



Implementation of the Tamanmartani Kalurahan Community Institution Empowerment Program as an Effort to Increase Community Participation in Overcoming Covid-19

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Abstract. This research will examine the empowerment program of community institutions and community participation. This is interesting to study because the act of empowering community institutions is usually only for coaching actions, especially with the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, Kalurahan Tamanmartani became the best village in improving the quality of life of the community in the Covid-19 response aspect based on the Evaluation of Village and Village Development Evaluation Activities (EPDesKel) at the Sleman Regency Level in 2021. This study uses policy implementation theory that looks at aspects of policy resources, standards and policy objectives, policy environment, characteristics of implementing agencies, implementing attitudes, and communication between organizations in the implementation of the empowerment program. The research method used is a case study. The results of the study show that the capacity and speed of the Tamanmartani District Government in handling Covid-19 cannot be separated from the role of community institutions.

Keywords: Implementation, empowerment, community institutions, Tamanmartani District.

1 Introduction

The conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic have resulted in consequences for the capacity and speed of policies or programs from various parties. This then gave rise to acceleration in the provision of legal products that regulate social problems in society and strengthen the independence of sub-districts both administratively and financially to respond to these conditions. However, there is low public awareness of participation, the public services that serve them are not yet optimal, and there are still people who are not yet covered by population services and health insurance which makes the response less appropriate and fast in overcoming problems that arise. This is certainly an obstacle to opportunities in the form of rapid growth and use of information technology in society, increasing public demands for transparency and effectiveness of public services, as well as increasingly open channels for conveying public expressions regarding

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government services. Therefore, the momentum of the COVID-19 pandemic can provide an opportunity to seriously examine the role of stakeholders in society, find out what each party can do best to find out what is not appropriate and what they need to do more together. The same. On the other hand, the time dimension becomes important in changes between the logic of action in a policy, which may be the result of certain experiences [1]. Thus, this researcher will conduct research on the implementation of the empowerment program for community institutions in the Tamanmartani sub-district and community participation in overcoming Covid-19. This is because the Tamanmartani District Government is the best village based on the Sleman Regency Level Village and Subdistrict Development Evaluation (EPDesKel) assessment activities in 2021. This research aims to determine the implementation of the social institution empowerment program in terms of achievements in Tamanmartani District over a period of one year. in 2021 regarding realizing increased community participation in aspects of dealing with Covid-19.

The capacity and speed of the Tamanmartani District Government in dealing with Covid-19 cannot be separated from the role of community institutions. This is because community organizations are often positioned as partners of village government. First, the implementation of programs and activities originating from the central government, provincial government, district/city government is required to empower and utilize existing community institutions in the village. Second, there is a mission from the government in the form of strengthening a community culture of mutual respect and a spirit of mutual cooperation, as well as increasing community resilience in facing various kinds of threats and disasters as the realization of independent and sustainable sub-district governance. There are several research results related to the empowerment of community institutions and community participation that previously existed. First, social institutions cannot run effectively due to a lack of understanding of the function of the social institutions themselves [2]. Second, the capacity of social institution administrators is still dominant in the success of community empowerment [3]. Third, the act of empowering social institutions is only an act of coaching [4].

Community institutions in Tamanmartani District aim to be organizations for the social and economic interests of the community. When the Covid-19 pandemic occurred in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, the Tamanmartani District Government took the initiative to involve community institutions to hold a disinfectant gate program in each hamlet. This aims to protect the condition of the Tamanmartani District area from Covid-19. Increasing the capacity of social institutions in each sub-district is a consequence of the existence of a community institution empowerment program in Sleman Regency. There are various activities to increase the capacity of PNPM-Mandiri community institutions, the District Development Program (PKK), and Family Welfare Empowerment. This program is a community-based development program. Meanwhile, the program carried out by community institutions in each sub-district as an effort to deal with Covid-19 is community-based health services. This is a priority effort of the Sleman Regency regional government program towards the interests of the community during the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the aim of this research is to be able to analyze 6 aspects of the implementation of the social institution empowerment program in Tamanmartani District, as well as to be able to analyze the supporting

and inhibiting factors of organizational development carried out by social institutions in realizing increased community participation in aspects of overcoming Covid-19.

2 Result and Discussion

The program carried out by community institutions in each sub-district as an effort to deal with Covid-19 is community-based health services. The scope of this health service is data collection and outreach to hamlet communities, as well as a Covid-19 prevention campaign in accordance with training and competency. This is a priority effort of the Sleman Regency regional government program towards the interests of the community during the Covid-19 pandemic. The assistance from the Tamanmartani District Government is providing education to the community about Covid-19, isolation places for people who are positive for Covid-19 in each village, 20 disinfectant gates in each hamlet, providing basic food packages to the community in the hamlets, and establishing a post. Covid-19 in every hamlet. This is because it is an effort to increase the capacity and participation of community institutions in strengthening the resilience of village communities, including efforts to control disturbances of peace, maintenance, and increase the community's protective capacity to carry out Covid-19 prevention activities.

The study of the implementation of the Tamanmartani District community institution empowerment program as an effort to increase community participation in overcoming Covid-19 uses policy implementation theory from Van Meter and Van Horn. This theory looks at 6 aspects, namely aspects of policy resources, policy standards and targets, policy environment, characteristics of implementing institutions, attitudes of implementers, and communication between organizations in implementing the empowerment program [5]. First, certain stages of the entire implementation process require the existence of resources, namely human resources, financial resources and time resources, which are of quality in accordance with the work required by the policies determined to realize public policy goals. Second, policy implementation performance can be measured by the level of success if the policy measures and objectives are realistic and socio-cultural at the program implementation level. Third, the external environment contributes to the success of public policies that have been implemented, such as social, economic and political environments that are not conducive can be the cause of failure in policy implementation performance. Fourth, the characteristics of the implementing agency, where the performance of policy implementation will be greatly influenced by the characteristics and appropriate compatibility with the implementing agency. Fifth, the attitude of the implementer, where for example the policy that will be implemented by the implementer is a top-down policy and it is very likely that the decision maker does not know and therefore is unable to touch the needs, desires or problems that people want to solve. Sixth, communication between implementing agencies, where coordination is a strong mechanism in implementing public policies, the better the communication coordination between the parties involved in the implementation process, the fewer errors will occur. Thus, the concept of Van Meter and Van Horn's policy

implementation theory will become an operational definition in looking at the implementation of the community institution empowerment program in Tamanmartani District.

2.1 Description of Tamanmartani District Government Governance

In the Tamanmartani District government structure, the structure is divided into village heads, village secretariat, technical implementers, and regional implementers. In the sub-district structure there is Mr. Gandang Hardjanata. In the structure of the village secretariat there are carik, head of financial affairs, head of administrative and general affairs, head of planning affairs. In the technical implementation structure there are heads of government sections, heads of welfare sections, heads of service sections. In the regional implementation structure there are 22 hamlet heads.

There are several tasks in the government sector in the Tamanmartani District government. First, the task of maintaining village peace and order. There are several mechanisms, namely implementation and supervision. In the implementation aspect, optimizing peace and order is carried out by means of environmental security activities and forming community watch groups. In the supervision aspect, supervision is carried out by socializing social security and social services to existing hamlets every Saturday night.

Second, population administration duties. There are several mechanisms, namely implementation and control. In the implementation aspect, the hamlets collect data regarding births, deaths, arrivals and departures of residents in each hamlet. Later, the village government collects and processes incoming data from each hamlet. In the control aspect, guidance is carried out for each hamlet that has not yet carried out data collection related to collecting data on births, deaths, arrivals and departures. In population administration tasks, there has been a change in the population, namely at the beginning of 2021 it was 17,150 while at the end of 2021 it was 17,084.

Third, the task of preparing village regulations. There are several village regulations in 2021. These regulations consist of 1) Medium Term Development Plan; 2) Village Government Work Plan; 3) Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget; 4) Changes to the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget; 5) Accountability Report on the Realization of the Village APBD; 6) Village Land Management. This aims to support the running of government in Tamanmartani District.

Fourth, the task of developing community services. The task of developing Linmas members is carried out by related agencies, such as the Sleman district government, Babinsa, Babinkamtibmas. Coaching activities take the form of increasing knowledge and insight which are held three times a year. Linmas participates in Tamanmartani District government activities, as well as activities that receive genies from the village government and are carried out in the Tamanmartani District area.

Fifth, disaster response duties. Community training to become a disaster response group is carried out by means of disaster simulations, procurement of equipment, procurement of equipment. The training process is carried out every 3 months. This training involves several existing agencies, such as simulation training for handling fire and accident disasters.

Sixth, coordination with the Village Consultative Body. This coordination is carried out at least once every 3 months. Coordination includes the progress of development implementation and work programs that have been prepared based on the village government's work plan. The Tamanmartani District Consultative Body consists of a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, village government administration, village development, 4 members.

2.2 Implementation of the Community Institution Empowerment Program

There has been success in the Tamanmartani District government's efforts to stop the spread of Covid-19. The Tamanmartani District government succeeded in winning first place in the 2021 Sleman district level village development evaluation competition. The assessment activity was carried out by the Sleman Community and District Empowerment Service (DPMK). The competition has the theme "Villages and Districts Arise, Healthy, Progressive and Prosperous during the Covid-19 Pandemic". This achievement was because the village government was able to encourage residents to maintain themselves and be enthusiastic in facing the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the program carried out is an empowerment program for community institutions in Tamanmartani District.

There are several aspects of analysis in the community organization empowerment program in Tamanmartani District. First, on the resource aspect. Participation of residents in each hamlet in disinfection gate activities. This activity is an activity of distributing 20 disinfectant gates to each hamlet. With this division, the community can guard the area independently so that it is free from Covid-19. Apart from that, the disinfection gate activity also provides education to the public so that they understand and get used to living clean, healthy and maintaining distance. This means that the Tamanmartani District government has actively involved the human resources in each hamlet. Furthermore, the Tamanmartani District government also made changes and focused on aspects of budget resources in dealing with Covid-19. In the aspect of expenditure realization in the field of disaster management, emergencies and urgent situations related to regional conditions, the Tamanmartani District government focused the amount of 1,054,880,513 on handling Covid-19.

Second, policy implementation performance can be measured by the level of success if the policy measures and objectives are realistic and socio-cultural at the program implementation level. Regarding the implementation of the community organization empowerment program in Tamanmartani District during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Tamanmartani District government has carried out several activities. Activities carried out include disinfectant gates, Covid-19 posts, sympathetic operations, food distribution for affected families, basic food packages to the general public who are not affected through the Tamanmartani cooperative, as well as Covid-19 shelters at sub-district offices. Sympathetic operations are carried out in the form of regular distribution of masks to residents. Distribution of food for affected families in the form of 3 kilograms of rice for 1 person, 1 kilogram of chicken eggs, vitamin C and Vitamin E. Distribution of basic food packages worth one hundred thousand. The Covid-19 shelter is equipped

with mattresses, bathrooms, toiletries and food. All activities are carried out with the aim of providing a sense of security from Covid-19 transmission.

Third, the external environment contributes to the success of public policies that have been implemented. The Tamanmartani District government is collaborating with several parties in activities to deal with Covid-19. Some of these parties are the Damandiri Foundation, Sleman district government, Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas. This was done because the Covid-19 pandemic was a condition that was not predicted in advance and required a quick solution.

Fourth, the characteristics of the implementing agency. The Tamanmartani District government prioritizes several attitudes, namely ideal influence, motivation, intellectual stimulation, individual consideration in growing opportunities. Ideal influence aims to understand the vision and mission of the policies, programs and activities carried out by the village government so as to gain the trust of the village community. Furthermore, the village government also provides motivation so that the community knows about progress and expectations that have not been achieved so that they can focus and participate. Based on intellectual stimulation and individual consideration, the village government provides problem-solving education and involves the community in problem-solving.

Fifth, the attitude of the implementer. The Tamanmartani District government is aware that the village government acts as the implementer of the policies of the central government, provincial government and regional government. Implementation of village fund policies and changes in usage priorities are contained in Minister of Finance Regulation No.40/PKM.07/2020 of 2020 concerning village fund management and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2020 which regulates priorities use of village funds in 2021. This has made the Tamanmartani District government change the use of village funds and focus on the areas of Disaster Management, Emergency Situations and Urgent Situations.

Sixth, communication between implementing agencies. In Tamanmartani District, the Tamanmartani District government carries out communication by placing the right personnel, clearly dividing main tasks and functions, setting an example, and establishing intensive communication. This is done by involving several existing community institutions, namely Community Protection (Linmas), Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK), Karang Taruna, Integrated Service Post (Posyandu), Neighborhood Association (RT), Community Association (RW). This is done with the aim of 1) being a partner in empowering and improving community welfare, 2) educating and mobilizing community groups, 3) exploring and developing community potential, 4) carrying out activities related to work programs, 5) reporting the results of activities and consulting on the results of these activities.

2.3 The role of social institutions in dealing with Covid-19

First, development of posyandu and community. This activity involves health cadres in each hamlet in Tamanmartani District. Activities are carried out once a month. The aim of the activity is directed at improving health services in each hamlet. There are

several activities that have been carried out such as toddler growth and development, blood sugar and cholesterol tests. Later, health cadres will also be provided with training for Assistant Village Family Planning Officers. Apart from health cadres, there are jumantik cadres, bus attendants and police officers. Implementation of community institution empowerment programs in posyandu development activities and communities also holding coordination meetings, providing tools to family planning participants, and health management, especially related to the Covid-19 pandemic conditions.

Second, coaching PKK and Karang Taruna. Tamanmartani District PKK activities were carried out on the 14th. This activity was attended by administrators and representatives of PKK members in each hamlet. Each PKK activity in each hamlet and RT/RW was carried out regularly. Furthermore, the development of Karang Taruna has been carried out by the Sleman Regency Government Social Service as well as internal activities of Karang Taruna in Tamanmartani District.

Third, coaching RT/RW administrators. Coaching and training is carried out twice a year. Coaching and training is carried out by officials from the District and Regency. This activity also provides health insurance, employment and appreciation for RT/RW administrators in the Tamanmartani sub-district. During the Covid-19 pandemic, guidance and training for RT/RW administrators was directed towards direct cash assistance activities to affected communities and handling the Covid-19 outbreak. This is due to changes and non-implementation of development and social activities.

2.4 Tamanmartani District Government Organizational Development Model: Inhibiting and Supporting Factors During the Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic condition has had an impact on activities and budgets where there have been changes in the areas of disaster management, emergencies and villages related to regional conditions. These changes are contained in the budget allocation in this sector. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the budget for this sector received a relatively small budget allocation. This is because it is anticipatory in nature. During the Covid-19 pandemic, village governments were required to budget for direct cash assistance sourced from Village Funds. This was also carried out for other activities in the context of handling Covid-19 in Tamanmartani District. This means that there are changes in the allocation and objectives of the activities carried out. These changes have caused the village government to make adjustments or adaptations in the form of carrying out activities that are more concerned with handling Covid-19 and providing direct cash assistance.

The inhibiting factors for the organizational development model during Covid-19 are 1) budget cuts related to implementation outside the field of disaster management, emergencies and urgent situations related to regional conditions. 2) the implementation of routine activities involving many people must be canceled, such as village meetings, village development planning meetings, deliberations to discuss draft regulations. Meanwhile, the supporting factors for the organizational development model during Covid-19 are 1) the availability of sufficient village funds to carry out assistance tasks in the field of disaster management, emergencies and urgent situations related to regional conditions. 2) Tamanmartani District government and community institutions

work together and are self-sufficient in every activity that is ready to be implemented so that it can run well.

3 Conclusion

First, in the resource aspect, there is participation of residents in each hamlet in disinfection gate activities. This activity is an activity of distributing 20 disinfectant gates to each hamlet. Furthermore, the Tamanmartani District government also made changes and focused on aspects of budget resources in dealing with Covid-19. In the aspect of expenditure realization in the field of disaster management, emergencies and urgent situations related to regional conditions, the Tamanmartani District government focused the amount of 1,054,880,513 on handling Covid-19. Second, regarding the implementation of the community organization empowerment program in Tamanmartani District during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Tamanmartani District government has carried out several activities. Activities carried out include disinfectant gates, Covid-19 posts, sympathetic operations, food distribution for affected families, basic food packages to the general public who are not affected through the Tamanmartani cooperative, as well as Covid-19 shelters at sub-district offices. Third, the external environment contributes to the success of public policies that have been implemented. The Tamanmartani District government is collaborating with several parties in handling Covid-19 activities. Some of these parties are the Damandiri Foundation, Sleman district government, Babinsa, Babinkamtibmas. Fourth, the characteristics of the implementing agency. The Tamanmartani District government prioritizes several attitudes, namely ideal influence, motivation, intellectual stimulation, individual consideration in growing opportunities. Fifth, the attitude of the implementer. The Tamanmartani District government is aware that the village government acts as the implementer of the policies of the central government, provincial government and regional government. Sixth, communication between implementing agencies. In Tamanmartani District, the Tamanmartani District government carries out communication by placing the right personnel, clearly dividing main tasks and functions, setting an example, and establishing intensive communication. Furthermore, there is the role of Community Institutions in dealing with Covid-19, namely coaching posyandu and the community, coaching PKK and Karang Taruna, coaching RT/RW administrators.

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