



Supervision of The People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar District on The Direct Cash Assistance Program in Lhoong District

**(Policy Implementation Study Based on Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh
Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK)**

Sylfia Rahayu, Kasuwi Saiban, Praptining Sukowati

University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to analyze and describe the implementation of the DPRK's supervisory policy on the realization of the BLT program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district and to analyze and describe the supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing the DPRK's supervisory role on the realization of the BLT program in Lhoong sub-district, Aceh Besar district. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach with data analysis techniques using an interactive analysis process model. The results of this research indicate that the process of implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program in Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency prioritizes local wisdom so that the process can run well. However, regarding the supervision procedures of the Aceh Besar DPRK, it seems that this is still not the case because the mechanism is tentative and preventive because it is only carried out during initial planning and is not accompanied by a standard schedule.

Keywords: Interactive analysis, The People's Representative Council, Supervision.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aceh is one of the provinces that holds the status of a special autonomous region in Indonesia due to historical, political and socio-cultural considerations of its people. The dynamic relationship between Aceh and the central government has presented a unique picture of Indonesian regional politics. The unique history and culture of its people make Aceh a special region that must be dealt with specifically by the Central Government (Syamsuddin, 1990: 1-5). This uniqueness further forms Aceh's identity which is different from the national government and other regions in Indonesia. To maintain this identity the people of Aceh had to go through a long conflict for more than half a century with the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia before ending with an agreement to make peace which was documented in a memorandum of understanding on 15 August 2005 between the Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and the Movement. Free Aceh (GAM) in Helsinki, Finland.

The three things mentioned above have given enormous power and authority to the Aceh People's Representative Council in administering the Aceh government. Moreover, after Aceh became a special autonomous region, in addition to increasing its authority regarding the implementation of its three functions as an institution for formulating policy (legislation), allocating resources (budgeting) and supervision (oversight), the DPRA's authority was increased to become a consultative institution and give consideration to the central government in formulating policies. which is directly related to Aceh.

In carrying out its supervisory function, the DPRK is required to prioritize 4 things as explained in the regulations above. First, implementation of qanun and governor regulations. It is said that the word "qanun" (قانون) in Arabic is similar to the word "kanon" in Greek or "kaneh" in Hebrew. All of these words have the same meaning, namely legal norms, legislation or laws. In terms of terminology as mentioned above, qanun is a legal provision that applies in society and is used for the benefit of society. Qanun in the review of the term, as explained in the explanation, is not just a rule regarding worship, but includes aspects of mu'amalah between fellow human beings which are determined by the government. This can be understood because the word "law" does not always have to mean norm and is normological, but also nomos which are nomological in nature, namely in the form of natural postulates (law of nature or sunatullah). Legal science is an example of normological science, while medical science is nomological science. If we return to "qanun" in Aceh, it is clear that what is meant by qanun here is a regional-scale legislative product or commonly called Sharia Regional Regulation. Article 1 point 21 of Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh states, "Qanun Aceh is a statutory regulation similar to a provincial regional regulation which regulates the administration of government and the lives of the people of Aceh." Underneath there are district/city qanuns. Article 1 point 22 of the law states, "Regency/city Qanuns are statutory regulations similar to district/city regional regulations which regulate the administration of government and the lives of district/city communities in Aceh." In Acehnese society, the mention of Qanun for a legal rule or to name a custom has long been used and has become part of Acehnese customs and culture. Many of the legal and customary rules issued by the Kingdom of Aceh are called qanun. Qanun usually contain Islamic sharia rules that have been adapted into Acehnese customs. On the other hand, a Gubernatorial Regulation is also a type of statutory regulation, but its existence has only been recognized and has binding legal force as long as it is ordered by higher statutory regulations or is

formed based on authority (Pramesti, 2017: 2). Both are statutory regulations that apply in Aceh, the implementation of which must be supervised by the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA) at the provincial level and the Regency People's Representative Council (DPRK) at the district/city level.

Second, implementation of other laws and regulations related to the administration of the Aceh government. Apart from qanuns and governor regulations, in Aceh there are also other regulations and laws such as the Republic of Indonesia Constitution, Presidential regulations, Ministerial regulations, regents (perbup) and so on. Regent Regulations are statutory regulations of a regulatory nature which are stipulated by the regent to carry out the orders of higher statutory regulations or to carry out regional government authority. So that its implementation cannot be separated from supervision DPRK at the district/city level.

Third, implementing follow-up actions on the results of financial report audits by the Financial Audit Agency. Fulfilling the mandate of Law Number 15 of 2004 Article 20 that, the BPK monitors the implementation of follow-up to audit results and notifies the results of follow-up monitoring to representative institutions in the semester audit results, the IHPS includes monitoring data on the implementation of follow-up to audit results regarding financial management and responsibility. state carried out by officials of the central government, regional government, BUMN, and other bodies. Follow-up to audit results are activities and/or decisions carried out by the head of the audited entity and/or other competent parties to implement recommendations from the audit results. Follow-up actions on BPK audit results must be carried out by the leadership of the entity being audited. The head of the audited entity is obliged to provide an answer or explanation to the BPK regarding follow-up actions to recommendations from the audit results no later than 60 days after the audit report is received. Next, the BPK reviews the answers or explanations received from the officials being examined and/or their superiors to determine whether follow-up action has been taken. In order to monitor the follow-up to the results of this audit, the BPK administers the audit results report and inventories problems, findings, recommendations, and/or follow-up to recommendations in the audit results report. Audit findings that the BPK declares have been completed and followed up are audit findings whose suggestions/recommendations have been followed up in a real and complete manner by the entity being audited, so that it is hoped that they can improve financial management and responsibility for the entity concerned. For example, if an audit finding contains suggestions/recommendations regarding the collection of overpayments or fines that have not been collected and the results of the billing/collection must be deposited into the State/Regional Treasury, then the audit findings are declared complete if the entity concerned has deposited all of the billing/collection into the Treasury. The State/Region and BPK have received proof of the deposit. On the other hand, if evidence of follow-up is not received and/or is only partially received, then the audit findings in question are declared to have not been completed. So the process must be supervised by the DPRA at the provincial level and the DPRK at the district/city level.

Fourth, carry out follow-up evaluations of infrastructure development, human resources and other resources. Evaluation is part of the management system, namely planning, organization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Without evaluation, it will not be known what the condition of the evaluation object is in terms of design, implementation and results. The term evaluation has become vocabulary in Indonesian, but this word is a loan word from English, namely evaluation, which means assessment or assessment (Echols and Shadily, 2000: 220). Meanwhile, according to the definition of the term "evaluation is a planned activity to determine the condition of an object using instruments and the results are compared with benchmarks to obtain conclusions" (Yunanda: 2009). Evaluation aims to obtain feedback on ongoing program needs, to identify gaps between planning and targets. By knowing these needs, program implementation can make adjustments by utilizing this feedback. The gaps that become necessary may include costs, time, personnel and equipment, and so on, so that the process must be supervised by the DPRA at the provincial level and the DPRK at the district/city level.

The supervisory function based on the regulations above can be carried out in 4 ways. First, hold a commission working meeting with the Aceh government. Before carrying out a working visit in order to carry out its supervisory function, the Aceh government needs to hold a meeting and coordinate with the DPRA and/or DPRK regarding the material and substance that will be discussed. Second, work visit activities. A working visit is an official visit to witness firsthand (development activities, community conditions, security situation). This activity aims to directly monitor the conditions at the specified location. Third, the meeting hears public opinions. Opinion Hearing Meetings/RDP or General Hearing Meetings/RDPU are one of the DPR's supervisory functions to find out aspirations or reports regarding several problems faced by this country. Usually these hearings are held with government agencies, both central government and regional government.

Fourth, public complaints. A complaint is an expression of displeasure, dissatisfaction or complaint submitted to the DPRA/DPRK regarding a problem related to the supervisory function in the context of implementing laws, implementing state finances and government policies. A complaint is a complaint submitted to the public complaints manager regarding the performance of the government and DPRK as a public servant. Besides that The DPRK must also listen to the aspirations or strong desires of the community which are conveyed in the form of statements of attitudes, opinions, hopes, criticism, input and suggestions related to the duties, functions and authority of the DPRK.

The Aceh Besar Regency People's Representative Council, abbreviated as DRPK Aceh Besar, is another name for the DPRA at the district/city level or Level II DPRD. In its implementation, of course, it cannot be separated from problems that often arise and require special attention, such as the direct cash assistance (BLT) program which comes from village funds. Direct Cash Assistance is one of the forms of assistance that the government has intensively issued during the Covid-19 pandemic, which aims to help poor people in villages affected by Covid-19, so they can meet their basic needs. This assistance comes from village funds allocated for direct cash assistance which will be received by beneficiary families who meet certain criteria.

The BLT DD program is an implementation of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic, Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 3 of 2020 concerning Handling COVID-19 in Villages through Village Revenue and Expenditure Budgets and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 40 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205 of 2019 concerning Management of Village Funds PDTT Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Village Minister Regulations PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds, which includes providing Direct Cash Assistance sourced from Village Funds (Village Fund BLT). There are several criteria for potential recipients of this assistance, in accordance with the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Data Collection Guidebook issued by the Agency National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), the criteria for recipients of this assistance are poor families in villages, whether registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), or those not registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data, who meet the following criteria: Not a recipient of BPNT assistance/ PKH/Pre-Employment Card owner; experiencing loss of livelihood (not having economic reserves to meet basic needs in the next three months); and have family members who are prone to chronic or chronic illness.

However, in the realization of this program, 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. 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. 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. 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 direct supervision is needed from the DPRD in Aceh Besar district to avoid deviations in its realization. Based on the background described above, the title that will be raised in this research is "Supervision of the Aceh People's Representative Council on the Direct Cash Assistance Program in Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Policy Implementation Theory

Policy is a government instrument, not only in the sense of government which only concerns state apparatus, but also governance which touches on the management of public resources. Policies are essentially decisions or action choices that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources for the benefit of the public, namely the people, population, society or citizens. Policy is the result of synergy, compromise or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies and interests that represent a country's political system. Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt in Leo Agustino (2006:6) in their perspective define public policy as a permanent decision which is characterized by consistency and repetition (repetition) of the behavior of those who make it and those who comply with the decision. As for Carl Friedrich in Leo Agustino (2006: 7) who says that policy is a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group, or government in an environment, especially where there are obstacles and possibilities where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcome them to achieve the intended goal.

According to Bridgman and Davis, 2005 in Edi Suharto (2007:3) explains that public policy generally contains the meaning of 'whatever the government chooses to do or not to do'. That is, public policy is 'whatever the government chooses to do or not do'. Meanwhile, according to Hogwood and Gunn, in Edi Suharto (2007:4) states that public policy is a set of government actions designed to achieve certain results. This does not mean that the meaning of 'policy' is solely the property or dominance of the government. Non-governmental organizations, such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Social Organizations (eg Karang Taruna, Family Welfare Education/PKK) and other voluntary institutions also have policies. According to Bridgeman and Davis, 2004 in Edi Suharto (2007: 5) explains that public policy has at least three interrelated dimensions, namely as a goal (objective), as a legal or legally valid choice of action (authoritative choice), and as a hypothesis. (hypothesis).

Implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process, usually implementation is carried out after a policy is formulated with clear objectives. Policy implementation from the perspective of cyclical theory means that implementation will be needed as an important ongoing stage of the policy process, especially after formal legal discourse, usually in the form of laws, regulations, decrees, or other forms of product, is considered. it's over. In the broadest sense, implementation is also often considered as a form of operationalizing or carrying out activities that have been determined based on law and become a mutual

agreement between various stakeholders, actors, organizations (public or private), procedures and techniques in a synergistic manner. who are mobilized to work together to implement policies in certain desired directions.

The success of implementation according to Merilee S. Grindle (in Subarsono, 2011: 93) is influenced by two large variables, namely the content of policy and the implementation environment (context of implementation). These variables include: the extent to which the interests of the target group are included in the content of the policy, the type of benefits received by the target group, the extent of the changes desired from a policy, whether the location of a program is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned its implementers in detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

2.2. Public Service Theory

The term service in English is "service" AS Moenir (2002: 26-27) defines "service as an activity carried out by a person or group of people on a certain basis where the level of satisfaction can only be felt by the person who serves or is served, depending on the ability of the provider services in meeting user expectations." Service is essentially a series of activities, therefore the service process takes place routinely and continuously, covering the entire life of organizations in society. The intended process is carried out in connection with meeting the mutual needs of the recipient and service provider. Furthermore, AS Moenir (2002: 16) states that the process of fulfilling needs through the direct activities of other people is what is called service. So it can be said that service is an activity that aims to help prepare or take care of what other people need.

Public services are one of the main functions of government. The government has the role of an institution that is obliged to provide or fulfill the needs of the community. Service is a translation of the term service in English which according to Kotler in (Dwiyanto, 2017: 122), which means "every action or deed that can be offered by one party to another party, which is basically intangible (not physically tangible) and does not result in ownership of something."

2.3. Regional Autonomy Concept

In the current era of autonomy, the independence of a region is a major demand that cannot be avoided. Resource readiness must also be addressed, considering the authority that the central government has given to regional governments in regulating their respective regional governments. The independence required is that regions must be able to regulate and manage all forms of revenue and financing without having to depend again on the central government as was the case in the era before regional autonomy. In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Regional autonomy will have a positive economic impact on the regional economy

2.4. Supervision Concept

Supervision can be interpreted as a process to ensure that organizational and management goals are achieved. This concerns ways of carrying out activities as planned, with the instructions that have been given and with the principles that have been outlined. The following supervision described by Robert J. M Ockler has explained the essential elements of the supervision process, namely a systematic effort to determine implementation standards and planning objectives, design information systems, feedback, comparing real activities with previously established standards (Hani, 2019 : 360).

The origin of the term supervision in Indonesian is "watch out", so supervision is just a monitoring activity. Sarwoto (2017: 93) provides the following definition of supervision: "Supervision is the activity of managers who ensure that work is carried out in accordance with established plans and/or desired results." Manullang (2017: 136) provides a definition of supervision, namely a process for determining work in accordance with the original plan. Then Henry said that supervision is "The definition of supervision is that supervision consists of testing whether everything is going according to a plan that has been determined with instructions that have been outlined, it aims to show (determine) weaknesses and mistakes with the aim of correcting them and preventing their recurrence. .

2.5. DPRK concept

Article 1 number 4 of the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK states that the Regency People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRK, is an element of the regional government of Aceh Besar district whose members are elected through General Elections (elections). Apart from that, the same article in number 8 explains that members of the DPRK are the people's representative council who are Aceh Besar officials.

Article 1 paragraph (4) of Law Number Aceh People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated to DPRA, is 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government states that the definition of the Regency People's Representative Council, hereinafter referred to as the DPRK, is a regional people's representative institution as an element of regional government administration. Miriam Budiarmo said that the DPRK is a legislative institution or makes regulations, the laws and regulations it makes reflect these policies. The DPRK can be said to be a body that makes decisions involving the public interest. Fuad in the Journal of State Administration defines the DPRK as an institution that is the foundation for fighting for the interests of regional communities. Some of these definitions can be concluded that the DPRK is a people's representative institution in the region and is one of the

elements of regional government administration which is tasked with making regional regulations and accommodating the aspirations of the regional people it represents. Article 1 paragraph (4) of Law Number 2 of 2018 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council and the Regional People's Representative Council confirms that the Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, is the Regional People's Representative Council as intended in The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.6. BLT concept

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) during the pandemic is social assistance provided to communities affected by Covid-19 to meet basic needs. Suharto (2009: 48) in his book entitled "Poverty and Social Protection in Indonesia" explains that Direct Cash Assistance is a social security scheme provided to vulnerable groups following short-term negative impacts resulting from the implementation of a policy. In responding to vulnerabilities resulting from the policies taken, Indonesia has various forms of social protection. The social protection referred to here is all forms of public policy and intervention carried out to respond to various risks, vulnerabilities and adversities, whether physical, economic or social, especially those experienced by those living in poverty.

The government is anticipating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through social safety net instruments, one of which is in the form of Direct Cash Assistance through Village Funds (BLT Kelurahan). Subdistrict BLT is intended for poor or underprivileged families who live in the subdistrict concerned and it must be ensured that prospective recipients of Subdistrict BLT are not included in the recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Basic Food Cards and Pre-Employment Cards. President Joko Widodo's direction to speed up the distribution of Village Funds for Direct Cash Assistance for Villages. Responding to this direction, the Minister of Finance issued Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 50/PMK.07/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Management of Village Funds. The PMK contains the following main rules:

2.7. Community Concept

Society is a forum for forming the personality of each human group or tribe which is different from one another. Apart from that, society is a group of people who live permanently in an area with not very clear boundaries, interact according to certain similar patterns, are bound by the same hopes and interests, their existence continues continuously, with a common sense of identity. In English, society is called society, which comes from the Latin word "socius" which means: friend or comrade. The word society comes from the Arabic word "shirk" which equally refers to what we mean by the word society, namely a group of people who influence each other in a social process, which takes place on an ongoing basis. This association occurs because of the existence of values, norms, methods and procedures as well as hopes and desires which are shared needs. These latter things are the binding rope for a group of people called society (Antonius Atosokhi Gea et al, 2003: 30-31).

2.8. Social Interaction Theory

Social interaction is a dynamic social relationship that involves relationships between individuals, between human groups and between people and community groups. Interaction occurs when two people or groups meet each other and meetings between individuals and groups where communication occurs between both parties (Yulianti, 2003: 91). Social interaction is the key to all social life, therefore without social interaction there would be no possibility of living together. Social interaction is intended as a reciprocal influence between individuals and groups in their efforts to solve expected problems and in their efforts to achieve their goals (Ahmadi, 2004: 100). The forms of social interaction are Associative and Disassociative (Soerjono Soekanto, 2010: 64).

2.9. Social Reality Theory

The definition of reality according to Hasan et al (2009:1) is a word that comes from Latin. It is res which means "thing" which then becomes realis which means something that is actual or has a form. So it is interpreted as all objects that have form. Considering the fact that what is called law is essentially the end result of a process of understanding that has a form (in the contextual realm), it is no longer appropriate that what is called law is a reality.

In the view of the social definition paradigm, reality is the result of creative human creation through the power of social construction of the social world around it. Veeger's social world (in Burhan, 2015: 4) is the reality of the social world that exists independently of the individual, according to our impression that reality "exists" within oneself and its laws rule. Social reality "exists" as seen from the subjectivity of "existing" itself and the objective world surrounding that social reality. An individual is not only seen as his or her self, but is also seen from the presence of that self, how he accepts and actualizes himself and how his environment accepts him.

Max Weber saw social reality as social behavior that has subjective meaning. Therefore, behavior has goals and motivation. Social behavior becomes "social" if what is meant by the subjective nature of social behavior is that it makes individuals direct and take into account the behavior of other people and direct it towards that subjective nature. This behavior has certainty if it shows uniformity with behavior in general in Veeger society (in Burhan, 2015: 4). Berger and Lukmann (in Burhan, 2015: 4) say that social reality consists of three types; namely subjective reality, objective reality, and symbolic reality. Objective reality is a reality that is formed from experiences in a different objective world outside the individual, and this reality is considered reality.

Symbolic reality is a symbolic expression of objective reality in various forms. Meanwhile, subjective reality is a reality that is formed as a process of re-absorbing objective and symbolic reality into the individual through the Subiakto internalization process (in Burhan, 2015: 5).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of qualitative research, according to Lincon and Giba in Moleong (2014: 17), namely "research that places more emphasis on revealing meaning and processes, natural settings and is used as a source of data directly from the researcher himself as a small instrument" .

The focus of this research is:

- 1) The process of implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program.
 - a. Procedures and mechanisms;
 - b. DPRK Commitment.
- 2) Supporting factors in implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program.
 - a. Regulation;
 - b. Community participation.
- 3) Inhibiting factors in implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program.
 - a. Information transparency;
 - b. Human Resources.

The informants for this research are as follows:

Table 1. Research Informants

No	Research Informant	Amount
1.	Chairman of Commission III DPRK Aceh Besar district	1 (one) person
2.	Member of Commission III DPRK Aceh Besar district	3 (three) people
3.	Head of Lhoong sub-district	1 (one) person
4.	Mon Mata village head	1 (one) person
5.	Head of Gapuy village	1 (one) person
6.	Lhoong community leaders	1 (one) person
Amount		8 (eight) people

Data analysis in this research was carried out using qualitative analysis. According to Miles in Rohidi (2014: 31-33) states that "in qualitative data analysis there are 3 (three) activity flows that occur simultaneously, activities in data activities namely data condensation, data display (presenting data) and conclusion drawing/verification (drawing conclusions or verification)".

4. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1. The process of implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program

4.1.1 Procedures and mechanisms

To describe various phenomena related to BLT in the implementation of policies based on the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK, in this discussion section, the researcher re-analyzed all data both from observations and interviews that the researcher conducted with informants. The researcher describes the research results based on the data analysis framework of the interactive analysis process model as proposed by Miles Huberman. The data analysis process is carried out from the time the researcher is in the field and also after the data collection process is complete, the researcher then reduces it and then carries out presentation and verification as well as drawing research conclusions.

All research data analysis is in accordance with empirical facts, linked to various relevant theories used as analysis tools and previous research is used as a reference in analyzing the title of policy implementation based on the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK. From the results of the research, it can be described that the procedures and monitoring mechanisms of the Aceh Besar Regency DPRK in the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance in Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency are not working well in general, this can be seen from the level of presence of the DPRK as a supervisor, whose presence is only once a year. So what is done cannot provide satisfaction to the community because it is difficult to channel aspirations. In terms of program supervision, it has

not been running well, which initially made this program not run on target.

In its implementation, the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) in Lhong District, Aceh Besar Regency prioritizes local wisdom, meaning that apart from being intended for poor people, this assistance is also given to some middle class people, even though it does not meet the national criteria for recipients. This policy was carried out by the sub-district head and village head as leaders because the community had a negative impact on their business after the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of providing BLT was to improve welfare for the entire Lhoong community. This policy was taken with various considerations, one of which is that people have an identity or are domiciled in Lhoong District, the consideration is not that the place of business is located in Lhoong District, but rather that the person is domiciled at the place where the BLT is given.

Based on the research results, it shows that in the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), there are some recipients of the program who do not comply with the initial criteria determined by the government, so they are different from what the community expects. This can be seen from the data collection mechanism in determining target households, as well as the many complaints from underprivileged people who are not registered as recipients of direct cash assistance, who should have received it but did not receive it and vice versa, who should not have received the right to receive it instead. However, on the other hand, there is a mistake because there are people who receive other social assistance but also receive BLT so that the assistance is double. This is where the role of the Aceh Besar Regency DPR is needed to carry out its supervisory function.

Direct cash assistance is part of social protection, so the aim of its distribution is to maintain or protect poor people from vulnerability so they can survive. The direct cash assistance program is one of several forms of government policy. Policy is defined by Carl Friedrich as a series of actions or activities proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcoming to achieve the intended goal.

The policy in implementing the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK was taken considering that society is a forum for forming the personality of each human group or tribe which is different from one another. Apart from that, society is a group of people who live permanently in an area with not very clear boundaries, interact according to certain similar patterns, are bound by the same hopes and interests, their existence continues continuously, with a common sense of identity. Society is a group of people who are relatively independent, who live together for a relatively long time, inhabit a certain area, have a relatively long culture, and carry out activities for quite a long time within that group. Don't let the life that has been built for a long time be damaged due to different views regarding who is entitled to Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) and why some cannot get it, of course there are separate procedures and mechanisms that need to be understood.

The DPR has functions based on Article 2 number 1 of the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK including legislative, budget and supervisory functions. The existence and seriousness of the DPR is highly expected by the aid recipient communities in particular. Miriam Budiarmo said that the DPRD is a legislative institution or makes regulations, the laws and regulations it makes reflect these policies. The DPRD can be said to be a body that makes decisions involving the public interest. Fuad in the Journal of State Administration defines the DPRD as an institution that is the foundation for fighting for the interests of regional communities. Some of these definitions can be concluded that the DPRD is a people's representative institution in the region and is one of the elements of regional government administration which is tasked with making regional regulations and accommodating the aspirations of the regional people it represents. Article 1 paragraph (4) of Law Number 2 of 2018 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council and the Regional People's Representative Council confirms that the Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, is the Regional People's Representative Council as intended in The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Supervision of the Aceh Besar DPRK is a process to ensure that the objectives of implementing the BLT program do not deviate from the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK. The essential elements of the monitoring process are a systematic effort to establish implementation standards and planning objectives for designing information systems, feedback, comparing real activities with previously established standards Hani (2019: 360). According to Sarwoto (2017: 93) provides the following definition of supervision: "Manager's activities are to ensure that work is carried out in accordance with established plans and/or desired results".

Manullang (2017: 136) provides a definition of supervision, namely a process for determining work in accordance with the original plan. Then Henry said that "Supervision consists of testing whether everything is going according to a plan that has been determined with instructions that have been outlined, it aims to show (determine) weaknesses and mistakes with the aim of correcting them and preventing their recurrence.

Supervision of regional government consists of hierarchical supervision and functional supervision. Hierarchical supervision means supervision of local government carried out by higher authorities. Functional supervision is supervision of regional government, which is carried out functionally both by sectoral departments and by the government that administers general

government, especially the Situmorang home department, (1994: 112). According to Bagir Manan, as quoted by Hanif Nurcholis, he explained that the relationship between the central government and regional governments in accordance with the 1945 Constitution is a decentralized relationship. This means that the relationship between the central government and regional governments is a relationship between two legal entities regulated in decentralized law, not merely a relationship between superiors and subordinates. Thus, supervision of regional government in the government system is aimed more at strengthening regional autonomy, not at restraining and limiting it.

Supervision carried out by members of the Aceh Besar Regency DPR is a form of mindset and action pattern to provide understanding and awareness to the community to be carried out using various available resources properly and correctly, so that errors and irregularities do not occur in implementing programs in the community. Supervision carried out by legislative members is more inclined towards preliminary supervision (steering controls) so that program implementation does not deviate from procedures and is in accordance with applicable mechanisms even though there are various policies that differentiate them.

This preliminary control is planned to address problems or deviations from standards or objectives and allows corrections to be made before a particular activity is completed. Meanwhile, supervision related to the implementation of activities (Concurrent Controls) escaped the control of the Regency DPR considering that at the time of distribution they were also on a working visit outside the area so they did not have time to carry it out. In fact, this supervision is very important as a process where certain aspects must be fulfilled first before activities can be continued or becomes a kind of double check tool that further guarantees the certainty of implementing an activity. Likewise with feedback supervision, namely supervision measuring the results of certain activities that have been completed. This supervision is important to know that the results of work implementation in the community are in accordance with the plans in the sub-district musrembang, or the policies that have been determined.

Policy is a government instrument, not only in the sense that government only concerns state apparatus, but also governance touches the management of public resources. Policies are essentially decisions or action choices that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources for the benefit of the public, namely the people, population, society or citizens. Policy is the result of synergy, compromise or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies and interests that represent a country's political system.

Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt in Leo Agustino (2006: 6) in their perspective define public policy as a permanent decision which is characterized by consistency and repetition (repetition) of the behavior of those who make it and those who comply with the decision. As for Carl Friedrich in Leo Agustino (2006: 7) who says that policy is a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group, or government in an environment, especially where there are obstacles and possibilities where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcome them to achieve goals.

According to Bridgman and Davis in Edi Suharto (2007: 3), public policy generally contains the meaning of 'whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. That is, public policy is 'whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. Meanwhile, according to Hogwood and Gunn, in Edi Suharto (2007: 4) states that public policy is a set of government actions designed to achieve certain results. This does not mean that the meaning of policy is solely owned or dominated by the government.

According to Bridgeman and Davis, 2004 in Edi Suharto (2007: 5) explains that public policy has at least three interrelated dimensions, namely as a goal (objective), as a legal or legally valid choice of action (authoritative choice), and as a hypothesis. (hypothesis). The public policy taken in the BLT program as a goal for public achievement is without the intention of not carrying out existing regulations, but rather as a series of actions from the sub-district and village governments which are used as choices as well as legal actions. Choices and actions in policy are legal or authoritative because they are made by institutions that have legitimacy in the government system, even at the lowest level. This decision binds the parties to act or direct the choice of actions or activities, such as preparing draft laws or government regulations for consideration by parliament in order to allocate a budget to implement certain programs.

In this research, researchers tend to use the policy implementation model theory from Grindle in Subarsono, (2011) which consists of two large dimensions, namely the content of policy and the implementation environment (context of implementation). These indicators include the extent to which the interests of the target group are included in the content of the policy, the type of benefits received by the target group, the extent to which changes are desired from a policy, whether the location of a program is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned its implementers in detail, and whether a program supported by adequate resources.

From the phenomenon at the research location, Grindle's theory is in accordance with the implementation and policies taken. In this case, the uniqueness of the Grindle model lies in its comprehensive understanding of the policy context, especially regarding the implementor, implementation recipients, and areas of conflict that may occur between implementation actors, as well as the conditions of implementation resources required. So that the policies taken can ultimately be understood by all the people of Lhoong Aceh Besar District. However, supervision also needs to be strengthened, because supervision is very important in every activity carried out by anyone at any time, considering the importance of supervision, it is appropriate that every activity needs to be supervised, especially activities that use public funds.

Considering the limited supervision, a breakthrough was made through policy as per theory Grindle consists of two policy

contents (content of policy) and an implementation environment (context of implementation). This is carried out within the sub-district and village levels to maintain community cohesion and harmony. For more clarity regarding the policy flow model, see Figure 4.2 below:

Based on the description above, findings 1, 2 and 3 can be formulated as follows:

Finding 1 : The procedures and mechanisms for distributing Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) in Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency prioritize local wisdom.

Finding 2 : DPRK Aceh Besar supervision procedures are not optimal in implementing Direct Cash Assistance.

Finding 3 : The supervision mechanism of the Aceh Besar DPR is tentative and preventive because it is only carried out during initial planning and is not accompanied by a standard schedule.

Based on findings 1, 2 and 3, minor proposition 1 can be formulated as follows:

Minor Proposition 1 : The DPRK Aceh Besar's supervisory procedures and mechanisms are only limited prevention in the BLT program.

4.1.2 DPRK Commitment

Commitment is very necessary to expedite every program, but in this case the commitment of the Aceh Besar Regency DPR in terms of the budget is clearly in favor of the community, but the commitment is only limited to budgeting, not in terms of program implementation policies. Thus, even though there is a commitment, it is still not possible to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the BLT program. The community really expects commitment from all parties, because speaking of society means talking about a group of people who live in a certain area, have a division of labor, have special functions and are interdependent and have a socio-cultural system that regulates the activities of members so that they have an awareness of unity and a feeling of belonging, as well as being able to act in an orderly manner.

It is very important to maintain a joint commitment between legislative members, sub-district and village governments and the community so that no party feels disadvantaged in every action taken, especially in daily interactions. The social reality in Lhoong District in distributing BLT has its own line of commitment based on local cultural wisdom. This is according to Max Weber's opinion, seeing social reality as social behavior that has subjective meaning. Therefore, behavior has goals and motivation. Social behavior becomes social if what is meant by the subjective nature of social behavior makes individuals direct and take into account the behavior of other people and direct it towards that subjective nature.

This behavior has certainty if it shows uniformity with behavior in general in society Veeger in Burhan, (2015 4). says that social reality consists of three kinds; namely subjective reality, objective reality, and symbolic reality. Objective reality is a reality that is formed from experiences in a different objective world outside the individual, and this reality is considered reality. Symbolic reality is a symbolic expression of objective reality in various forms. Meanwhile, subjective reality is formed as a process of re-absorbing objective and symbolic reality into the individual through a process of internalization.

Basically, all parties are committed to ensuring that BLT can be received by poor or underprivileged families in villages, sourced from village funds to reduce the economic impact that was initially caused by the Covid pandemic. Poor and vulnerable people who have not received assistance from other social welfare insurance schemes such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and Pre-Employment Cards are entitled to receive this assistance. Potential recipients of direct cash assistance are poor families, both those recorded in the integrated social welfare data (DTKS) and those not recorded (exclusion error) that meet the criteria. An important commitment is to minimize contravention, contraversion itself is a hidden mental attitude towards other people or towards cultural elements of a certain group. Conflict is a social process in which individuals or groups try to fulfill their goals by challenging opposing parties which is often accompanied by threats and/or violence. If controversy is not regulated it can lead to conflict. Competition is defined as a social process in which competing individuals or groups of people seek profits through areas of life that at a certain time have become the center of public attention (both individuals and groups of people) by attracting public attention or by sharpening existing prejudices. exist without the use of threats or violence in society.

According to Banks, in M. Zaini (1996) said that society is "a group of human life in a certain area, which has lasted from generation to generation, and is more or less independent (self-sufficient) towards other living groups". Meanwhile, Koentjaraningrat in (1994) stated that society is a unity of human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs that is continuous, and which is bound by a sense of shared identity. Society is a group of people who interact and associate with each other every day for any purpose.

The government prioritizes its commitment to providing excellent service to the community. According to Moenir (2002), service is "an activity carried out by a person or group of people on a certain basis and the level of satisfaction can only be felt by the person serving or being served, depending on the service provider's ability to meet the user's expectations." Service is essentially a series of activities, therefore the service process takes place routinely and continuously, covering the entire life of

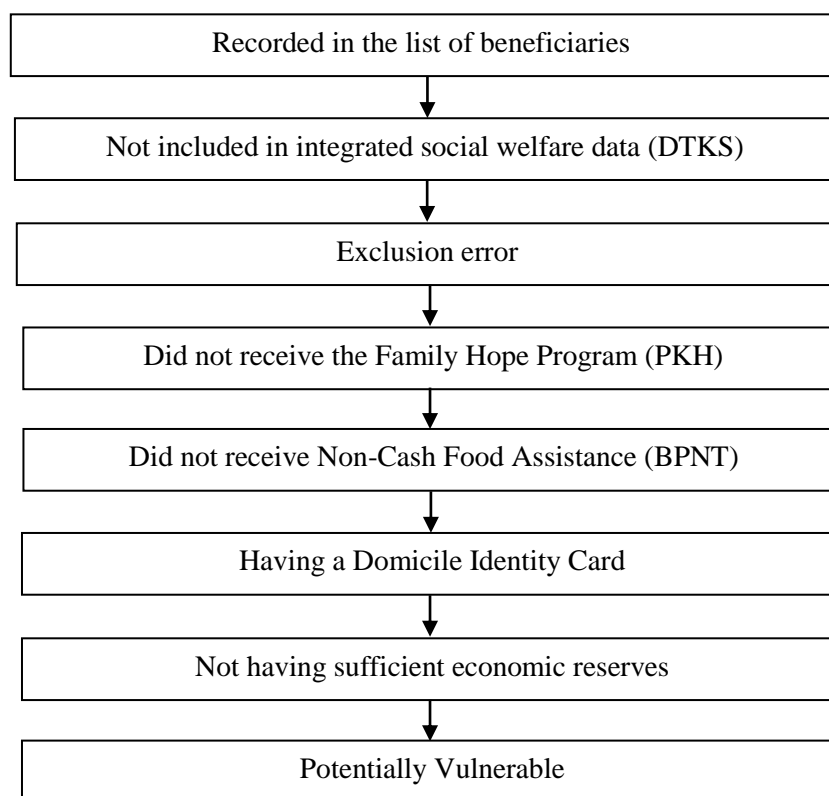
organizations in society. The intended process is carried out in connection with meeting the mutual needs of the recipient and service provider.

Commitments must also not violate the rules, because every program has a legal basis to show that the program is considered valid and/or legally justified. The Direct Cash Assistance Program or also called Cash Social Assistance (BST) also has various legitimacy that regulates the requirements for obtaining it. In responding to vulnerabilities resulting from the policies taken, it is necessary to prioritize a joint commitment from the start, namely from planning to provide social protection for all parties. Social protection is all forms of public policy and intervention carried out to respond to various risks.

Every public service provider must have service standards, as a guarantee of certainty for the provider in the implementation of their duties and functions and for the recipient of the service in the process of submitting their application. Service standards are a measure in the implementation of public services as guidelines that must be adhered to and implemented by service providers and serve as guidelines for service recipients in the application submission process, as well as a means of control by the public and/or service recipients over the performance of service providers. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and determine service standards in accordance with the nature, type and characteristics of the services provided, as well as paying attention to environmental needs and conditions by prioritizing a shared commitment to providing convenience and excellent service to the community.

To be clearer about the commitment flow model and policies taken by the sub-district government and village heads in the Lhoong area of Aceh Besar Regency regarding prospective family recipients of benefits from the BLT program, it can be seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Flow Model of policy commitments of prospective beneficiary families



Source: Research results processed, 2024

Based on the description above, findings can be formulated4, and 5as follows:

Finding 4 : The commitment of the Aceh Besar District DPR is very limited, so it has not been able to increase the effectiveness of program implementation.

Finding 5 : The Aceh Besar Regency DPR is committed to the budget, but not in terms of providing assistance, coaching, monitoring and evaluation in implementing the program.

Based on findings 4 and 5, minor proposition 2 can be formulated as follows:

Minor Proposition 2 : The commitment of the Aceh Besar District DPR to the BLT program from the budgeting process to the implementation stages has still not been able to increase the effectiveness of implementation both in quantity and quality.

4.2 Supporting factors in implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program

4.2.1 Regulations

In response to this vulnerability, the government implemented a Direct Cash Assistance program. Direct cash assistance is provided specifically to help poor people who are experiencing an economic crisis due to rising world fuel prices. In accordance with article 14 of Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, it is stated that Direct Cash Assistance is part of a social protection scheme. Social protection aims to prevent and manage risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities of individuals, families, groups and/or communities so that their survival can be met in accordance with minimum basic needs.

The regulations regulate the criteria for recipients of BLT assistance, such as poor or underprivileged families, residing in that location, poor people affected by Covid-19 or people who lost their jobs during Covid-19, having vulnerable family members and families who do not receive social assistance. others, whether sourced from the APBD or APBN and also from the disabled community. But that's how it is The policy was taken by the sub-district head and village officials to accommodate various parties, including family members whose names were not on the Prospective Family Beneficiary (CKPM) so they were not included in the list of BLT recipients. For this reason, its implementation is somewhat different from the criteria contained in various regulations issued by the government.

This policy is important to maintain harmony and togetherness in society. To support the smooth and implementation of BLT, sub-district and village governments have also issued various policies. Considering this as a problem that requires appropriate policies and programs to overcome it from the government. Various concrete efforts have been made to maintain harmony in society. With the existence of various micro policies that are different from regulations, all differences can be minimized and even ultimately accepted by society.

The aim of policy making is not only to reduce differences in views in society, but also to seek similarities and minimize differences, considering that the types of assistance provided vary greatly and the criteria for families receiving assistance that are determined are different from empirical facts, so that there is a desire from sub-district and village governments to create a policy. which must be accompanied by full awareness from the community to continuously change themselves, both in terms of thought patterns and behavior. Because no matter how strong the desire and no matter how much assistance is provided by the government, if there is no awareness from the community itself, what the sub-district and village governments do will be in vain.

Implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process, usually implementation is carried out after a policy is formulated with clear objectives. Policy implementation from the perspective of cyclical theory means that implementation will be needed as an important ongoing stage of the policy process, especially after formal legal discourse, usually in the form of laws, regulations, decrees, or other forms of product, is considered. it's over. In the broadest sense, implementation is also often considered as a form of operationalizing or carrying out activities that have been determined based on law and become a mutual agreement between various stakeholders, actors, organizations (public or private), procedures and techniques in a synergistic manner. who are mobilized to work together to implement policies in a certain desired direction. Basically, according to Grindle's opinion, the implementation context is: a) The power, interests and strategies of the actors involved, b) Characteristics of institutions and authorities, and c) Compliance and responsiveness.

Theory of Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier. According to Mazmanian and Sabatier in Subarsono, (2011) there are three groups of variables influencing the success of implementation, namely characteristics of the problem (tractability of the problems), characteristics of policies/laws (ability of statute to structure implementation) and environmental variables (nonstatutory variables affecting implementation). Theory of Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn According to Meter and Horn in Subarsono, (2011) there are five variables that influence implementation performance, namely policy standards and targets, resources, inter-organizational communication and strengthening activities, characteristics of implementing agents and social conditions, economics and politics.

If the village government in Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency continuously distributes Direct Cash Assistance either through mechanisms as existing in previous regulations or by adopting various policies, then the community's pros and cons regarding the results of that distribution will still exist. There are people who view that this is not fair, and vice versa. Therefore, village officials use their role to make policies that actually fairness is very important in Islamic teachings. One of the things that shows Islam's concern for justice is its prohibition against injustice, therefore the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) must be distributed fairly and evenly so that there is no inequality between communities.

Based on various references related to the concept of distribution, according to an Islamic perspective, providing social assistance from the government to the community is an obligation that must be carried out by prioritizing justice, namely that distribution must not only be distributed to a few people but must reach the parties who are entitled according to the provisions

to receive it.

The policy taken does not mean that they do not want to follow the government's criteria, the village government carries out data collection that is transparent, fair and accountable in accordance with the law, so that villages themselves determine potential recipients of Direct Cash Assistance. In this case, the village uses village data as a reference for distributing aid.

Public services are one of the main functions of government. The government has the role of an institution that is obliged to provide or fulfill the needs of the community. Because every action or deed that can be offered by one party to another party is basically intangible (not physically tangible) and does not result in ownership of something. According to Thoha (1991: 19), public service can be defined as providing services (serving) the needs of people or society who have an interest in the organization in accordance with the basic rules and procedures that have been determined.

Meanwhile, the current condition of society has seen a very dynamic development, the level of life of the community is getting better, which is an indication of the empowerment experienced by the community. This means that people are increasingly aware of their rights and obligations as citizens in living in society, nation and state. People are increasingly bold in submitting their demands, desires and aspirations to the government. The public is becoming more critical and more courageous to exercise control over what their government does. Apart from that, according to Thoha, in increasingly critical conditions in society, public bureaucracy is required to be able to change its position and role (revitalization) in providing public services. From those who like to manage and command, they change to those who like to serve, from those who like to use a power approach, they change to like to help, to a flexible, collaborative and dialogical direction, and from sloganeering methods to realistic, pragmatic ways of working.

Based on the description above, findings can be formulated⁶, and ⁷as follows:

Finding 6 : The sub-district and village governments in the Lhoong area do not apply criteria for BLT recipients based on national regulations, but rather based on local policies to maintain harmony in society.

Finding 7 : Distribution of BLT through regulatory mechanisms or based on policy still has pros and cons.

Based on findings 6 and 7, minor proposition 3 can be formulated as follows:

Minor Proposition 3 : Sub-district and village governments do not fully follow existing regulations, but instead create new policies based on local wisdom by prioritizing togetherness.

4.2.2 Community participation

The implementation of BLT in Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency can run well because of community participation in implementing every policy set by the village government. Community participation is very important considering that the BLT program is prioritized for the welfare of the community. Community participation really helps speed up data collection and determination or decision making.

Through community participation, the implementation of BLT can run smoothly, because the inherent participation of community members can accelerate the development of the program so that it has implications for increasing welfare while also being able to avoid various problems because the community is always interacting.

According to Yulianti, (2003) Social interaction is a social relationship between individuals, between human groups and between people and community groups. Interaction occurs when two people or groups meet each other and in meetings between individuals and groups where communication occurs between both parties. Social interaction is the key to all social life, therefore without social interaction there would be no possibility of living together.

Social interaction is a reciprocal influence between individuals and groups in their efforts to solve expected problems and in their efforts to achieve their goals. With participation and interaction, cooperation emerges. Cooperation is a joint effort between individuals or groups of people to achieve one or several common goals.

Berger and Lukmann in Burhan, (2015) explain social reality by separating understanding of reality and knowledge." Reality is defined as the quality contained in various realities, which are recognized to have existence (being) independent of our will. Meanwhile, knowledge is defined as the certainty that various realities are real and have specific characteristics. Societal institutions are created and maintained or changed through human actions and interactions. Even though society and social institutions appear objectively real, in reality everything is built in subjective definition through a process of interaction.

New objectivity can occur through repeated affirmations given by other people who have the same subjective definition. At the highest level of generality, humans are created in the world with a universal symbolic meaning, namely a comprehensive view of life, which provides legitimacy and regulates social forms and gives meaning to various areas of life. In reality, social reality does

not stand alone without the presence of individuals both inside and outside that reality. Social reality has meaning when social reality is constructed and interpreted subjectively by other individuals so as to determine social reality objectively. So individuals construct social reality, and reconstruct the world of reality and determine that reality based on the subjectivity of other individuals in their social institutions.

Community participation or involvement can facilitate satisfaction, according to Tjiptono (2005) satisfaction is "a feeling of joy because one's desires have been fulfilled". According to Oliver (1990) in Supranto (2006), satisfaction is "the level of a person's feelings after comparing the perceived performance/results with expectations". Society is "a collection of people who have the same ideals, goals and interests" (Moenir, 2002). Satisfaction is a person's feeling of happiness or disappointment that arises after comparing their perceptions/impressions.

Satisfaction means how far the service provider or organizer, in this case the government or public service unit, can fulfill the needs of the community so that satisfaction arises. With the involvement of all parties, the completion of the agreement will speed up from planning to the implementation and evaluation stages.

Based on the description above, findings can be formulated as follows:

Finding 8 : The participation of the community and all stakeholders in the BLT program makes decision making easier

Finding 9 : Good participation is due to a sense of mutual respect and a sense of belonging.

Based on findings 8 and 9, minor proposition 4 can be formulated as follows:

Minor Proposition 4 : Good participation from various parties in implementing BLT is a solution in policy making.

4.3 Inhibiting factors in implementing DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program

4.3.1 Information transparency

The implementation of policies based on the Regulation of the People's Representative Council of Aceh Besar Regency Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Aceh Besar DPRK in the distribution of BLT has been carried out openly and transparently. So, anyone who does not receive assistance from the Family Hope Program (PKH) or Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) or people who experience loss of livelihood and therefore do not have enough economic reserves to survive for the next few months will be given BLT. Because BLT is from the government and needs to be managed transparently and objectively.

Transparency in terms of information has started since the data collection stage carried out by the data collection team. At that time, we must ensure that vulnerable groups such as poor families headed by women, the elderly and people with disabilities are registered as potential BLT beneficiary families, there is no need to doubt this. In the BLT recipient data collection mechanism, villages can determine for themselves who the potential BLT recipients are, even if they are not on the previous list of names as long as they follow the established criteria, carry out data collection in a transparent and fair manner and can be legally accounted for. Villages can use village data as a reference, and use Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) as a reference for recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), as well as Employment Service data to identify recipients of Pre-Employment Card assistance. If data on recipients of the Social Safety Net (JPS) is not available, then the village can use recapitulation data on aid recipients from social safety net program assistants.

Transparency in all information and in providing services is the people's dream. The aim of public service is basically to satisfy society. To achieve this satisfaction requires the quality of professional public services by prioritizing transparency that is open, easy and accessible to all parties who need it and provided adequately and easily understood. Because openness can encourage community participation in the delivery of public services by taking into account the aspirations, needs and hopes of the community.

According to Edwards' view in Budi (2008), important resources include adequate staff and good skills to carry out their duties, authority and facilities needed to translate proposals on paper to carry out services. public. According to Edward III's view, the policy communication process is influenced by three important things, namely:

- a. The first factor that influences policy communication is transmission. Before an official can implement a decision, he must be aware that a decision has been made and an order for its implementation has been issued.
- a. The second factor is clarity, if policies are implemented as desired, then implementation instructions must not only be accepted by policy implementers, but also the communication of the policy must be clear. Often the instructions passed on to implementers are vague and do not specify when and how a program is implemented.

- b. The third factor is consistency, if policy implementation is to be effective, then implementation orders must be consistent and clear. Even though the orders conveyed to policy implementers are clear, if they are contradictory then the orders will not make it easier for policy implementers to carry out their duties properly.

Based on the description above, findings can be formulated as follows:

Finding 10 : Information transparency works well because the process has been open since the beginning of program planning.

4.3.2 Human Resources

In this section, we will describe the human resources possessed by the people of Lhoong District, Aceh Besar Regency. Relating to human resources. Implementation is part of the implementation of a series of activities in order to provide public policy so that the policy can bring results as expected. Implementation of the BLT program includes a series of activities starting with a policy which then prepares resources to encourage the implementation of good activities, financial resources and of course determining who is responsible for implementing the policy and how to deliver real policy to the public.

The resources of the Aceh Besar DPR are very good, but the supervision is not good. Meanwhile, government human resources at the village level are not yet good, but they are able to make policies that can be accepted by all parties. According to Cheema and Rondinelli, 1983 in Subarsono (2005:101) there are four groups of variables that influence the performance and impact of a program, namely: environmental conditions; inter-organizational relationships; organizational resources for program implementation; as well as the characteristics and capabilities of the implementing agent.

HR can influence the implementation of public policies, because actual policy implementation is not just related to translating policy questions (policy statements). In implementation activities there are various factors that will influence the implementation of these activities or policies. In general, the factors that influence implementation have been put forward by many policy experts, including George C. Edwards III, Marilee S. Grindle, and Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier, Van Meter and Van Horn, and Cheema and Rondinelli, and David L. Weimer and Aidan R. Vining.

According to Edward III in Subarsono (2011) the view is that policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely:

- 1) Communication, namely the success of policy implementation, requires that the implementer knows what must be done, where the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group, so that it will reduce implementation distortion.
- 2) Resources, even though the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementor lacks the resources to implement it, then implementation will not be effective. These resources can take the form of human resources, for example implementer competence and financial resources.
- 3) Disposition, is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then the implementer can carry out the policy well as desired by the policy maker. When the implementor has a different attitude or perspective from the policy maker, the policy implementation process will also be ineffective.
- 4) The bureaucratic structure, the organization tasked with implementing policies, has a significant influence on policy implementation. Aspects of the organizational structure are Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and fragmentation. An organizational structure that is too long will tend to weaken supervision and give rise to red-tape, namely complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures, making organizational activities inflexible.

According to Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabater, in Leo Agustin (2006: 139) defines policy implementation as the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of important executive orders or decisions or decisions of judicial bodies. . Typically, the decision identifies the problem to be addressed, states explicitly the goals or targets to be achieved, and various ways to structure or organize the implementation process.

According to Edwards III's view, in Subarsono (2005:90) there are four variables that influence policy implementation, namely: First, communication. Successful policy implementation requires that implementers know what to do. What are the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group so that it will reduce distortions in implementation. Second, resources. Even though the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement it, implementation will not be effective. These resources can take the form of human resources or non-human resources. Third, disposition. The character disposition and characteristics possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. Fourth bureaucratic structure. The bureaucratic structure tasked with implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation.

According to Marilee S. Grindle, in Subarsono (2005) policy implementation is influenced by two large variables, namely the content of the policy (content of police) and the implementation environment (context of police). Policy content variables include:

First, the extent to which the interests of the target group are included in the policy content. Second, the type of benefits received by the target group. Third, the extent of change desired from a policy. Fourth, is the location of a program correct? Fifth, whether a policy has mentioned its implementer in detail. Sixth, whether a program is supported by adequate resources. Meanwhile, policy environment variables include: First, how much power, interests and strategies the actors involved in implementing the policy have. Second, the characteristics of the institutions and regime in power. Third, the level of compliance and responsiveness of the target group. According to Mazmanian and Sabatier, in Subarsono (2005:94) there are three groups of variables that influence the implementation of a policy, namely: First, the characteristics of the problem (tractability of the problem). Second, the characteristics of the policy/law (ability of statute to structure implementation). Third, environmental variables (nonstatutory variables affecting implementation).

According to Meter and Horn, in Subarsono (2005) there are six variables influencing implementation performance, namely: First, policy standards and targets. According to these two experts, policy standards and targets must be clear and measurable so that they can be realized. If policy standards and targets are vague, there will be multiple interpretations of implementation. Second, resources, policy implementation needs support from resources, both human and non-human resources. Third, inter-organizational relations, in many programs implementing a program requires support and coordination with other agencies. Fourth, implementing characteristics, including bureaucratic structure, norms and relationship patterns within the bureaucracy, influence program implementation. Fifth, socio-political and economic conditions, including environmental economic resources, can support successful policy implementation.

Sixth, the implementor's disposition which includes three important things, namely:

- 1) the implementor's response to the policy which will influence his willingness to implement the policy;
- 2) cognition, namely understanding policies;
- 3) the intensity of the implementor's disposition, namely the value preferences held by the implementor.

Based on the description above, findings can be formulated as follows:

Finding 11 : The resources of the Aceh Besar DPR are very good, but the supervision is not good

Finding 12 : The village government's human resources are still very limited, but it is able to make policies that can be accepted by all in the community

Based on findings 10, 11 and 12, minor proposition 5 can be formulated as follows:

Minor Proposition 5 : The distribution of BLT has been transparent even though the village government's human resource capabilities are limited and has not caused unrest in the community.

From propositions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the researcher can formulate the major proposition as follows:

Major Proposition : Supervision of the Aceh Besar DPRK in the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance BLT is not optimal even though it has regulations.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

- 1) The process of implementing DPRK supervision over the realization of the BLT program in Lhong District, Aceh Besar Regency prioritizes local wisdom so that the process can run well. However, regarding the supervision procedures of the Aceh Besar DPRK, it seems that this is still not the case because the mechanism is tentative and preventive because it is only carried out during initial planning and is not accompanied by a standard schedule.
- 2) Supporting factors in the implementation of the DPRK's supervision of the realization of the BLT program show that the commitment of the Aceh Besar Regency DPR is very good, especially regarding the budget, but not in terms of providing assistance, coaching, monitoring and also evaluation in carrying out the program so that it has not been able to increase the effectiveness of implementation both in quantity and quality. . Meanwhile, with regard to regulations, it shows that Sub-district and village governments do not fully follow existing regulations, but instead create new policies based on local wisdom by prioritizing togetherness to minimize the occurrence of pros and cons.
- 3) Inhibiting factors in the implementation of DPRK supervision regarding the realization of the participation and human resource BLT program Good participation from various parties in implementing BLT is a solution in policy making. The distribution of BLT has been transparent even though the village government's human resource capabilities are limited and has not caused unrest in the community.

5.2 Theoretical Implications

DPRK supervision of the realization of the BLT program in Lhong District, Aceh Besar Regency has been going well, this is in line with implementation theory based on actions to achieve various goals that have been set in a decision, this action seeks to change these decisions into operational patterns and tries to achieve large or small changes as previously decided. Implementation is an effort to understand what should happen after a program is implemented.

Policy implementation does not only involve agencies responsible for implementing the policy. In this case the implementation of public policies is determined by the government to make it easier to achieve goals. According to Sadhana (2011) every policy implemented will certainly have an impact. The failure of a policy to achieve its goals is caused by several factors, namely:

- 1) The availability of limited resources, including institutions, costs, materials, time and so on, so that the impact is as expected.
- 2) Mistakes in administering state policies will reduce the impact of the policy. No matter how good a state policy is, if it is not administered well it will be difficult to achieve the expected impact.
- 3) Public problems often arise due to various factors, while policies are often formulated based only on one of a small number of factors.
- 4) The community responds or carries out state policies in their own way, so that they can reduce or eliminate the impact. Or in other words, if the implementation of state policy is carried out not in accordance with the implementation instructions, then the impact will be further than expected.
- 5) There are several policies that have goals that conflict with each other.
- 6) There are efforts to solve several problems which of course cost more than the problem itself.
- 7) There are many public problems that cannot be solved completely, so the expected impacts are difficult to find.
- 8) The nature of problems that occur when policies are being formulated or implemented.
- 9) The existence of new problems is more interesting and can divert people's attention from existing problems.

Regarding implementation, the BLT program has been running well. Policy implementation essentially understands what actually happens after a program is declared effective, because implementation is a reality to produce output.

The implementation of public policies as stated by Udoji in Sadhana (2011) emphasizes that "The execution of policies is as important as if it were not more important than policy making. Policies will remain dreams or blue principles file jacket unless they are implemented." (Policy implementation is something important, even more important than policy making. Policies are just dreams or good plans stored neatly in the archives if they are not implemented).

Based on research results, it is known that the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Program provides many benefits to the beneficiary community which is used to meet life needs for education, health and can even be used as business capital. The sub-district government and village governments in the Lhoong area of Aceh Besar Regency are committed to implementing policies, especially in the BLT program. This form of commitment from the local government, apart from providing assistance, also provides understanding to the surrounding community regarding the policies and support of the Greater Aceh DPR.

The research results support the proposed theory of public policy implementation. Grindle Public policy implementation "As an activity for completing or implementing a public policy determined by the content of the policy and the context of its implementation. The content of the policy relates to the interests influenced by the policy, the type of benefits to be generated, the degree of change desired, the position of the policy maker, who is implementing the program, and the resources mobilized. Thus the research results show that supervision of the Aceh Besar DPRK in the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance BLT is not optimal even though it has good regulations.

5.3 Practical Implications

Based on the theoretical conclusions and implications as previously explained, the practical implications or research suggestions are as follows:

- 1) It is necessary to increase the role of the Aceh Besar Regency DPR in carrying out continuous supervision both preventively and repressively.
- 2) For BLT recipient communities should be able to make the best use of this assistance.

- 3) It would be better if BLT provision could be increased both in quality and quantity.
- 4) Giving BLT requires an exit strategy so as not to make people dependent on the program and to accelerate improving welfare.

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