

**IMPLEMENTATION OF EAST JAVA GOVERNOR'S REGULATION
CONCERNING GRANTS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
AT THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
OF EAST JAVA PROVINCE**

Wira Bagus Prasodjo

Master of Public Administration,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya,
wbagusp@gmail.com;

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and analyze how and what obstacles are in implementing the Implementation of the Governor's Regulation on Grants at the Office of Culture and Tourism of East Java Province. The method used in this research is qualitative which is described in detail through interviews with informants. This study uses 2 kinds of data sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. The data was analyzed descriptively qualitatively, in a way, the data that had been obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation was properly processed into information tools that could draw conclusions. The research results show that the implementation of regulations is quite good. It can be seen from the indicators used through in-depth interviews with informants, showing positive results even though they are inseparable from some shortcomings. For the future in order to be able to better implement governor regulations regarding grants.

Keywords: *implementation, grant*

A. INTRODUCTION

According to the *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2011* on Guidelines for the Provision of Grants and Social Assistance from Regional Revenue and Expenditure is aimed at fostering the management of grants and social assistance in order to create orderly administration, accountability, and transparency in the management of grants and social assistance from Regional Revenue and Expenditure (APBD).

In relation to this, it is necessary to compile a guideline for its implementation. A grant is the provision of money/goods or services from the Local Government (*Pemda*) to another government or Pemda, regional company, community, and social organizations, which has specifically been determined, is not compulsory and not binding, and not continuously, with the aim of supporting the Pemda's affairs.

The general provisions for the provision of grants according to the *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2011* are that grants are intended to support the achievement of the Pemda's program and activity targets, taking into account the principles of justice, propriety, rationality, and benefit for the community. The government issues regulations to organize the

allocation and management of social expenditure budget orderly, efficiently, economically, transparently, effectively, and responsibly. It is stated that social assistance expenditure is an expenditure in the form of money, goods, or services provided by the Central/Local Government to the community in order to protect the community from the possibility of social risk.

The *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 2012* on Amendments to *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2011* on Guidelines for the Provision of Grants and Social Assistance from APBD, grants in the form of money are budgeted in the indirect expenditure group, type of grant expenditure, object of grant expenditure, and detail of object of grant expenditure. Meanwhile, Article 30A states that the head of the region shall list the recipients, addresses of recipients, and amounts of social assistance.

According to the *Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 44 Tahun 2021* on the Procedures for Budgeting, Implementation, Administration, Reporting, Responsibility, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Grants and Social Assistance, recipients of social assistance consist of individuals, families, groups, and/or communities experiencing unstable conditions as a result of social, economic, political, disaster, and natural phenomena crises in order to meet minimum living needs. Social risk is an event or occurrence and has the potential to create social vulnerability borne by individuals, families, groups, and/or communities as a result of social, economic, political, disaster, and natural phenomena crises.

B. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research approach. It is expected that this approach will be able to produce a detailed description of the speech, writing, and/or behavior that can be observed from an individual, group, society, an organization/community in a particular context being studied from a holistic and comprehensive perspective. As stated by Guba (1981), qualitative research is most appropriate for conducting exploratory and evaluative research activities, because the type and design of research in a naturalistic approach are generally relatively more free in capturing and determining research variables. Furthermore, Ioffland & Iyn (1984) clearly stated that: "... qualitative research seeks depth rather than breadth. Instead of drawing from a large, representative sample of an entire population of interest, qualitative researchers seek to acquire in-depth and intimate information about a smaller group of people ..."

Another consideration in qualitative research is that the impact of policies not only reveals real events that can be quantified, but more than that, the results are expected to reveal the hidden values of the policy. In addition, this research will be more sensitive to descriptive qualitative information by relatively attempting to maintain the integrity of the object being studied. Therefore, through this research, the story can be explained in detail chronologically, so that the final result can provide recommendations to policy makers to formulate and improve a policy to be taken and implemented.

Furthermore, as explained at the beginning, this study and evaluation are based on qualitative research with procedures and stages in accordance with the

"culture" of naturalistic approaches. However, in practice, these stages are often difficult to achieve ideally due to a number of factors, such as time and the scope of the issues being studied. To overcome these conditions, the researcher chooses to compromise with a qualitative approach, specifically in the verification of data collection and analysis. While still relying on in-depth interviews with informants as recommended (Alwasilah, Pokoknya Menuhis, 2005) in his book "Pokoknya Menuhis", it is stated that the use of statistical instruments in qualitative research can be tolerated in an effort to triangulate data and obtain reliable data that also serves as a "counterbalance" and comparison with data obtained through other methods.

C. EXPLANATION

In discussions of community development, self-reliance, participation, network of work, and social conditions are always linked. Community empowerment is a development process where the community initiates a social activity process to improve its own situation and conditions. This is a requirement to have power as a basic form of changing one's own condition by knowing the social condition.

Empowerment is an effort to build the ability of the community by encouraging, motivating, and awakening the awareness of the community of its potential and trying to develop that potential into real actions.

Researchers or assistants use the concept of community empowerment, people-centered development, according to David C. Korten, which means that community empowerment essentially offers a planning process for development centered on participation, capability, and local communities. In this context, it is necessary to involve the community in every stage of development implementation, from planning, implementation, and evaluation of the programs they carry out. This means placing the community as actors (subjects) of development and not just as passive recipients of services. Sustainable community development is essentially a deliberate and directed process that prioritizes the utilization of local/local potential and resources and prioritizes the creativity, initiative, and participation of the community.

The Three Way Fit or Triangle Fit of Participation model (Korten, 1988) emphasizes the compatibility between the three elements in the implementation of the Tourism Grant program, namely the Program, the Culture and Tourism Service, and the Community Group (Pokmas). The success of achieving program goals is determined by the mutual compatibility between the Needs of Pokmas with Outputs or Benefits received from the Tourism Grant Program, Demand or Requests from Pokmas with Facilitation or Assistance from the Verifier Service, and the Tasks of the Program with the Capacity or Competence of the Verifier itself. Abdul Wahab (Muadi, 2018) states that the term policy is often used interchangeably with the term goals, programs, decisions, laws, regulations, proposals, and grand designs.

At its core, policy is a guideline for action. In line with the meaning of policy as presented by the United Nations above, Fredrick (Islamy, 1998) provides a definition of policy, which is a series of actions proposed by an

individual, group, or government in a certain environment by showing obstacles and opportunities related to the implementation of a specific activity. Policy is a way of organizing and directing resources to achieve specific goals and objectives. Policy is also a means of implementing government or government programs to achieve the desired goals. In the context of community development, policy is a guideline for action that is used as a reference in the implementation of development programs, as well as a means of assessing the success of a program in achieving its goals. In implementing a community development program, it is necessary to pay attention to the policy context, both at the national and local levels. This is because the policy context plays a crucial role in the success of a community development program. The policy context at the national level is related to national development plans, laws and regulations, and funding sources. While the policy context at the local level is related to the regulations and programs of the local government, the potential and constraints of the local community, and the availability of local resources. In implementing a community development program, it is necessary to pay attention to the policy context, both at the national and local levels. This is because the policy context plays a crucial role in the success of a community development program. The policy context at the national level is related to national development plans, laws and regulations, and funding sources. While the policy context at the local level is related to the regulations and programs of the local government, the potential and constraints of the local community, and the availability of local resources.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion described in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn in this thesis: The implementation of the Grant and Social Assistance Policy program in East Java Province runs smoothly. Although there are still some that are not in accordance with the Edward III variable, namely communication, where there is no socialization to grant recipients regarding the process and flow of grant fund disbursement and accountability.

There are 2 factors that influence the implementation of the Grant and Social Assistance Pergub policy, consisting of Communication, Bureaucratic Structure. While the Supporting Factors for Implementation are the Disposition/Behavioral Attitude of the Implementors, Facilities and Infrastructure, as well as Human Resources.

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