

INTISARI

IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM PADAT KARYA TUNAI DESA DALAM PENGELOLAAN DANA DESA DI KABUPATEN KULON PROGO (DESA PAGERHARJO DAN DESA SENDANGSARI)

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Kulon Progo merupakan kabupaten termiskin di DIY tahun 2016 dan 2017. Pada tahun 2018 pemerintah meluncurkan kebijakan Pengelolaan Dana Desa dengan program Padat Karya Tunai yang bertujuan untuk pengentasan kemiskinan dengan menyediakan lapangan pekerjaan. Desa Pagerharjo dengan fisiografis pegunungan menjadi salah satu desa di Kulon Progo yang mengalami kemiskinan akibat keterbatasan masyarakat dalam mengakses lapangan pekerjaan. Namun, desa tersebut berhasil meraih penghargaan terbaik dalam pelaksanaan dibanding dengan desa lainnya yang berada di fisiografis datar seperti Desa Sendangsari sehingga perbandingan proses dan hasil implementasi program tersebut menarik untuk diteliti.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik analisis deskriptif. Data primer didapatkan melalui wawancara, dokumentasi dan observasi. Data sekunder yang digunakan yaitu dokumen laporan pelaksanaan Padat Karya Tunai Desa. Pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini melalui teknik *purposive sampling* dengan informan utama adalah pemerintah desa yang meliputi kasi pembangunan, BPD dan pendamping desa dengan teknik *indepth-interview*. Responden dalam penelitian ini yaitu tenaga kerja Padat Karya Tunai Desa dengan teknik wawancara semistruktur. Uji keabsahan data didapatkan dari triangulasi data yang disajikan dalam tabel tabulasi silang, kerangka kerja logis, diagram dan kutipan hasil wawancara *stakeholder*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa program padat karya di Desa Pagerharjo dan Desa Sendangsari memiliki jenis kegiatan berupa pembangunan dan rehabilitasi sarana dan prasarana desa. Proses implementasi di Desa Pagerharjo lebih berhasil dengan adanya pengelolaan sumberdaya yang lebih baik dari pengadaan material secara ekstraktif, pengelolaan SDM yang baik, keberadaan fasilitas yang menunjang, serta pengelolaan anggaran yang baik dalam mencukupi pemenuhan tujuan PKTD. Hasil implementasi menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan pembangunan infrastruktur di kedua desa telah efektif. Akan tetapi, manfaat program PKTD sebagai penambah penghasilan untuk kelompok sasaran sudah efektif di Desa Pagerharjo namun belum efektif di Desa Sendangsari.

Kata kunci : implementasi, padat karya tunai desa, dana desa, kerangka kerja logis

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF CASH FOR WORK PROGRAMS IN MANAGING VILLAGE FUNDS OF KULON PROGO REGENCY (PAGERHARJO VILLAGE AND SENDANGSARI VILLAGE)

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Kulon Progo was the poorest district in DIY in 2016 and 2017. In 2018 the government launched a policy to manage village fund called Cash for Work Program that aimed to alleviate poverty by providing employment opportunities. Pagerharjo Village with its mountainous physiography area is one of the villages in Kulon Progo which experiences poverty due to the limited access of employment opportunities for community. However, this village won the best award in village funds management and cash labor intensive from the central government. Compared to other villages that have flat physiographic conditions such as Sendangsari Village, Pagerharjo Village owned better management by measuring their process and outcomes of implementing the programs.

This research used qualitative approach with descriptive analysis techniques. Primary data were obtained through interviews, documentation and observation. The secondary data used in this research were the cash for work implementation report in Pagerharjo Village and Sendangsari Village. This research used purposive sampling technique by conducting in-depth interview to the village government which includes the head of development, BPD and village fund assistants as the key informants. Semi-structured interviews also conducted to understand the respondents from the labors of the program. The data validity test was obtained from the triangulation of data presented in cross tabulation tables, logical frameworks, diagrams and quotations from stakeholder interviews.

The results of this study indicates that the cash for work program in Pagerharjo Village and Sendangsari Village has the type of activity in the form of development and rehabilitation of village facilities and infrastructure. The implementation process in Pagerharjo Village is more successful with better resource management from extractive material procurement, well human resource management, the existence of supporting facilities, and well budget management in fulfilling the PKTD objectives. The implementation results show that infrastructure development activities in both villages have been effective. However, the benefits of the PKTD program as an income increase for the target group have been effective in Pagerharjo Village but diseffective in Sendangsari Village.

Keyword: implementation, cash-for-work, village fund, logical framework