



Evaluation Of Implementation Of Bengkulu Mayor Regulation Number 34 Of 2019 Regarding Guidelines For Implementing Village Facilities And Infrastructure Development Activities And Community Empowerment In Bengkulu City Villages (Study In Bengkulu City Of Bengkulu Bay District)

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to examine the evaluation of the implementation of the Bengkulu Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2019. This study uses a qualitative research method that focuses on finding information regarding the evaluation of policy implementation by collecting data through interviews and documentation. The research results obtained are that the implementation of the Bengkulu Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2019 has not run optimally. Factors that influence are the lack of socialization of policies and also the absence of a special budget for empowerment activities, especially for three institutions under the sub-district, namely the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM), Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) and Karang Taruna. From the findings in the field, PKK and Karang Taruna experience more budgetary problems than LPM. Socialization is less implemented because there is no budget available to socialize. Meanwhile, for the empowerment budget, there is still a minimum budget provided by the government, which has an impact on the lack of empowerment activities carried out. It is better if a special budget is allocated to conduct outreach to related parties so that the objectives of the policy can run well. In addition, budgetary support must also be followed up immediately by budgeting a special empowerment budget for each organization. there is still a minimum budget provided by the government, so that it has an impact on the lack of empowerment activities carried out. It is better if a special budget is allocated to conduct outreach to related parties so that the objectives of the policy can run well. In addition, budgetary support must also be followed up immediately by budgeting a special empowerment budget for each organization. there is still a minimum budget provided by the government, so that it has an impact on the lack of empowerment activities carried out. It is better if a special budget is allocated to conduct outreach to related parties so that the objectives of the policy can run well. In addition, budgetary support must also be followed up immediately by budgeting a special empowerment budget for each organization.



INTRODUCTION

Mardikanto and Soebiato (2015) argue that community empowerment efforts can be viewed from three perspectives, namely first creating a climate or atmosphere that pays attention to the development of community potential (opportunities). Everyone has potential that can be developed, so empowerment efforts aim to encourage and increase public awareness of their potential and try to develop it. Second, strengthen community potential through concrete and more positive actions, such as efforts to improve education and health, as well as open access to various opportunities that strengthen society. Third, empowerment also means protection, meaning that the empowerment process must prevent the weakening of the weak. Protecting and taking the side of the vulnerable is the basis of the concept of community empowerment.

The implementation of community empowerment in Bengkulu City is based on Bengkulu Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Implementation of Village Facilities and Infrastructure Development Activities and Community Empowerment in Bengkulu City Villages. This regulation was issued referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 130 of 2018 concerning Village Facilities and Infrastructure Development Activities and

Community Empowerment in Villages. The policy from the Bengkulu City Government was issued as support in implementing Village community empowerment in Bengkulu City. Even though the Regional Government of Bengkulu Province has not issued a similar policy related to community empowerment, this Bengkulu Mayor Regulation is only based on central regulations.

The lack of empowerment activities for mothers in the several sub-districts above which were the research locations such as entrepreneurship training for mothers and young women. The training in question includes training on bridal makeup, training on making handicrafts from used goods, as well as other training related to increasing the ability of mothers and young women to be able to independently help the family economy. Activities that are only routinely carried out are gathering activities such as social gatherings, or recitation at the mosque. However, such activities were also not fully participated in by mothers in the environment.

Karang Taruna is expected to empower the community, especially young people, to be productive in all areas of society, such as social activities, religious activities and other activities. This is in line with research conducted by Aditya (2022) which examined the Role of Youth Organizations in Youth Empowerment in the Cirendeu Village, South Tangerang City. The



results of the research show that youth organizations in this village have carried out their duties and functions properly. this can be seen from the activities carried out by the youth group which carry out three types of roles, namely Active Role, Participatory Role and Passive Role.

Community Empowerment Institutions, PKK and Karang Taruna in several sub-districts in Teluk Segara District were formed to empower the community so they can improve their welfare. But in reality on the ground, the three organizations are not doing well at the moment. In recent years, the three organizations have been less active in carrying out their duties to empower the community. This can be seen from the lack of activities carried out by the PKK and Karang Taruna. Mothers rarely carry out empowerment activities, only doing activities when there are certain events. In addition, youth organizations in this kelurahan are categorized as passive, due to the lack of youth activities organized by youth organizations. As for Community Empowerment Institutions, it is still felt that it is not optimal in carrying out its duties, supervision of development has not been carried out, mutual cooperation activities in the context of preserving the environment and also repairing public facilities and infrastructure are also not carried out. Of course the lack of activity of the three organizations affected the village community empowerment program.

Researchers are interested in conducting research related to community empowerment carried out by existing institutions in each village, because researchers feel that implementation Regulation Bengkulu Mayor Number 34 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Village Facility and Infrastructure Development Activities and Community Empowerment in Bengkulu City Village has not been implemented optimally and maximally. This is because from the observations made, the activities that have been carried out have not shown empowering activities to increase the level of community welfare. This is also supported by data on poor households as of 2019, there were 989 poor households.

It is said to have areas with high poor households because the average income of the people is still below 2.3 million/month. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, it is said to be in the category of poor families if the income per person is below or equal to Rp. 535,547/month or Rp. 2.32 million per family/month. The high number of poor households in Teluk Segara sub-district is also caused by the unstable community employment factor. So that the income of residents is also uncertain every month. Because almost on average in every village, most of them work odd jobs and are fishermen. (District Head, May 2023)



The link between data on poor households and community empowerment activities is that there is still or is still high data on poor households in an urban village indicating that empowerment activities for the community aiming to improve people's welfare and self-reliance in life are still minimal or not optimal. Community empowerment activities in general in a kelurahan area are carried out by groups or Community Empowerment Institutions, which in this case usually consist of community empowerment organizations, PKK and Karang Taruna. Each institution has its own role in efforts to improve the welfare of its people, namely special empowerment for housewives, special empowerment for teenagers and also community empowerment for residents in general.

Apart from being related to poor households, community empowerment, especially for teenagers, can also minimize criminal acts committed by teenagers. forbidden. Therefore, the lack of empowerment activities carried out by Karang Taruna can have a negative impact on youth in the environment because. Thus triggering the opportunity for criminal acts by teenagers.

Based on the explanation on the background above, the formulation of the problem to be discussed by the researcher is as follows:

- a. How is the implementation of the RulesBengkulu Mayor Number 34 of 2019 concerningGuidelines for the Implementation of Village Facilities and Infrastructure Development Activities and Community Empowerment in the Bengkulu City Village in Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City?
- b. What are the inhibiting and supporting factors for empowering community organizations in Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City?

MATERIALS AND METHODE

According to Sugiyono (2017: 09) Qualitative research methods are research methods based on postpositivism or enterpretive philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers are key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (a combination of observation, interviews, documentation), the data obtained tends to be qualitative, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and research results are to understand meaning, understand uniqueness, construct phenomena, and find hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the Implementation of RegulationsMayor of Bengkulu Number 34 of 2019



It is said that the implementation of this Mayor's regulation has not run optimally because, for the last few years from 2019 to 2022 there have been no development or empowerment activities that really carry out what is stated in the Mayor's regulation. Of the several sub-districts that became research locations, the average development activities carried out were only repairs to public facilities and infrastructure as well as road repairs in each RT. However, the road repair activities are sourced from the urban village budget, not a special budget provided by the regional government of Bengkulu City.

According to information received by researchers, the local government for the last few years since the publication of the mayor's regulation, there has not been a special budget provision to realize activities that are in accordance with the directions of the mayor's regulation. Other information received by researchers is that the Regional Government in 2023 plans to budget a special budget for development and empowerment activities of Rp. 100,000,000,- for each village. However, the clarity of the budget cannot be ascertained because the kelurahan only receives information from the sub-district regarding the budget.

Factors Inhibiting Empowerment of Community Organizations

In implementing a new regulation or policy, in its implementation, of course, there are

factors that support and also inhibit the maximum application of these regulations. According to Bambang Sunggono (1994:149-153) there are several inhibiting factors in implementing a policy, namely:

- a. Policy Content
- b. Potential Sharing

Based on the opinion above, the inhibiting factors that occurred at the research location were related to the Implementation of Bengkulu Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Village Facility and Community Empowerment Activities, namely information factors and also support factors.

The information factor referred to in this case is the lack of socialization regarding these regulations. The working apparatus in the kelurahan only knew information about these regulations in outline and the information was obtained during routine meetings of the RW and RT regional administrators at the kelurahan office. Information collected at the research location, the lurah only always reminds that all regional working apparatus must and must empower their people in order to improve the economy and welfare.

Budgets for development and empowerment activities have also not been provided specifically by the regional government for each sub-district or kelurahan. The activities held so far have only been based on the available



budget in the village. So that with a limited budget, activities are also limited in their implementation. As with facilities and infrastructure development activities, LPM and kelurahan in recent years have only been able to carry out activities to improve public facilities and infrastructure in each RT area.

Supporting Factors for Community Organization Empowerment

Policy implementation when viewed in a broad sense, is a legal administration tool in which various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to carry out policies to achieve the desired impact or goal (Budi Winarno, 2002: 102).

According to George Edward III's Policy Implementation Theory cited by Budi winarno, the factors that support policy implementation are:

- 1) Communication
- 2) sources
- 3) Tendencies or behaviors
- 4) Bureaucratic structure

Based on the information obtained by the researchers, in terms of support for the implementation of Bengkulu Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2019 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Sub-district Facility and Infrastructure Development Activities and

Community Empowerment, in general all sub-districts that are research locations have fulfilled several points of support in implementing the implementation of these regulations. As the expert opinion above explains the supporting factors for policy implementation, the four supporting factors have been fulfilled. However, there are two supporting factors that have not been achieved with maximum application, such as communication factors and sources factors. The communication factor in this case is that there has been no socialization of the mayor's regulations and the unavailability of a special budget for the implementation of the policy.

While the supporting factors in terms of communication are between work units from the village level to the RT having good communication in carrying out their duties and functions as community servants. The management structure of regional administrators is also in accordance with applicable regulations, so as to maximize service to the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the researchers draw the following conclusions:

1. The implementation of the Mayor's Regulation has not run optimally in each village;



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2. In the input aspect, in general, all parties involved are always involved in activities related to the community, the facilities and infrastructure for activities are also supportive, it's just that they are still constrained by a lack of socialization and activity budgets;
3. In the Process aspect, there is no proper planning in the process of implementing the regulation due to lack of socialization and budget;
4. In the Output aspect, with the lack of socialization and budgets that affect the implementation of these regulations, the result is that there is no active institution in the sub-district apparatus;
5. In the Outcomes aspect, there is a lack of outreach, budgeting and the activity of kelurahan institutions, so that they do not yet have an impact on the economy and people's welfare;
6. The inhibiting factors for the implementation of this policy are the budget and also the socialization of the policy;
7. Supporting factors for the implementation of the policy are good communication between work units, an organizational structure that is in accordance with the rules, as well as adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure resources.

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