

## REKOMENDASI MENYELURUH UNTUK DESENTRALISASI GELOMBANG BARU



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Dua dekade lebih telah menjadi jangka waktu terlaksananya desentralisasi di Indonesia sejak disahkannya Undang-Undang No. 22 tahun 1999. Banyak studi telah mengevaluasi berbagai sisi dari desentralisasi di Indonesia seperti dampak desentralisasi fiskal, meningkatnya partisipasi masyarakat pada era desentralisasi, serta dampak desentralisasi terhadap pelayanan publik. Buku yang ditulis oleh beberapa mahasiswa jenjang doktoral pada Universitas Groningen, Belanda ini menawarkan sisi yang berbeda yakni reformasi dan proses demokratisasi pada masa desentralisasi dan dampaknya pada masyarakat yang lebih berkelanjutan secara sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan.

Dalam menyajikan pembahasannya, buku ini dibagi ke dalam tiga bagian yakni refleksi teori mengenai desentralisasi untuk masyarakat berkelanjutan, desentralisasi dalam pembuatan kebijakan, dan tantangan dalam implementasi desentralisasi di perkotaan dalam mewujudkan masa depan berkelanjutan.

Bagian pertama mengelaborasi bahwa proses desentralisasi di Indonesia bermakna pemberian wewenang yang lebih besar kepada pemerintah daerah untuk mengelola fiskal, tanggung jawab politik, mekanisme pengambilan kebijakan public, partisipasi masyarakat dan akuntabilitas. Bagian ini memandang praktik desentralisasi di Indonesia telah meningkatkan kualitas kebijakan publik dan pencapaian tujuan nasional dengan pemberian otoritas pada pemerintahan daerah yang lebih besar berdasarkan kondisi daerah, mempertimbangkan pengetahuan daerah, dan umpan balik demokratis dari warga lokal. Meski demikian, buku ini juga mengidentifikasi adanya ego sektoral dan ego kedaerahan yang masih kental sehingga memunculkan keengganhan untuk bersinergi.

Pada desentralisasi gelombang kedua yakni pasca disahkannya UU No. 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, agenda pembangunan berkelanjutan seperti produksi dan konsumsi yang berkelanjutan dan inklusif mulai masuk dalam target capaian pembangunan nasional. Maka itu, buku ini lebih dalam menginvestigasi dampak desentralisasi pada keberlanjutan secara mikro dan makro.

Trend desentralisasi gelombang ke dua yakni model desentralisasi fiskal yang lebih heterogen. Walaupun masih terdapat tantangan yakni dalam penjaminan akuntabilitas dengan ditandainya kemungkinan adanya korupsi pada skara mikro. Pada sisi lain, partisipasi masyarakat mulai meningkat yang ditunjukan peningkatan jumlah

organisasi masyarakat sipil dan jaringan pemerintah daerah, sehingga, nilai publik seperti pembangunan berkelanjutan dan partisipatif semakin banyak dikenal.

Pada bab ke dua, buku ini membahas dan mengkritisi indikator good governance yang telah marak digunakan dalam mengevaluasi proses pemerintahan. Menurut penulis pada bab ini, indikator good governance terlalu mengacu pada pendekatan yang sifatnya ekonomis, sedangkan hak asasi manusia dan keberlanjutan sosial kurang dipertimbangkan. Jika satu-satunya pendekatan tersebut yang digunakan, maka dapat berakibat bahwa ada faktor lain yang kurang tergali seperti keberlanjutan sosial dan ekonomi dibalik pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Selain indikator good governance, buku ini juga mengkritisi indeks inklusivitas. Indeks komposit inklusivitas yang direkomendasikan badan dunia dapat berpotensi kurang kontekstual dan membawa pada rekomendasi kebijakan yang kurang tepat. Di sisi lain, Indonesia juga dihadapkan pada ketimpangan pendapatan yang meningkat pada masa desentralisasi gelombang kedua. Indikator inklusivitas yang digunakan secara umum antara lain jumlah pengangguran, angka kemiskinan, partisipasi pendidikan dan kebijakan, serta pendapatan. Indikator-indikator ekonomis tersebut belum tentu berkontribusi pada keberlanjutan sosial dan lingkungan. Maka itu, buku ini merekomendasikan metode baru dalam mengukur dan mengevaluasi indeks inklusivitas yakni dengan penggunaan persamaan simultan dan metode structural equation modelling (SEM).

Lebih lanjut, bab ini menggali dampak desentralisasi terhadap daya inovasi pelayanan publik di daerah terutama sektor kesehatan. Meski gelombang pertama desentralisasi tidak membawa kemajuan pada inovasi daerah, gelombang kedua menunjukkan lebih banyak inovasi daerah yang muncul. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena peraturan mengenai akuntabilitas dan sentralisasi yang terlalu kental pada gelombang pertama, sedangkan pada gelombang ke dua, pemerintah pusat memberikan ruang yang lebih luas dan fleksibel dalam berinovasi pada pemerintah daerah. Contohnya, reformasi sistem kesehatan pada beberapa daerah yang memungkinkan terlaksananya restrukturisasi organisasi, anggaran, sumber daya manusia penyelenggara pelayanan kesehatan, kolaborasi, pemberian insentif bagi inovator serta penggunaan sistem informasi sehingga berdampak pada meluasnya pelayanan kesehatan dan meningkatnya kepuasan masyarakat.

Bab berikutnya mengilustrasikan dampak desentralisasi pada sektor pendidikan. Studi pada bab ini mengungkap bahwa partisipasi pendidikan meningkat pada era desentralisasi terutama jika kapasitas fiskal daerah semakin tinggi. Meski demikian, kemajuan pada perpanjangan masa sekolah lambat setelah desentralisasi pada daerah pedesaan dan daerah yang kurang berkembang. Maka itu, desentralisasi tidak menjamin meningkatnya partisipasi sekolah, karena partisipasi pendidikan memerlukan sumber daya dan kapasitas yang memadai. Banyak daerah masih mengalokasikan anggaran daerah sebagian besar untuk belanja pegawai, bukan pelayanan publik.

Bagian terakhir buku ini menjabarkan tantangan-tantangan yang dihadapi pada masa desentralisasi yakni koordinasi antar pemerintah daerah, korupsi, dan ketegasan hukum. Koordinasi antar pemerintah daerah diperlukan terutama dalam mengatasi persoalan transportasi, kemacetan, dan lingkungan. Sebab, meski daerah terpisah secara administratif, secara geografis beberapa masalah yang homogen kerap muncul. Pada

kasus sistem Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) di Jakarta, terdapat tiga rekomendasi yang diajukan kajian dalam buku ini yakni kesepakatan antar pemerintah mengenai konsep megapolitan, perencanaan ruang regional, serta kerjasama antar pemerintah daerah lokal. Perbaikan pada level meso akan lebih efektif daripada perbaikan level makro. Beberapa actor yang dapat dilibatkan antara lain pemerintah daerah, pemerintah provinsi, pemerintah pusat, dan swasta. Buku ini juga menyajikan contoh kerjasama kebijakan lingkungan antar pemerintah daerah yang memberikan dampak pada kelestarian lingkungan di Wakatobi dan Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) melalui komunikasi kebijakan intensif dengan Pemerintah Pusat.

Bab yang menarik lainnya mengenai tantangan desentralisasi yang dibahas dalam buku ini yakni bab mengenai korupsi. Studi yang ditulis dalam buku ini menangkap adanya peningkatan jaringan korupsi sejak desentralisasi. Penulis menginvestigasi dan mengkategorisasi data panel berita korupsi surat kabar pada era desentralisasi. Penulis menemukan adanya peningkatan jumlah aktor lokal yang melakukan korupsi pada masa desentralisasi baik pejabat politik maupun aparatur sipil negara (ASN), meski demikian, peran mereka menurun pada gelombang kedua desentralisasi karena pembatasan wewenang hanya pada penyeimbang dan peninjau kebijakan. Buku ini juga mengungkap korupsi terjadi karena kurangnya ketegasan hukum. Meski demikian, studi yang dilakukan penulis mengandung kelemahan, yakni data yang terbatas pada surat kabar. Terdapat kemungkinan bahwa seiring lebih terbukanya kran demokrasi, pemberitaan pun semakin terbuka. Sehingga, dimungkinkan adanya bias karena perubahan kebijakan terhadap akses informasi.

Buku ini dapat memberikan gambaran singkat mengenai dampak desentralisasi terhadap keberlanjutan. Meski demikian, banyak bab dalam buku ini kurang didukung penelitian yang empiris dan verifikatif. Padahal, ketika membahas mengenai dampak kebijakan, data empiris yang dianalisis secara obyektif dapat memperkuat analisis. Terlepas dari hal tersebut, buku ini bagus dibaca pengamat pemerintahan dan pembuat kebijakan sebagai pembelajaran kegagalan, kesuksesan, dan prasyarat demokrasi. (Pratiwi).

**LEMBAR ABSTRAKSI (CURRENT CONTENT)**  
**TAHUN 2021**

- 1. Membangun Pengetahuan Untuk Kebijakan: Studi Terhadap Pengakuan Wacana Hak Tenurial Masyarakat Adat dalam Kebijakan Publik;** Oleh Tomi Setiawan, Rilus A. Kinseng, Damayanti Buchori, dan Soeryo Adiwibowo; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.

*One of the major themes in contemporary public policy studies is to make public policy based on science by relying on various research results. Knowledge is continually being discoursed through a set of studies until finally it can be used as a basis for making sound public policy. This paper aims to analyze the land tenure struggle within the public policy in the context of developing knowledge for policy after the New Order Era. Conceptually the tenure discourse is understood as a recognition by the state over the rights of indigenous people land that essentially becomes a reflection of the willingness of the state authorities to recognize the existence of autonomous indigenous people. The method used in this research is a qualitative method, with several research techniques, namely literature study and document analysis, interviews, and participatory observation. This study found the success in raising the discourse on recognition of tenure rights is inseparable from the existence of democratization and openness after the New Order in the political process, then the broad network facilitates the formation of agenda-setting that was supported by a variety of scientific evidence. As a recommendation, the agendas to recognize the rights of society to land and other natural resources must be formulated with new policies, which maintain harmony between people who are de facto entitled to land and natural resources, with government authorities regarding the basis of the political conception of state property rights, contained on land and natural resources law.*

*Keywords:* knowledge to polic; land tenure; public policy

- 2. Dinamika Penerapan Dimensi Akuntabilitas dalam Merespons PP No. 24 Tahun 2018 Studi Komparasi di DPMPTSP Kabupaten Bandung dan Kota Bandung;** Oleh Joni Dawud, Deni Fauzi Ramdani, Rodlial Ramdhan Tackbir Abubakar; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.

*This article explains about the response of the local government in implementing Government Regulation No. 24 of 2018 by using the dimension of accountability process in public services at the Investment and Integrated One-Stop Services Agency of Bandung Regency and Bandung City. The dynamics of changes in local authority are a consequence of policy changes related to local government that occur today. This research used descriptive methods with qualitative approach. Data was obtained through direct interviews by purposively selecting informants and secondary data. As a result, there was a dynamic in the application of accountability because it was still constrained by regional regulatory disharmony. Moreover, it required a review in the implementation of central policies applied in the region so that it would not become contra productive toward decentralization principle.*

*Keywords:* public service, accountability, decentralization.

- 3. Pembangunan Kemandirian Desa Berbasis Masyarakat melalui Pemanfaatan Dana Desa di Kabupaten Blora;** Oleh Aji Rayi Purwasih, Retno Sunu Astuti; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.

*This study aims to analyze efforts to develop village self-reliance that was oriented towards community empowerment through the use of village funds that were distributed to each village in Blora Regency. This study used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach based on*

secondary data sources, which included official documents from related agencies and previous related research. The data analysis technique that guides researchers included three stages, namely data reduction or conceptual framework preparation, data presentation and preparation, and drawing detailed conclusions. This study concludes that the utilization of village funds used to support the development of village independence was carried out through community empowerment. This study recommends that Blora Regency has the opportunity to manage village funds that aim to increase community empowerment by examining indicators of success in increasing public awareness in a participatory manner in the development planning process (*musrenbangdes*); developing and strengthening community strength with village funds as a priority activity to optimize village resource management, and community protection carried out by the government and village institutions as a companion by establishing policies and community activity programs through village funds. The achievement of the use of village funds sourced from the national budget (APBN) is intended as the dynamic support for villages in building community-based independence.

**Keywords:** community-based development, village autonomy, optimization of village funds

4. **The Effect of Local Government Strategies on Traditional Market Arrangement in Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency;** Oleh Neri Fajarwati, Roziana Lahmini; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.

The government's efforts in structuring traditional markets in Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency are deemed ineffective, because the traders leave the building in the market and prefer to sell on the side of the road which causes traffic jams every morning. The government is in the process of constructing a new market building to move traders to a new location. The problem that occurs in the arrangement of this traditional market is the absence of a proper building for traders and traders, which is difficult to arrange properly. As a result, the traders filled the main road of Rengasdengklok and left traces of rubbish on the side of the road. In addition, there is no parking space for buyers. Researchers used the theory of the main components of government strategy (X) from (Mulgan, 2008) which consisted of 5 sub variables, namely purposes, environment, direction, action, and learning. In addition, the researcher uses structuring theory (Y) from (George R Terry, in the book Principles of Management (Sukarna, 2019) which consists of 6 sub variables, namely man, material, machines, method, money, and market. The method used is explanatory. Research with a quantitative approach. Data collection techniques using literature study, questionnaire, observation, and documentation. The population in this study were traders, amounting to 1,314 people. While the sample in this study amounted to 93 people. The sampling method using purposive sampling. Data analysis technique used is the Pearson product moment correlation analysis, hypothesis testing and determinant coefficient. The results showed that the respondents' responses about the local government strategy were 65.6%, based on the percentage score criteria respondents' answers were categorized as strong. This happens because the government's strategy in conducting market structuring it is good, as for the results in market structuring traditional at 79.0% this is based on the criteria for the respondent's score in the strong category. This is because the market arrangement is good. The influence of local government strategy on traditional market arrangement can be seen that the contribution of influence is 23.8% based on the interpretation guideline of the low coefficient of determination. This happened because there were no proper buildings for traders to sell. Then the remaining 76.2% is influenced by other factors not examined by the researcher.

**Keywords:** Strategi, Pemerintah, Strategi Penataan, Penataan Pasar Tradisional

5. **Model Pengembangan Kompetensi Sosial Kultural Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) Pada Unit Pelaksana Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (UPPTSP) Di Kecamatan**

**Kembangan Jakarta Barat;** Oleh Edy Sutrisno, Tinawati Simangunsong; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.

*This study aims to determine how the socio-cultural competence of apparatus resources in the One-Stop Integrated Service Implementation Unit of Kembangan District. Each Apparatus Resource is required to have three competencies, technical competence, managerial competence and social cultural competency. As a service provider who is directly dealing with the community, socio-cultural competence is needed by every service provider officer. Competency development carried out at this time more development of technical competencies and managerial competencies, so in this study the author tries to develop a model for developing the socio-cultural competence of apparatus resources in the PTSP Implementation Unit of Kembangan District. In this study a Social Cultural Competency Development Model was formed which can be implemented internally (implemented by UP PTSP Kembangan District and carried out externally (implemented by BPSDM DKI Jakarta Province) .The internal development model is in the form of personal approach, coaching, briefing, gathering, benchmarking, personnel development (self-development), while external development is carried out in the form of service orientation, education and training services for persons with disabilities, communication education, ASN exchanges with private employees, competency tests and competency test feedback.*

**Keywords:** ASN, Development Competence, Socio-culture competence

6. **Implementasi e-learning di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Studi Kasus pada Latsar CPNS di Puslatbang PKAN LAN;** Oleh Yuyu Yuningsih; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.

Perkembangan teknologi yang pesat mendorong terjadinya perubahan di berbagai aspek kehidupan. Salah satunya di dunia pendidikan dan pelatihan, di mana model pembelajaran yang sebelumnya banyak dilakukan di dalam kelas (klasikal) atau luar jaringan (luring) menjadi pembelajaran non-klasikal atau di dalam jaringan (daring), terlebih di masa pandemi Covid-19 seperti saat ini. Begitu pula penyelenggaraan pelatihan di instansi pemerintahan, dimana pola pembelajaran mulai menggunakan model pembelajaran e-learning. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif-deskriptif dengan tujuan untuk mengevaluasi bagaimana implementasi model pembelajaran e-learning pada lingkup Pelatihan Dasar Calon Pegawai Negeri Sipil (Latsar CPNS) di Puslatbang PKASN LAN. Hasil studi mengindikasikan bahwa implementasi e-learning cukup efektif digunakan dalam mencapai tujuan pelatihan. Kualitas dan keberlangsungan implementasi e-learning perlu terus ditingkatkan dalam rangka melengkapi pembelajaran klasikal dalam pola pelatihan blended learning di masing-masing jenis pelatihan. Perlu adanya upaya dalam mengoptimalkan e-learning, mulai dari pembenahan/pengembangan model/sistem/aplikasi e-learning yang digunakan, penyelenggaraan pelatihan bagi pengajar/fasilitator pembelajaran, adanya dukungan teknis sistem e-learning, penyesuaian waktu pelaksanaan e-learning, dan perlu adanya penyesuaian dari pembelajaran konvensional menjadi pola pembelajaran e-learning.

**Keywords:** e-learning, training, covid-19 pandemic

7. **Implementasi Electronic Government: Studi Kasus pada Aplikasi SILPa KAMI di Pemerintah Kota Cimahi;** Oleh Yunni Susanty dan Yuyu Yuningsih; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

*The development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been implemented in various fields, including government. To support the implementation of electronic government (e-Gov) and improve the quality of public services, many technology-based applications have been created by government agencies, both central and local agencies. DISKOMINFOARPUS Cimahi City built an application called SILPa KAMI to support the vision of Cimahi Smart City. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that aims to determine how the implementation and sustainability of the SILPa KAMI application and*

*what kind of characteristics the agencies should have so it can adopt/replicate this application. The results of the study reveal that the implementation of the SILPa KAMI application is running well because it has fulfilled various success factors of e-Gov implementation which is also marked by the sustainability even though there are still obstacles. The use of ICT has included the e-leadership aspect, the information network infrastructure aspect, the information management aspect, the business environment aspect, and the community and human resources aspect. This application also has critical success factors on several area as the key success of e-Gov implementation. It's relatively easy to be adopted/replicated by other agencies. The agency which will adopt/replicate this application must have the availability of related resources, such as budget, facilities and infrastructure, and reliable ICT managers.*

**Keywords:** e-Government, government, application

- 8. Studi Komparasi Management Of Training (MOT) Antara Metode Blended Learning dan Fully Online Learning;** Oleh Yunni Susanty; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

*The COVID 19 pandemic also has an impact on the education and training aspects of the State Civil Apparatus. MOT training in Puslatbang PKASN LAN, which was originally carried out by blended learning in 2019, has been changed to fully online learning in 2020, as an effort to reduce the spread of the COVID 19 virus. The purpose of this study is to find out whether there are differences on the learning outcomes between MOT participants in 2019, which attended by 30 people, and MOT participants in 2020, which attended by 25 people. Data processing and analysis techniques in this study using quantitative methods. The results revealed that there was no difference in the learning outcomes of MOT participants between those using the blended learning method and those using the fully online learning method. Based on this research, fully online learning is very possible to be applied. Nevertheless, the training institution must pay attention to the availability of facilities and infrastructure that support the learning process electronically.*

**Keywords:** training; blended learning; online learning; Management Of Training

- 9. Kajian Empiris Peran Pembimbing sebagai Coach, Mentor, dan Konselor untuk Meningkatkan Kompetensi Peserta dalam Menyusun dan Melaksanakan Aktualisasi (Studi Kasus pada Pelatihan Dasar CPNS di BPSPDM Aceh);** Oleh Nurlia; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

*This study aims to determine the role of supervisor as a coach, mentor, and counselor to improve participant competence in designing and implementing actualization in basic training for Civil Servant Candidates (CPNS) at the Aceh Human Resources Development Agency (BPSPDM). The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The research subjects were 35 CPNS basic training participants in the 2019 Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBA). The Data are collected through field observations, document review, and in-depth interviews with participants. The data then are triangulated and interpreted by connecting the data and theory. The results show that the role of supervisor as coaches, mentor, and counsellor were very important to improve participant competence in designing and implementing actualization using coaching, mentoring, and counseling methods. The evaluation results of the design and the results of the actualization show an average design of 89,78 and the results of actualization of 90,86. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that coach as coaches, mentors, and counselors very relevant to improve the competence of participants in designing and actualizing the basic values of civil servants.*

**Keywords:** role of supervisor as coach, mentor, and counselor, participant competence, designing and actualizing, basic training, BPSPDM Aceh.

- 10. Hubungan Partisipasi Masyarakat Terhadap Efektivitas Pembangunan (Studi Kasus Desa Majasari);** Oleh Ono Taryono, Fandi Ahmad; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

*The implementation of development programs must be in line with those targeted by the central, regional and village governments. In the implementation of development programs it is impossible to rely solely on the central government, especially what happens in the development process often runs slowly due to the lack of community participation. This study tries to analyze community participation and tries to find out its influence on the effectiveness of village development which uses a quantitative method approach. In the data collection researchers tried to distribute questionnaires to respondents and observations, then the data from the questionnaires were processed using a linear regression approach to determine the relationship between variables that influence each other. The results of the analysis show that the participation of the community is sufficient to contribute to the development process in the majasari village.*

**Keywords:** Community Participation, Village Development Effectiveness

**11. ASN Berinovasi dalam Menghadapi Refocusing Anggaran Di Masa Pandemi Covid 19;** Oleh Ray Septianis Kartika; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

*Innovating in work is a solution to solving budget refocusing problems. The budget is indeed an indicator of the implementation of the budget and the implementation of an accountable program. However, for now, the ASN data server can work optimally because budget constraints are a challenge to provide quality output. On a macro level, ASN was a positive disaster for budget re-arrangement. This is because refocusing is a diversion in overcoming a pandemic. This study becomes a means of proving that ASN can work without budget support that is able to achieve maximum performance. The purpose of this study is to see how the performance of ASN in facing budget rearrangement. The method is descriptive qualitative with respondents from the central government and local governments recorded on the eyeglass application form. The results of the study are analyzed that first, refocusing the budget does not affect ASN in its work. Second, innovating ASN is directed at work coaching without reducing target institutions and target individuals. Third, creating work innovation with a research revolution through technology support so that it does not rely on budget for work. All of them are concrete forms of ASN in developing competence and enthusiasm for work. Without a problem with refocusing, but displaying the maximum result or output has become an objective concrete step.*

**Keyword:** ASN, Innovation, Budget Refocusing

**12. Efektivitas Penyaluran Program Bantuan Presiden Produktif Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Kabupaten Sleman Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta;** Oleh Nadia Fitri Wijayaningsih, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Aqil Teguh Fathani, Lubna Salsabila; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

*The purpose of this study was to determine whether the presidential assistance carried out by the Department of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises and Micro (MSMEs) Sleman Yogyakarta to MSMEs was right on target or not with the procedures or policies set by the government. The occurrence of a contraction in the economic rate in Sleman is indicated by the Gross Regional Domestic Growth rate data, which shows a contraction from 2019 to 2020. In following up on these problems, the government provided government assistance in Productive Micro Business Assistance or Productive Presidential Assistance to MSMEs affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The Assistance Program was given considering the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning general guidelines for distributing government assistance to micro-enterprises in the national economic recovery as a form of facing threats to the national economy to saving the national economy during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses qualitative methods by using data sources used by researchers are secondary data. The results showed that the Presidential Assistance given to MSME actors was less effective due to the problematic distribution of Banpres, namely at the stage of proposing prospective recipients, cleaning data,*

and validating data from prospective beneficiaries. In this study, the authors recommend a centrally-based online form in proposing potential beneficiaries.

**Keywords:** MSMEs, economy, Banpres, covid-19 pandemic.



## **INDEKS NASKAH TAHUN 2021 BERDASARKAN ABJAD**

1. ASN Berinovasi dalam Menghadapi Refocusing Anggaran Di Masa Pandemi Covid 19; Oleh Ray Septianis Kartika; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.
2. Efektivitas Penyaluran Program Bantuan Presiden Produktif Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Kabupaten Sleman Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta; Oleh Nadia Fitri Wijayaningsih, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Aqil Teguh Fathani, Lubna Salsabila; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.
3. Dinamika Penerapan Dimensi Akuntabilitas dalam Merespons PP No. 24 Tahun 2018 Studi Komparasi di DPMPTSP Kabupaten Bandung dan Kota Bandung; Oleh Joni Dawud, Deni Fauzi Ramdani, Rodlial Ramdhan Tackbir Abubakar; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.
4. Hubungan Partisipasi Masyarakat Terhadap Efektivitas Pembangunan (Studi Kasus Desa Majasari); Oleh Ono Taryono, Fandi Ahmad; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.
5. Implementasi e-learning di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Studi Kasus pada Latsar CPNS di Puslatbang PKAN LAN; Oleh Yuyu Yuningsih; Volume 24, Nomor 1 Tahun 2021.
6. Implementasi Electronic Government: Studi Kasus pada Aplikasi SILPa KAMI di Pemerintah Kota Cimahi; Oleh Yunni Susanty dan Yuyu Yuningsih; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.
7. Kajian Empiris Peran Pembimbing sebagai Coach, Mentor, dan Konselor untuk Meningkatkan Kompetensi Peserta dalam Menyusun dan Melaksanakan Aktualisasi (Studi Kasus pada Pelatihan Dasar CPNS di BPSPM Aceh; Oleh Nurlia; Volume 24, Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.
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