), 258–271. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2020.1732314>
- Priatmoko, S., Kabil, M., Purwoko, Y., et al. (2021). Rethinking sustainable community-based tourism: A villager’s point of view and case study in Pampang Village, Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 13(6), 3245. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13063245>
- Rauf, R., Munaf, Y., Zakaria, S. Z. S., et al. (2019). Analysis of the Development on Deconcentration in Indonesia. *Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*, 14(19), 7179–7186. <https://doi.org/10.36478/JEASCI.2019.7179.7186>
- Rauf, R., Prayuda, R., & Munaf, Y. (2023). Model of Government Development for MSMEs Through One Village One Product (OVOP) Concept by the Cooperatives and MSMEs Office in Rokan Hilir Regency. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 18(2), 635–640. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijssdp.180234>
- Rauf, R., Yuslaini, N., Febrian, R. A., et al. (2024). Policy governance in the plantation sector: Challenges and impacts of palm oil in Riau Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(5), 3181. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i5.3181>
- Reis, I. F. G., Gonçalves, I., Lopes, M. A. R., et al. (2021). Business models for energy communities: A review of key issues and trends. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 144, 111013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2021.111013>
- She, J., Blauw, A., Laakso, L., et al. (2023). Fit-for-Purpose Information for Offshore Wind Farming Applications—Part-I: Identification of Needs and Solutions. *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 11(8), 1630. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse11081630>
- Suharno, Pambudi, N. A., & Harjanto, B. (2020). Vocational education in Indonesia: History, development, opportunities, and challenges. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 115, 105092. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105092>
- Szetey, K., Moallemi, E. A., Ashton, E., et al. (2021). Co-creating local socioeconomic pathways for achieving the sustainable development goals. *Sustainability Science*, 16, 1251–1268. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-00921-2>

- Tseng, M. L., Tran, T. P. T., Ha, H. M., et al. (2021). Sustainable industrial and operation engineering trends and challenges Toward Industry 4.0: a data driven analysis. *Journal of Industrial and Production Engineering*, 38(8), 581–598. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21681015.2021.1950227>
- Yuhertiana, I., Zakaria, M., Suhartini, D., et al. (2022). Cooperative resilience during the pandemic: Indonesia and Malaysia evidence. *Sustainability*, 14(10), 5839. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14105839>
- Yuslaini, N., Sumadinata, R. W. S., Fedryansyah, M., et al. (2023). Sustainable investment strategies in the palm oil industry in Indonesia. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 7(3), 2288. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v7i3.2288>
- Yuslaini, N., Suwaryo, U., Deliarnoor, N. A., et al. (2023). Palm oil industry and investment development in Dumai City, Indonesia: A focus on local economy development and sustainability. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(1), 2235780. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2235780>