

Research Article

Supervision of the Aceh Regional Representative Council for Direct Cash Assistance Program in Lhoong Sub-district, Aceh Besar District: Policy Implementation Study Based on Aceh Regional Representative Council Regulation Number 1 of 2019 Concerning DPRA Rules Procedure

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Abstract.

This study examines the supervision of the Aceh Regional Representative Council for the direct cash assistance program in the Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district in 2023. The purpose of the study is to analyze and describe policy implementation of the supervision of the Aceh Regional Representative Council for the direct cash assistance program in the Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district. The study uses a descriptive qualitative method with primary data and secondary data as the data source. Primary data were obtained through interviews, while secondary data were obtained from library research and documentation studies. The study concludes that the supervision of the Aceh Regional People's Legislative Assembly for Direct Cash Assistance in the Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district is not maximized and there are still many recipients of direct cash assistance who do not meet the criteria and are not on target. Oversight of the Aceh Regional People's Representative Council is very much needed so that it is in line with the expectations of Aceh's society.

Keywords: supervision, regional representative council

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1. Introduction

Based on initial observations carried out by researchers in several villages in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district, many residents complained that the distribution of direct cash assistance was considered not on target. Marlinda et al. [1] emphasized that there are four sectors that have been most shaken by the Covid-19 pandemic, namely the household sector, casual employees, MSMEs, and companies or business entities. Of these several sectors, employees are the most sensitive to losing their income. Agustina

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and Hendra [2], the impact that can be felt in the social sector consists of at least three aspects, namely: public health aspects, community activity aspects (economics), and community activity aspects (economics). Several residents who have received other assistance such as PKH but also receive BLT, apart from that, there are several people with a steady and sufficient income who also receive this assistance. Safitri and Pradana [3], one of the objectives of the BLT-Village Fund program is to increase people's purchasing power in meeting basic daily needs, but before the distribution of BLT-Village Funds the village government did not carry out direct outreach.

On the other hand, several elderly families who are less fortunate and have family members who are chronically and chronically ill are not even registered as recipients of the assistance program. Fakhri and Ma'ruf [4], it is hoped that poor communities affected by the pandemic will be able to meet their needs easier with the Village Fund BLT. However, there are various opportunities related to misappropriation of Village Funds. It is unavoidable that opportunities are taken up by local governments, village governments or the communities concerned, either intentionally or unintentionally This clearly deviates from the policy of PDTT Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to PDTT Village Minister Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds, which includes providing direct cash assistance sourced from Village Funds (Village Fund BLT). So it needs direct supervision from the DPRD in Aceh Besar district to avoid irregularities in its realization. Based on the problem formulation above, the aim of this research is firstly to analyze and describe the implementation of the DPR's supervisory policy towards the realization of the BLT program and secondly to analyze and describe the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the DPR's supervisory role towards the realization of the BLT program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district.

Research conducted by Antari [5], the implementation of the DPR's supervisory function is a form of intervention or intervention by the legislative body towards the executive body. This shows that there has been a shift in the meaning of the teaching of the separation of powers, because in this teaching it is emphasized that state institutions must not intervene or interfere in each other's affairs. Syafitri et al. [6] forms of DPRD supervision can be divided into several groups, including: (a) responding to public complaints, (b) monitoring the unit services, (c) supervision of SKPD, and (d) supervision of Regional Heads. Dewi et al. [7], the DPRD is separated into commissions to carry out daily work processes due to the range of tasks and complexity. Widodo [8], amendments

to the 1945 Constitution have provided support to the DPR, including strengthening the DPR's oversight function.

Marlinda et al. [1] emphasized that there are four sectors that have been most shaken by the Covid-19 pandemic, namely the household sector, casual employees, MSMEs, and companies or business entities. Of these several sectors, employees are the most sensitive to losing their income.

2. Research Methods

In this research, researchers used qualitative methods. Using qualitative methods because this research is based on existing social phenomena and in this research analysis is carried out on deductive or inductive inference processes as well as analysis of the dynamics between observed phenomena using scientific logic. So, the reason why researchers use qualitative research methods is based on the research problem and research objectives that have been explained previously, where this research seeks to firstly to analyze and describe the implementation of the DPRA's supervisory policy towards the realization of the BLT program and secondly to analyze and describe the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the DPRA's supervisory role towards the realization of the BLT program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district.

This research will focus on implementing policies based on Aceh Regional Representative Council Regulation Number 1 of 2019 Concerning DPRA Rules Procedure [9], with the following indicators:

1. Procedures and mechanisms
2. DPRA's commitment and Information transparency.

This research is a type of field research. Field research is research carried out in the field in order to collect data on respondents. Qualitative analysis is described by words or sentences which are separated according to categories to obtain conclusions and are appointed simply to make it easier to combine two variables, then qualified. Methods of data analysis from observation, interviews, field data and documentation after the data has been processed by reduction (which is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs, removes what is not necessary, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified), presentation of data (Reducing data means making a summary, selecting the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding those deemed unnecessary), and verification (a

type of research that has the aim of testing a theory or previous research results, so that results are obtained that strengthen or invalidate the theory or previous research results). Then it can be analyzed using inductive thinking, namely starting from concrete facts or events and then general conclusions can be drawn under specific conditions to produce a final conclusion.

3. Result and Discussion

The process of supervising the realization of the direct cash assistance program as a form of ensuring that program objectives and management are achieved. This relates to ways of making activities according to plan with the instructions that have been given and with the principles that have been determined. In addition, in the process of supervising the Aceh People's Legislative Council, it ensures whether the realization of the Direct Cash Assistance Program is in accordance with procedures and mechanisms or not. In terms of the commitment of the Aceh People's Legislative Assembly to also continue to carry out ongoing supervision.

Finding 1: The first finding is that the process of distributing Direct Cash Assistance to recipient communities is not in accordance with established procedures where distribution is carried out only twice a year, not every month or quarter. Finding 2: The second finding is that the mechanism for distributing Direct Cash Assistance to the people who receive it is not witnessed and accompanied by the village head. But only by the village treasurer and the head of each hamlet. Finding 3: The third finding is that the Aceh People's Representative Council, Commission III, in charge of welfare, was never present in Mon Mata village, Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district to hold meetings and listen to community complaints regarding the realization of the Direct Cash Assistance program.

Based on these findings in the process of implementing supervision by the Aceh People's Representative Council on the realization of the direct cash assistance program, the following proposition was formulated: Proposition 1: Commitment from the Aceh People's Representative Council is needed not only in carrying out regular and consistent supervision of village fund reports which include details of the number of recipients and the amount of budget spent but also witnessing firsthand the procedures and mechanisms for the realization of the direct cash assistance program.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the supervision of the Aceh People's Representative Council regarding the realization of the Direct Cash Assistance program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district, it can be concluded as follows: 1. The process of implementing supervision by the Aceh People's Representative Council regarding the realization of the Direct Cash Assistance program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district must be in sync with predetermined procedures and mechanisms and requires commitment to carrying out a continuous monitoring process. 2. Regulation and community participation are the main factors in supporting the implementation of supervision by the Aceh People's Representative Council regarding the realization of the Direct Cash Assistance program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district. 3. The factor that hampers the implementation of supervision by the Aceh People's Representative Council on the realization of the Direct Cash Assistance program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district is the lack of information dissemination and transparency.

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