



Effectiveness of Performance of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly in Supervision of Distribution of Social Aid Funds in Denpasar City Community

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative research with the intention of obtaining a description of the evaluation of the working effectiveness of the DPRD in the distribution of social assistance funds to the community in Denpasar City. The data analysis technique used is by collecting data, compiling data, presenting data, drawing conclusions and suggestions. Finding the best conclusions is subsequently realized as input.

The research allocation is at the Denpasar City DPRD office which is located at Jalan Melati Denpasar - Bali. With the following considerations: the number of problems that arise because the DPRD is where the people's voice is accommodated. DPRD is the supervisor of the performance of the executive. Because executives have the duty to channel grants and social assistance funds to the community. Human resources are championed and there are many there. The results of the study indicate that good cooperation between the executive and the legislature is very necessary. Because after all the fate of the community is in the hands of these two institutions. All obstacles must be found out because the problem is that social assistance is a very sensitive issue. Many problems often arise from channeling social assistance funds.

Keywords: Soul of Leadership; Dedication; Loyalty

Introduction

The introduction of a way to elect a DPRD, namely General Election (PEMILU), is held every five years to elect Regional Heads and people's representatives who will voice the aspirations of the people to achieve good results. Chosen through the Election of Regional Heads, Governors, Mayors, Regents, and members of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD). With the support of intellectual abilities that support these leadership figures. Looking for a figure of leader who is populist, who understands the wishes of the people, it is indeed not easy, therefore, it is necessary for independent institutions that are specifically tasked to selectively filter them before going on in the next stage. Each establishment of an institution is of course intended to achieve the results that have been set. The success of a government is determined by various factors, including the regional government body of the Representative Council itself as the operational executor.

This is inseparable from the desire of each regional leader to run all organizations or any government institution that aims to build the viability of Denpasar City and Bali in general. In recent months, Social Aid (BANSOS) may often be heard both through media and chat in various places. However, for the general public there are many who do not understand what and how the Social Aid (BANSOS) is. Social assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of money or goods from the regional government to individuals, families, or communities that are not continuous and effective which aims to protect against possible social risks. So far, based on the law on the provision of Social Security is: Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 59 of 2007, and Circular of Minister of Home Affairs Number 8 of 2007 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 Year 2011.

Many misappropriations of social assistance funds by participants in regional head elections were allegedly influential for imaging. For this reason, the government through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 32 of 2011 tightened the management of grants and social assistance to regions. The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation will come into force since January 1, 2012. The purpose of using regulated social assistance is for social rehabilitation, social protection, social empowerment, social security, poverty reduction and disaster management.

If seen from the budgeting mechanism of a rigid and rigid social assistance grant, then for regions that are likely to occur frequently incidental nature must be anticipated by enlarging Unexpected Expenditures (which will later be used in the event of Emergency, Urgent Needs and Disaster Emergency Response) or or optimizing other sources that can be used to give or help the community, for example the Regional Head of BPO, BPO of the DPRD Leadership. Based on the background and description above, this research was carried out in the title "Effectiveness of DPRD Performance in Supervising the Distribution of Social Aid Funds in the City of Denpasar".

Research Method

1. Types of research

Based on the existing research objectives it is basically to assess the success of Social Assistance for the City community, according to the Policy based (Law Number 23 Year 2011).

2. Conceptual Definition of Variables

Based on the description of the background and the formulation of the problem and the use of a public policy evaluation approach, this study uses the parameters of evaluating the success of the Social Assistance Fund for the people of Denpasar City, using a Likert scale.

3. Population and Sampling Techniques

The population is the entire research subject. So in a study in essence it is not always necessary to examine all individuals in a population, because it will prioritize time, energy and large costs.

In determining the sample size of a study, there are four factors that must be considered, namely:

- a. Degree of homogeneity of the population.

The more uniform the population is, the smaller the sample can be taken.

- b. Precision required from research.

The higher the level of precision desired, the greater the sample that must be taken.

- c. Analysis plan

Sometimes the size of the sample is covered according to the desired precision, but if it is associated with the needs of the analysis, then the number of samples is insufficient.

- d. Power, cost and time

If you want high precision, the sample must be large. But when the amount of funds, labor and time is limited, it is not possible to take a large number of samples, this means that it will decrease.

4. *Types and Data Sources*

Sugiono (2005:238), data from the point of view of information science is a fact and a number that can relatively not be used by researchers. Therefore the data must be transposed first.

Based on the nature of the data can be divided into several types, namely:

a. *Primary and Secondary Data*

Primary data is data obtained directly from the subject in question or the person being studied. This data is concrete data produced by respondents / research samples.

Secondary data is primary data that has been further processed for example in the form of tables, graphs, diagrams, images and so on, so that it is more informative if it will be used by other parties. Secondary data is used by a researcher for further processing.

b. *Internal and External Data*

Internal data is data obtained from within the organization / company where the research is conducted. For example, researchers will examine the effectiveness of the DPRD in distributing Social Aid Funds to Communities in Denpasar City.

c. *Data Time Series and Cross Section*

Data Time Series is a set of data from a phenomenon that is obtained in certain time intervals, for example in weekly, monthly and even annual times. While the Cross-Section data is a collection of phenomena one time a single drum, for example data about the results of filling out the questionnaire (Sugito, 2002: 125).

5. *Data collection*

Data collection is a systematic procedure and a standard for obtaining the required data (Sutrisno Hadi 2008: 231). The methods used in detailed data collection are as follows:

- a) Questionnaire which is a data collection tool using sheets of statements that have been prepared, then distributed to respondents.
- b) Observation, namely direct observation at the research site whose function is to obtain secondary data as primary data equipment.
- c) Interviews are used to obtain information directly from the parties related to the research.

The data collection method used in this study is 2 methods, namely observation and dissemination of instruments or questionnaires.

a. *Research Instrument*

Research instrument can be interpreted valid if it is able to measure what is desired and can reveal the intended variable.

b. *Data Analysis Techniques*

According to Arikunto (2006; 235), "Data analysis consists of 3 (three) steps, namely preparation, tabulation and application of data in accordance with the research approach".

Data analysis consists of 3 (three) flow of activities that occur simultaneously, namely:

- 1) Data reduction
- 2) Presentation of data
- 3) Data Validity Check Technique.

In examining the validity of the data or reliability of research for this study it was found by following the criteria from Lincoln and Guba (1985: 289), Muhajir (1996: 125-129) and Moleong (1998) as follows:

- a. Degrees of Credibility, Credibility is a substitute concept of the concept of internal validity in quantitative research.
- b. Transferability, this concept is a substitute for external validity in qualitative but not identical research.
- c. Dependability, this concept is a substitute for the concept of objectivity in quantitative research.

Result and Discussion

1. Result

a. Mechanism for Absorption of Community Aspirations

The Regional Representatives Council (DPRD) of Denpasar City absorbs people's aspirations using a two-way form of communication, namely giving and receiving.

The hope of the people towards their representatives sitting in the Government as Regional Heads is called the Executive. And the DPRD or often referred to as a legislative member is very eagerly awaited.

For this reason, the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD) of Denpasar City held a coordination meeting after the recess period and continued at the plenary session in the submission of programs and budgets so that the community felt the touch of the government in each of its programs. media for the aspirations of the community through a mechanism by which the DPRD is not private but on behalf of the commissions and factions in the DPRD that try to accommodate all community aspirations which will then be submitted at commission meetings and / or faction meetings, which results are submitted to the deliberation committee or discussed further in the plenary meeting “..... (Interview, 15 July 2016).

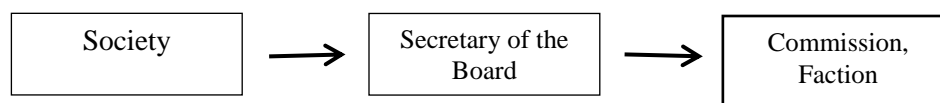


Figure 1. Primary data processed for research purposes

b. The process of coordinating the DPRD in carrying out its functions

The need for coordination will always develop in accordance with the development of organizational activities.

The Regional People's Representative Council of the City of Denpasar organizes coordination related to various discussions on regional regulations implemented.

Related to this coordination the Secretary of the Regional Representative Council of Denpasar City, I Gusti Rai Suta also stated:

“The implementation of coordination in the Board, whether in the form of a plenary meeting or commission sessions, is a vehicle for all members of the Board to unite their views on the issue of the discussion we are facing. In addition to the issue of the discussion that we are facing. In addition, with coordination, we still know whether the targets we have set have been implemented or not. “(Interview, 17 June 2016).

c. Implementation of the Role and Function of the DPRD as a place for aspirations

Law Number 22 of 1999 explains that the Regional People's Legislative Assembly has an increasingly important and strategic position as the spearhead of community empowerment. APBD Development Mechanism.

1) Pre Session

The draft Regional Expenditure Budget (RAPBD) submitted by the mayor to the Chairperson of the DPRD is discussed at a Deliberation Committee meeting to obtain a meeting agenda setting.

2) Trial

Phase I, II, III, and IV

Regional Regulation Discussion Process

Activities carried out by factions include:

- 1) Review of the field
- 2) Hearings with various components of society.
- 3) Absorption of aspirations in each of their constituents.

The results of all these fraction activities are used as input material

1) Leadership Decree

The decision-making mechanism of the DPRD leadership can be done through 2 (two) stages, namely:

- a) DPRD Leadership Meeting
- b) Consultation meetings of the DPRD Leaders and Faction Leaders are carried out in the context of policy decisions and decisions of DPRD leaders.

2) Factors that Become Constraints and Supporters

- a) Supporting factors
 - (1) Era Reformasi
 - (2) Kondisi Daerah
 - (3) Keberadaan DPRD
- b) Constraints Factors
 - (1) Sumber Daya Manusia
 - (2) Kepentingan tertentu
 - (3) Administrasi Dewan

2. Discussion

a. Mechanism for Selection of Community Aspirations

The insensitivity of legislators to the social realities that can be ultimately lead to gaps and create a gap between the legislative members and their people. The roles and functions of the Denpasar City DPRD in 2014 election results have been progressing.

In Law number 22 of 1999 which regulates. Regional Government is precisely on the 19th paragraph (1) letter f, where it is stated that the DPRD has the right of initiative in the framework of the proposal to make a plan for regional regulations, but on the other hand the right to design regional regulation is regional head or major stated in article 43, where the regional head has an obligation to "submit a plan for regional regulations and stipulate it as a regional regulation together with the DPRD."

Regarding the existence of members who are representative of democracy, the demand to always be in favor of their constituents.

b. Follow-up Process

The contextual communication between the legislature and executive has been carried out so far in order to bring together two perspectives that are often contradictory, where the executive often sees social assistance in a formalistic angle while the legislature sees from a realistic and conditional angle. To be able to know correctly the purpose of the Regional Regulation which will be decided, first the executive as the initiator of policy making and seeing the condition of the community.

Human resources in the DPRD of the City of Denpasar are still inadequate, this is due to the pattern of recruitment of DPRD members who are not in line with the expectations of many because it is the political parties that each determines.

In addition to the weaknesses of the aspects of human resources, there is also another inhibiting factor, which is prioritizing the interests of the party rather than the common interest (community). In addition to feeling that during the new order in power, executive Human Resources were more adequate.

According to Fried (1966) in Thaib (1994), it has proposed several factors that hinder the functioning of political institutions including the legislature, which mentioned 10 factors, including information, expertise, social power, popularity, legitimacy, leadership, violence, regulation, economics power and office (office).

c. Form of Coordination of Regional People's Representatives Council

Members of the Regional Representative Council of the City of Denpasar have different characteristics according to their environment and educational background so there needs to be a comprehensive understanding of empowerment as a member of the legislature in terms of carrying out their roles and functions as legislative members. This is done in order not to be used by the executive to always implement what the government wants.

d. Factors of Constraints and Drivers

The ability of human resources is crucial to the quality of the output that will be produced. If you have good and quality Human Resources, you will be able and able to see the phenomena that grow and develop in the midst of the community and be able to see the problem clearly so that you need to solve the problem solving solution.

The above propositions can be taken as follows:

Proposition IV: Quality of Human Resources by upholding the value of honesty will be able to minimize the inhibiting factors in the process of distributing appropriate social assistance funds.

Proposition V: Supporting factors must be used as a medium to improve the quality of work effectiveness of the Regional Representatives Council of Denpasar City, not the other way around.

Conclusions

1. Evaluation of the Work Effectiveness of the Denpasar City Regional Representative Council, to channel social assistance with existing mechanisms, it is only necessary to re-optimize all existing potential.
2. Community Aspiration Shelter Mechanism, the model used to accommodate community aspirations is a 2-way model, namely giving, which means that the Regional People's Legislative Assembly is obliged to provide information to the community, and which means that the Regional Representatives of the City of Denpasar are directly and indirect.

3. Forms of Coordination of Regional Representatives of the City of Denpasar, coordination carried out in the form of active communication with both the executive and the community in order to obtain maximum results in following up on how to channel and social assistance to the community, so there is no misunderstanding.
4. Follow-up of the Regional People's Representatives Council on Community Complaints, a form of follow-up of complaints after going through the process from the public, factions and commissions, after which it was decided through the Plenary Meeting of the Regional Representatives of the City of Denpasar and resolved with executives and related agencies.
5. Obstacle Factors, the main inhibiting factor of the Regional Representative Council of the City of Denpasar in carrying out their duties is the lack of understanding of statutory law which must be held firmly for the Government.
6. Supporting Factors, Natural Resources in the City of Denpasar that can increase the creativity of the Regional Representatives of the City of Denpasar in generating Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget to be used as optimally as possible potentials for the welfare of the community, besides that there is also a reform era to make the authority to take the initiative.

Recommendations

1. Executive Domicile of the Regional Representative Council of the City of Denpasar in every discussion on the Draft Regional Budget and Expenditures, except for the argumentative nature of the legislature which dominates, is something that can be tolerated, but if it is not recommended, the Regional Representative Council shall implement it proportionally and openly. self and create a ministry climate.
2. To increase the effectiveness of the work of the Regional Representatives of the City of Denpasar in implementing as a place for community aspirations, it is recommended that capacity and skills be increased for members of the Regional Representatives Council of Denpasar City through training and education.
3. It is recommended to show the effectiveness of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly so that the preparation and discussion of regional policies is more optimal, periodic faction communication is carried out so that a common perception is achieved in regional policy making.
4. The need for transparency / transparency of the executive in each policy formulation and its implementation in the community, to obtain more optimal success.
5. The need for an executive understanding of the current dynamics of society and the demands of legislation, so that a paradigm shift occurs that really takes the interests of the community.
6. The need for the community to understand the true nature of democracy so that there is no excessive euphoria of democracy and the emergence of anarchism and coercion of the will that can damage the image of democracy itself.

The most important thing is that the legislative members of Denpasar City will always be more concerned with the interests of their oppressed people than to be selfish by enriching themselves. After getting the position forget what the mandate must be carried out.

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