

Evaluation of the Use of Privileged Funds of Yogyakarta on Cultural Sector in Sleman 2016

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Abstract

Since 2013, through Law No. 13 of 2012 on Specialties of Yogyakarta, Privileges Fund has handled 5 special privileges in Yogyakarta including a) the procedures for filling the positions, duties and authorities of the Governor and Vice Governor; b) local government Institution of DIY; c) culture; d) land; and e) spatial planning. In 2016, the Department of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency received a budget allocation of Rp. 3.629.781.050. Department of Culture and Tourism of Sleman District plays an important role in the management of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs in Sleman District. This research using qualitative research in aims to describe and analyze the problems. Data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. Sources of data come from journals, research reports, official documents, and interviews to relevant sources. Data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The findings: in 2016, the percentage of achievement realization of absorption and progress activities up to 100%, it became the most successful year if compared to 2013, 2014, and 2017. However, there are still some problems during the implementation of the Privileged Fund in 2016. These problems were the lack of socialization of government to the community on how to access Privileged Funds, a special relationship between the bureaucrats and the community in approval of the proposal, and the programs and activities that are considered not able to prosper the public in general. It concludes that still government has not been able to show the attitude of transparency, accountability and responsiveness to the community.

Keywords

culture; privilege fund; program evaluation; public policy; welfare

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Introduction

An evaluation in simple term according to the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) in Kusek and Rist (2004) is a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed program or policy. The goal is to know the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide credible and useful information and make it possible to be a lesson in making decisions. Evaluation provides evidence of why results and targets are achieved or not achieved and attempts to address causality. In addition, evaluation should also refer to the process of determining the value or importance of an activity, policies, and programs.

On the definitions, according to the Public Service Commission (2008) evaluation is the determination of the advantages or disadvantages of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy. The determination to make a decision requires a standard of what is deemed worthy of comparison. Thus the evaluation is a process of comparison with the previously established standard.

Effectiveness cannot be separated from evaluation, because it related each others. Effectiveness by Hadayaningrat in Mutiarin and Khadafi (2017) is a measurement in the sense of achieving a predetermined goal or target. Effectiveness can be interpreted as a measure in achieving a purpose that has been previously planned carefully. Effectiveness of the program according to Cambel in Mutiarin and Khadafi (2017) can be run with operational capability in implementing work programs in accordance with predetermined objectives. Effectiveness can also be interpreted as the level of ability of an institution or organization in carrying out all the main tasks according to predetermined targets.

Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) is a province that has special features in the administration of government affairs within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Law No. 13 of 2012). Privileges of Yogyakarta were obtained since 1950, when the Special Region of Yogyakarta decided to join the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (Sekarini, 2016). Furthermore, this privilege is a privilege of legal standing held by DIY based on the history and origin rights under the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia to regulate and administer special powers. This special authority is a certain additional authority possessed by DIY in addition to the authority set forth in the law on regional governance. Then based on Law number 13 of 2012 on Special Privileges of Special Region of Yogyakarta, made the background of granting privileges to the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

In order to support the effective implementation of the privilege of Yogyakarta, the legislation arranging funding of privilege allocation and distribution via transfer mechanism to the area (Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). The government is providing funding for the implementation of *Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta* affairs in the State Budget in accordance with the needs of Yogyakarta and financial capacity of the state. The funds are discussed and set by the government based on the submission of the Local Government of Yogyakarta. The issuance of the Special Regional Regulation of Yogyakarta, which was ratified on October 7th 2013 as a derivative of Law Number 13 Year 2012 on Privileges Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta Special Region cemented his status in this republic. The target of the privilege status may produce outcomes that are also better quality for the people. Privileged/special fund Yogyakarta is a fund that is used to manage the Privileges Program in Yogyakarta province (Law No. 13 of 2012). Privilege fund of Yogyakarta Special Region is

funding comes from the state general richness budget allocated to fund special authority and a transfer of expenditure on the part of other transfers (Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 103/PMK.07/2013). The authority in the affairs of the privileges include: a) procedures for filling positions, function, duties, and authority of the governor and vice governor, b) local government institutional of Yogyakarta Special Regional, c) culture, d) land, e) spatial planning (Law No. 13 of 2012).

The authority given by central government (decentralization) in the affairs of the privilege is aimed at establishing a democratic government, the welfare and peace of society, realizing governance and social order that ensures diversity and tolerance within the framework of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, creating good governance and institutionalize the role and responsibilities Sultanate (*Kasultanan*) and the Duchy (*Kadipaten*) in maintaining and developing the culture of Yogyakarta, the cultural heritage (Special Regional Regulation of Yogyakarta No. 1 of 2013). In addition, it is also to carry out the decentralization process in the modern democracy era in Indonesia. Of these goals shows that the outline of the ideals of the privilege is to preserve the cultural heritage, preserving, and creating prosperity for the people of Yogyakarta itself. This feature is expected to give change for Yogyakarta to be able to become a prosperous area and based on culture.

Privileged funds can be regarded as a “product” of decentralization. According to Law No. 23 of 2014 decentralization is the handovers of authority by the central government to the autonomous regional governments to regulate and manage government affairs within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Rondinelli and Cheema (1983) also define decentralization as the transfers of planning, decision-making and or administrative authority from the central government to the central organizations in the regions, local administrative units, semi-autonomous and parastatal organizations, local governments or non-governmental organizations. However, when looking at the decentralization that occurred with Yogyakarta Province, there is a lack of decentralization in Yogyakarta with other provinces. Yogyakarta province got privileges while other provinces in Indonesia did not get the same treatment with Yogyakarta Province. This privilege can be seen in the Act No. 13 of 2012 about Special Privileges of Yogyakarta. This different decentralization is referred to as asymmetry decentralization. Therefore, the central government provides a special budget to fund the privileges of Yogyakarta in the form of Privileged Funds.

Previously, the definition of regional government according to Cramer (2004) is an institution or organizational structure which has the duty and function to run the government at the regional level, one of its activities is policy formulation and decision making. Decentralization have many forms, there are deconcentration, devolution, and delegation. According to Miller (2002) deconcentration is the form of a transfer of functions from the center government to regional government branch office, while devolution is a transfer of any function or reasonability involves both administrative like political or decision making authority, and delegation is the transfer of function a non-governmental or private sector or it could be a governmental agency over which government exercise limited control.

Asymmetry defined as the difference in status and / or power between units belonging to a federal State or a decentralized State embodied in the constitution or other legal provisions, in a simple term, asymmetric decentralization is a condition in which not all decentralized units are given equal functions, duties, and powers (Litvack, Jeanni, et al 1998). Litvack, Jeanni, et al added that many countries in the world are implementing

asymmetric decentralization, both political and administrative. Theoretically, asymmetric decentralization relates to a transfer of fiscal power, authority and responsibility with "different doses" in different regions by considering the conditions and needs of a country and its development stage.

Further, based on the data in the table 1, the allocation of privilege funds budget for fiscal year 2016, seen that the use of funds under the authority of cultural privileges is a second priority and received the second largest allocation among the three-other special authority after spatial planning. Cultural affairs within the authority of privilege, shaded by some regional work unit in Yogyakarta. In 2016, the Department of Culture of Yogyakarta Special Region as the Budget User in the province provide assistance tasks to the Department of Tourism and Culture at the city / county to run cultural affairs. It can be said that the Department of Tourism and Culture serves as Authorized Budget which is closely related to the affairs of Culture.

Table 1.
Allocation of Privileged Funds 2016

No.	Field of Authority	In Rupiah (Rp)
1	Procedures for filling positions, function, duties, and authority of the governor and vice governor	-
2	Culture	179.050.365.000
3	Land	13.850.000.000
4	Local government institutional of Yogyakarta Special Regional	1.800.000.000
5	Spatial planning	352.749.635.000
<i>x</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>547.450.000.000</i>

Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (2017)

From the data in table 1, the authors will focus more on the evaluation of the use of Privileges Fund Yogyakarta at Sleman Regency in 2016 in the field of culture. Based on the data obtained from the website BAPPEDA Sleman, in 2016, Sleman Regency received Rp. 4,352,835,000 of Privileged Funds from Local Government of DIY and spread into 6 Programs and handled by 3 regional work unit (Department of Public Works and Housing, Department of Culture and Tourism, and Department of Regional Land Control). The Department of Culture and Tourism receives Rp. 3,629,781,050. The first program is improvement of land administration, development of cultural value, management of cultural richness, management of cultural diversity, management cooperation development of cultural richness, and the last is land use setup (BAPPEDA Sleman, 2016)

At least there are four programs directly related to the cultural field, namely: Development of Cultural Value, Management of Cultural Richness, Management of Cultural Diversity, and Management Cooperation Development of Cultural Richness. According to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Sleman Regency in 2016-2021, Sleman Regency itself has an arts number of 1,353 that still active. Moreover, according to the Secretary Cultural Office of Sleman Regency, Edy Winarya, with the personal communication on March 9 2018, the amount of organizations in Sleman in 2015 are 1,353 groups, consisting of 338 dance groups, 52 literary arts, 31 puppets, *lawak* 4, *kethoprak* 65, 850

music arts, dance dramas 12, and art galleries amounted to 1 group. He also added that traditional heritage and traditional values include 34 monuments, 163 sites / temples, 17 structures, 177 buildings, 395 traditional houses, and 14 museums. The program in above indicates how important the management and development of culture in Sleman Regency in 2016 beside to other programs. Previously, local governments had authority in cultural affairs, the authority was organized to maintain and develop the results of inventiveness, taste, intention, and work in the form of values, knowledge, norms, customs, objects, arts, and noble traditions rooted in Yogyakarta society, and realized through the policy of protection, development and cultural utilization (Special Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015).

The cultural context in Privileged Fund had previously been discussed by Hummam (2016). Previously, Soemardjan and Soemardi in Soekanto (2007) formulate culture as all the work, taste and creation of society. The work of society produces technology and culture material or physical culture (material culture) needed by humans to control the natural surroundings so that the strength and results can be devoted to the needs of society. In this study Hummam found that the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs in Kulon Progo is very effective and efficient against Angguk dance group. Effectiveness is seen from 5 indicators: a) success program; b) successful goals; c) satisfaction against the program; d) input and output level; e) achievement of comprehensive objectives.

However, as quoted from Kompas.com (2009), some art in Sleman declared almost extinct. At least there are 12 out of a total 36 types of traditional art in Sleman Regency are threatened with extinction because there are not many groups that play it again. From the government perspective, the Department of Culture and Tourism Sleman Regency said that the government has already giving space to arts group to performed through art and cultural events or festival and even send them to perform outside the region. In other side, from the perspective of the community that related to art said that the cooperation between the government and community in the term of management and development of culture is still low. It can be seen with the program from the government that did not receive well to the community. Peoples also need an innovation from the government in the context of providing an event of culture.

In line with the findings from Sekarini (2016), it was found that the management of the Privileged Fund of 2014 by the Department of Tourism and Culture of Yogyakarta is still very low. Indicators of these findings are seen from productivity, responsiveness, and responsiveness. The productivity of Yogyakarta Tourism and Cultural Office in the management of Privileged Fund is still lacking, the cause is the low absorption of Privileged Fund which is only 16%. Next, the responsiveness of the relevant agency was still very low in accommodating aspirations and meeting art needs. This can be proven with no proposals from the public realized. Last, surprisingly responsibility of the relevant agencies is good enough. This can be evidenced by the conformity of the mechanism of management of Privileged Funds with the regulations governing it namely Governor Regulation No. 18 Year 2014. The conclusion of this study is the performance of the Department of Tourism and Culture of Yogyakarta City in the management of Privileged Funds in 2014 is still very low. Can be seen from the indicator of productivity and responsiveness that is still so low, although on the other side raises the nature that tends to be responsible because it is still very cautious in the use of Privileged Fund.

The fact above shows that the management of richness and cultural diversity in Sleman Regency is still low. Evidenced by almost extinction of some artistry in Sleman Regency. It can also be seen that the cooperation between the government and the

community or especially art activists in developing, preserving and managing local culture is still lacking.

In line with that, in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Sleman Regency Year 2016-2021, in Chapter IV on the Analysis of Strategic Issues there are issues that become problems in the field of human resources and community empowerment, especially in terms of culture. There are eight-point problems that occur in the field of culture. These problems are not yet optimal community participation in cultural management and preservation of tradition, low understanding of local community in history, not optimal management of the museum, not yet optimal preservation of cultural heritage, lack of understanding and love of children and young people in local culture, not yet optimal development of art management, the erosion of local wisdom values, limited public space for the place of creativity (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Sleman Regency 2016-2021).

Later research from Efendi et al (2017) found three interesting facts. The first interesting fact is that people are satisfied with the use of the Privileged Fund but the benefits are irrational and not significant enough. In 2014 the Privilege Fund budget is Rp 523,874,719,000, while the proceeds from the use of funds in the year is only 64.88% of the desired target of 92.77%. The next interesting result is the discovery of the fact that the Privileged Fund has not been able to have a significant impact on the welfare of the people in the province of Yogyakarta. Added to the fact that Yogyakarta is a province with high poverty level in Java Island. The second interesting fact is that certain communities receive enormous amounts of funds, but they do not fit the actual reality of challenges to local culture, infrastructure (development and sustainability), and also the problem of segregation between the elite and grassroots culture. The last fact is that available budgets are very accessible, but the purpose of the Privileged Fund is not yet clear to provide solutions to address problems such as poverty, inequality, infrastructure and food self-sufficiency. In reality the use of Privileged Funds is too dependent on the cultural sector. The conclusion of this study is the Privileged Fund has not been able to prosper the community as what is expected by the elite politic and society in general.

The previous research is supported by findings from Sakir and Muatiarin (2015). It was found that the implementation of the Privileged Budget policy since 2013 to 2015 is still not maximized. There are five aspects of why Privileges Fund from 2013 to 2015 has not been maximized. The first is the priority aspect of the Privileged Fund. For cultural affairs in 2013, the allocation of Privileged Funds is 91.86%, while in 2014 it is 71.62% and in 2015 gets an allocation of 76.87%. In other words, the placement of Privileged Funds is more dominant for cultural affairs. The second aspect is the quality of privileged funds. According to this research, the absorption of Privileges Fund from 2013 to 2015 is not optimal. In 2013, the budget absorption is only 23.58%, 2014 is 64.88% while in 2015 it is 20.06% in the first phase. The next aspect of the third is the interest of Privileged Funds. The fourth aspect is the Privileged Fund stakeholder. In general, the stakeholders of the Privileged Fund are Keraton and Pakualaman, because they have an interest in the institution of Kasultanan and Pakualaman in order to support the implementation of Privileged Act, as well as internal coordination in order to equate the perception of the implementation of the Privileged Act. The last aspect is about the beneficiaries of the Privileged Fund. In essence the beneficiaries of the Privileged Fund are the people of Yogyakarta itself. It can be concluded in this research that the implementation of Budget Policy of Privileges Fund since 2013 until 2015 is still not maximal. There are still many problems related to the implementation.

Apart from the many problems above, in fact people's interest to witness art and cultural activities is quite high. As quoted from *Harianjogja.com* on Razak (2016) it is quite high for the people to see arts and culture. The condition can be seen from the carnival that has been held from the Department of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency. People flocked to see the various arts and artistic attractions, despite the rain, the enthusiasm of participant and the public is high to witness the carnival. It proves that people are still very concerned with all forms of art and culture that exist in Sleman regency. The enthusiasm of the citizens is high with the holding of some event activities by the Department of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency.

This research will discuss and evaluate how the use and management of Special Funds on cultural field in Sleman District during 2016, also to know the result or impact given by special fund. As has been known that the program of management and cultural development by Sleman Regency Government in 2016 in fact not yet in accordance with what is expected. In fact, there are still problems that become problems in the field of culture. It needs to be examined further about how the use of the Privileged Fund in the field of culture in Sleman District. The measurement success of a program (in the context of evaluation) in this research is seen through the following indicators: a) overall program targets related to the use of the Privileged Fund in the field of culture in Sleman District; b) identify problems and obstacles in implementing the program; c) result of change or improvement of the program objectives after obtaining the Privileged Fund.

Methods

Basically, the research method contains an outline of research activities, ranging from determining the type of research to the stage of the report. For this type of research, in the study the authors use this type of qualitative research. Qualitative research is suitable to be used in this study. Besides, qualitative research also aims to describe, record, analyze, and interpret condition that happened when writer do research.

As Moleong pointed out in Sakir and Mutiarin (2015) that qualitative research intends to understand the phenomenon of what the subject of research is experiencing holistically and by way of description of words and language, in a natural, natural context by utilizing various natural methods.

Furthermore, to strengthen the results of research, researchers used descriptive research. Arikunto (2010) says that descriptive research is a study that aims to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things (situations, events, activities), which results are presented in the form of research reports. The research report is presented as it is in accordance with the circumstances of the area under study.

Source of data in this research comes from primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by conducting interviews with some resource persons who felt appropriate with this research. For secondary data obtained from authentic sources such as documents, reports, and others. Data collection techniques researchers do with interview techniques to resource persons and documentation.

In the analysis and interpretation of data, according to Sugiyono (2012) is the process of searching and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, translating into units, synthesizing, organizing into patterns, choose what is important and what will be learned, and make conclusions so easily understood by yourself and others. Qualitative Data Analysis by

Bogdan & Biklen in Moleong (2007) is an effort done by working data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, finding and discovering what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others. The process of data analysis has begun since formulating and explaining the problem, before plunging into the field, and lasting until the writing of research results. The analysis becomes a guide for further research until, if possible, the theory is grounded. Qualitative data analysis takes place during the data collection process from after completion of data collection.

The sequence of data analysis techniques that researchers use in this study is first by doing data reduction. Data reduction according to Mile and Huberman in Fachrudin (2013) is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes the data in such a way that the conclusions can finally be drawn and verified. This data reduction or transformation process continues throughout the fieldwork, until the final full report is compiled.

Next, presenting the data. Presentation of data by Mile and Huberman in Fachrudin (2013) is an activity when a set of information is compiled, thus giving the possibility of conclusion. Form of presentation of qualitative data in the form of narrative texts, brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and so on.

The last is to draw conclusions. According to Mile and Huberman in Fachrudin (2013) efforts to draw conclusions or verifications are done by researchers continuously while in the field. From the beginning of data collection, begin searching for the meaning of things, noting the regularity of the patterns (in the theory notes), explanations of explanations, possible configurations, causal lines, and proposals.

The location of the research was conducted in Sleman Regency, Special Region Province of Yogyakarta. The reason why the author chose Sleman Regency compared to other regencies is because Sleman has the highest number of population among other districts in Yogyakarta. Data obtained through the BPS website of Yogyakarta Province, until 2016 Sleman is still ranked first with a population of 1.180.479 peoples, followed by Bantul District with a population of 983.527 peoples, and Gunungkidul with 722.479 peoples, Yogyakarta with 417.744 peoples, and last Kulonprogo with 416.683 peoples. The data is interesting writer to do research in Sleman, because this research will be little bit discussion about impact given by Privileged Funds to society in Sleman especially about social welfare.

Discussion

In 2016, actual absorption and activity progress reach 100%, the most successful year if compare to 2014, 2015, and 2017

The institution that carries out privileged affairs is the Department of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency which regulates cultural affairs. All program and activities funded by the Privileged Fund are implemented by the Department of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency which is managed by two fields, namely Cultural Heritage, Value, and Tradition and Arts Field. There are 4 programs in 2016. The programs are like in the following table:

Table 2.
Programs and Activities of Privileged Funds in Sleman District of 2016

No.	Programs	Activities
1	Development of Cultural Value	Village Development for Cultural
2	Management of Cultural Diversity	a. Actualization of Contemporary Art and Culture b. Promotion and Publication of Cultural Art c. Event Organizing Art and Culture Activist Institute
3	Development and Cooperation of Cultural Property	Cultural Mission of Domestic and Foreign Affairs in the Framework of Cultural Diplomacy
4	Management of Cultural Richness	Cultural Heritage Preservation and Cultural Heritage
<i>Amount</i>		<i>Budget Amount Rp. 3.629.781.050</i> <i>Financial Target: Rp. 3.629.780.050</i> <i>SP2D Realization: Rp. 3.629.779.950</i> <i>Realization of SPJ: Rp. 3.626.029.950</i> <i>Remaining Ceiling: Rp. 1.100</i> <i>Actual Absorption and Progress Activity 100%</i>

Source: MONEV Report of Department of Culture & Tourism of Sleman Regency Year 2016

In 2016, the Office of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency get the budget allocation of Privileged Funds of Rp. 3.629.781.050. The funds are used to finance the activities of the programs that have been made (see table above). In the monitoring and evaluation report of 2016 made by the Culture and Tourism Office of Sleman Regency, recorded the percentage of realization of absorption and the progress of activities reached 100%. This is certainly a great achievement for the Office of Culture and Tourism of Sleman Regency, because when compared with the achievements of 2014, 2015, and 2017, the 2016 became a very successful year in implementing the Privileged Fund in cultural affairs.

From the data obtained, in 2014 with the allocation of funds of Rp. 11.950.000.000, Culture and Tourism Office of Sleman Regency is only able to obtain 35.33% for the realization of absorption and 60% for the progress of activities. Indeed, in 2014, the relevant agencies only received Privileged Funds in August, thus making almost all programs and activities do not have a lot of time to do.

In 2015, the allocation of funds obtained decreased, which amounted to Rp. 7,965,205,200, but in the realization of absorption able to record 87.61% and activity progress of 100%. There is an increase compared to 2014 in achieving realization of absorption and progress of activities. This year also some of the funds and programs and activities that have not been fully implemented in 2014 have been used and implemented.

Finally, when compared with the next year that is in 2017, the absorption realization can reach 96.24% and the activity progress of 100% with a budget allocation of Rp. 14.377.039.175. When compared to 2016, the realization of absorption in 2017 decreased by 3.76%. This year, the Cultural Office of Sleman Regency has officially split with the Tourism

Office of Sleman Regency. It is intended that each agency can focus on their own affairs, culture and tourism.

Similarly, as stated by Aulia (2018) that since the first year the absorption of Privileges Fund has been impeded, although gradually the absorption of Privileges Fund has increased up to now in 2017, but whether the Privileged Fund has been used effectively or not, it is necessary to review.

The low absorption of Privileged Fund at the beginning of the year according to Aulia (2018) is because the Privileged Fund was first received by the provincial government of DIY and it only took less than two months to absorb the Privileged Fund. That is, the provincial government of DIY is not ready and still need adaptation with the Privileged Fund, but can be seen in the following years the provincial government of Yogyakarta is better prepared and able to adapt in absorbing the budget Privileged Fund.

Figure 1.
Comparison of Privileged Fund Achievements 2014-2017

Year	Budget Amount	Actual Absorption	Progress Activity
2014	Rp. 11.950.000.000	35.33%	60%
2015	Rp. 7.965.205.200	87.61%	100%
2016	Rp. 3.629.781.050	100%	100%
2017	Rp. 14.377.039.175	96.24%	100%

Source: MONEV Report of Department of Culture & Tourism of Sleman Regency Year 2016 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017

From the figure 1 it can be concluded that only in 2016 the programs and activities funded by the Privileged Fund can be absorbed as much as 100%, although from 2014 to 2017 the amount of budget Privileges received by the Sleman Culture Office vary.

There is a special relationship between the community and the bureaucrats in the approval of the proposal

These findings the authors get when interviewing Ki Edy Suwondo as chairman of Union of Indonesian Puppeteers or PEPADI (*Persatuan Pedalangan Indonesia*) Special Region of Yogyakarta. Previously Ki Edy Suwondo was a famous puppeteer who came from Sleman District. In the interview the researcher asked a few things related to the Privileged Fund. There is one interesting discovery made of him.

When the author asks about how to access the proposal, he replied that the proposal system in obtaining the current Privileged Fund may lead to potential fraud. Fraud in question is an indication of a special relationship between the community and the bureaucrats. In other words, proposals are approved on a like and dislike basis. As a chairman of an organization he certainly knows the phenomenon, even he added that the proposal system raises uncertainty in the status of the proposal, whether accepted or not. According to his experience, there are proposals for up to two years to be received by the relevant agencies.

This is in line with the theory of James Scott that discusses the patronage or the relationship between one party with another party to take advantage of a desired condition.

James Scott in Mirajiani et al (2014) states that patronage or client patron as an exchange relationship between roles in which one party has higher social status (patron) uses its own influence and resources to provide protection or benefit, or both, for parties with status lower (clients) who respond by offering general support and assistance, including personal services to patrons. In this study the party who has a higher social status is the bureaucrats and parties who have lower social status is the community associated with the field of culture. Prior explained there is a special relationship between certain parties of the community with the bureaucrats in order to receive and approve the proposal to access the Privileged Fund.

As a conclusion, he thinks it's better to put forward a process of tradition than a fast-paced or straightforward process. Society in this case want a fast paced and not concerned with the existence of a process. The point is also seen how the quality of the proposal and the proposing group, do not arbitrarily in approving a proposal.

The lack of socialization of the Privileged Fund to the public especially in term of how to get it

The next finding is the lack of government socialization of the Privileged Fund and how to access it. It is the author encountered in an interview with one of the heads of cultural villages in Sleman. Previously, cultural village is one of the programs funded by the Privileged Fund in 2016 in Sleman Regency. At that time the activities undertaken focused on village development as well as cultural enclaves.

Catur Sarjumiharta as the Head of Pandowoharjo Cultural Village, said that there are some difficulties in accessing Privileges Fund, one of which is the lack of socialization from the relevant agencies for how to obtain Privileged Funds. Anything that can be funded by the Privilege Fund, how the procedure, and when can be submitted according to him is still less in terms of socialization of the relevant agencies. In addition, according to him also currently there is no clear rules on how to access these funds.

In fact, if viewed in the location, Pandowoharjo Cultural Village located not too far away with the Central Government of Sleman. Logically Pandowoharjo Culture Village should be faster and easier to get information and socialization about the Privileged Funds from related agencies, but in fact not so.

Furthermore, he added that the program (Village Culture) has been very precise, because it is not impossible that the program can prosper the community in Sleman, especially in 12 cultural villages spread in Sleman. Those 12 cultural village according to the website of Sleman Cultural Village are Sinduharjo, Bangunkerto, Sendangmulyo, Argomulyo, Wedomartani, Banyurejo, Girikerto, Margoagung, Wonokerto, Sendangagung, Margodadi, and Pandowoharjo.

The cultural village can be defined as a village that actualizes, develops, and conserves its cultural wealth, which, among other things, looks at customs and traditions, arts, traditional games, language, literature, script, crafts, culinary, traditional medicine, space, and cultural heritage (DIY Governor Regulation No. 34 of 2014 on Village / Cultural Village).

For the future that needs to be considered so that the Privileged Fund can be used in an appropriate target, according to him is to facilitate how to access the Privileged Fund. Of course, with the socialization of the government about Privileged Funds. In addition, he also hopes that there will be clear rules on how to access the Privileged Fund.

In line with these issues, Solihat (2008) says that socialization is a long process, whether intentionally or not, someone in his life held an internalization process. Similarly, state institutions act as socialization agents that maintain the transmission of values, both social and political. It can be concluded that the importance of socialization in social life, in this context is government with society.

As he hopes as the head of cultural village, that the program is actually right and not impossible to prosper the wider community, if used properly and on target, of course the achievement must be supported by all parties involved. He also advised that lest large funds be low in the achievement of programs and activities, large funds must be maximized as possible in order to obtain great benefits as well.

Programs and activities that are considered not capable of prospering the community

The last finding is about the programs and activities that are still not capable of prospering society. By 2016 the average program and activities of the Department of Culture and Tourism Sleman are events and activities that are not focused on the development of the wider community in a sustainable manner. Events such as Yogyakarta Arts Festival and other festival activities are good to do, let alone for the entertainment of the community while promoting the culture, but need to be considered again so that the effects of these activities can have a major impact on society, especially in this prospering the community.

Given that, when referring to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Sleman Regency 2016-2021, there were problems in the field of culture. Such problems are like not yet optimal community participation in cultural management and preservation of tradition, low understanding of local community in history, not optimal management of the museum, not yet optimal preservation of cultural heritage, lack of understanding and love of children and young people in local culture, not yet optimal development of art management, the erosion of local wisdom values, limited public space for the place of creativity.

Coupled with the still high number of poverty in Sleman District. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Sleman Regency, in 2016 the number of poor people in Sleman Regency is 96.63 thousand people or 8.21% of the population of Sleman Regency in 2016 which amounted to 1,180,479 inhabitants (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017). Supposedly with the above problems, the government can create programs and activities that are more capable of providing a significant impact on society, certainly in the hope of improving social welfare and reduce poverty. The author believes that the Privileged Fund can make the community more prosperous as long as the programs and activities can be right on target.

The authors assume that one cause of programs and activities it is less able to improve the welfare of society is due to lack of community involvement in the formulation of a program and activities. This can be seen from the opinion of one cultural activist who states that there is still a lack of community to be involved in the formulation of programs by the government. He also added that it is very important to involve the community in the formulation of a program, because that's where the aspirations and wishes of the community can be channeled properly. Which will be the hope of all parties, especially the community, with the Fund Privileges can improve the welfare of their lives later.

Conclusion

The good achievement is in fact not as perfect as what is expected by various parties, in this case the Department Culture of Sleman Regency and moreover the people of Sleman Regency itself. There are still some things that must be improved in the future so that the Privileged Fund can provide great benefits for the community. The problems occurring in the use of the Privileged Fund in 2016, especially in cultural affairs in Sleman District are such as the lack of socialization of the Privileged Fund to the public, especially in terms of how to access and obtain Privileged Funds. Next is the programs and activities that are considered not able to prosper the community. For the future, there is a need for programs and activities that can truly prosper the community. Researchers see that why programs and activities considered not able to prosper the community is because the lack of community is involved in the formulation of a program and activities. Furthermore, the latter is the finding that the approval of bureaucrat's proposal is based on the principle of likes or dislikes, in other words there is a special relationship between the community and the bureaucrats in approval of the proposal.

If the results of this study are incorporated into the concept of Good Governance, the government has not been able to demonstrate the attitude of transparency, accountability and responsiveness to the community, since the findings of problems such as the lack of socialization from the government to the public in accessing the Privileges Fund, programs that have not been able to prosper the community , and the existence of a game between the bureaucracy and the community in terms of approval of the proposal. In addition, the government needs more to involve the community in the formulation of programs and activities to be in accordance with the principles of the Good Governance concept. Nevertheless, the effectiveness and efficiency of the government can be appreciated because if we look at the data in 2016, the government has been very good in managing the Privileged Fund, as evidenced by the percentage of realization of absorption and the progress of activities up to 100%.

Thus, the benchmark of success from the Privileged Fund is not limited to physical output or realization / absorption. However, the outcome is meant in the form of activities that are sustainable in nature to impact the increase of cultural values in the community, because the success of financial management in Indonesia is still based on the amount of budget absorption not on the substance of programs or activities implemented.

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