

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is the second oldest province in Indonesia formed by the Indonesian state government. Province of DIY also has special status or special autonomy. This status is a legacy from before pre-independence. To implement the special status or special autonomy, the Indonesian government drafted a law regulating special autonomy. In Article 18 B paragraph (1) the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUD 1945) states that "The state recognizes and respects special or special local government units that are regulated by law". According to Law Number 3 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, in accordance with the intent of Article 18 B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, It is stated that the Special Region of Yogyakarta is the former Kingdom area or the Sultanate of Yogyakarta and Pakualaman. However, this Act has been amended or amended several times because it is considered incomplete. This change resulted in Law Number 19 of 1950. Furthermore, there was a change or amendment which resulted in Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Privileges of the Yogyakarta Region.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta is always led by a king with the title Sultan. Therefore, the people of Yogyakarta retained the title of Privilege by being led by the

Sultan. In 2007 the Special Region of Yogyakarta submitted a Draft Law to regulate and protect its Privileges. However, the draft law was just legalized in 2012. The draft law was legalized into Law Number 13 of 2012, about the Privileges of Yogyakarta.

In Law Number 13 of 2012 there are 5 privileges in implementing privilege authority, as follows: (1) Procedures for Filling in the Position, Position, Duties and Authorities of the Governor and Deputy Governor, (2) Institutional Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, (3) Culture, (4) Land, (5) Spatial Planning.

According to Law Number 13 of 2012 article 42 paragraph (1) in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of DIY Privileges it has been regulated some matters regarding funding for Privileges whose allocation and distribution are directly transferred to the area. The government provides a funding to implement the DIY Privileges affair in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) according to DIY needs and the country's financial capacity.

Total Allocation Features in Yogyakarta in the year 2013 was Rp. 231,392,653,500.00. and total absorption or Privileged Fund realization was Rp. 54,562,180,053.00 or 23.58%. In 2014 the number Allocation of privileged Fund was Rp. 523,874,719,000.00. meanwhile the total Absorption in 2014 was Rp. 271,900,680,389.00 or 51.90%. Privileges fund distribution has a significant increase in 2013 - 2014, which total to 126.4%. This increase occurred in the following year in 2015 in which the total of Privileged Fund Allocation was Rp. 547,450,000,000.00 with total absorption of Rp. 477,494,515,166.00 or 87.22%. In 2016, the distribution

of Privileged Funds was the same as the previous year which was Rp. 547,450,000,000.00. However, the total of absorption in 2016 was different from the previous year which was Rp. 531,673,253,877.00 or 97.13%. Moreover in 2017, the Privileges Fund Allocation increased by 46.13% to Rp. 800,000,000,000.00. and the total of Privileges Fund absorption was Rp. 750,000,000,000.00 or 96.68%.

Table 1.1
Data Report from Realization of Privileged Funds
in 5 (Five) Privileges Affairs year 2013-2017

Number	Year	Total Budgets (Rp)	Realization (Rp)	Realization (%)
1	2013	231.392.653.500,00	54.562.180.053,00	23,58
2	2014	523.874.719.000,00	271.900.680.389,00	51,90
3	2015	547.450.000.000,00	477.494.515.166,00	87,22
4	2016	547.450.000.000,00	531.673.253.877,00	97,13
5	2017	800.000.000.000,00	750.000.000.000,00	96,68

Source: LKPJ AMJ Gubernur year 2013-2017

The period in the process of absorption of Privileged Funds in each sector is 5 (five) years. In the process of absorption of the Privileged Fund, the cultural sector receives a very large allocation funds and the number of increases every year. The allocation of fund is used to finance government programs in the cultural sector. Development programs in cultural affairs can be seen in the 2012-2017 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), as follows: (a) Cultural Values Development Program, (b) Cultural Wealth Management Program, (c) Cultural Diversity Management Program, (d) Cultural Wealth Management Cooperation

Development Program, (e) Cultural Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement Program. These programs have goals to achieve targets within the authority of cultural affairs. The authority in the cultural sector was held to maintain and develop the creativity, taste, intention, and works in the form of values, knowledge, norms, customs, objects, art and ancestral traditions rooted in the DIY community (Sakir, 2015).

Cultural development and preservation in Yogyakarta requires a very large budget. In 2013, the cultural sector received a portion of Rp. 212,546,511,000.00 from the acquisition of Privileged funds in 2013. In 2014, the cultural sector was allocated Rp. 375,178,719,000.00. Furthermore in 2015, the allocation of Privileged Funds was Rp. 420,800,000,000.00.

Table 1.2
Data Report from Realization of Privileged Funds
In Cultural Sector year 2013-2017

No.	Year	Total		Budget	SKPD
		Programs	Activities		
1	2013	42	94	Rp 212.546.511.000	Departement of Culture Special Region Of Yogyakarta
2	2014	51	88	Rp 375.178.719.000	
3	2015	26	116	Rp 420.800.000.000	
4	2016	20	88	Rp 179.050.365.000	
5	2017	16	48	Rp 439.901.748.000	

Source: LKPJ AMJ Governor Year 2013-2017

However, the distribution of privileged funds decreased in 2016, which total was Rp. 179,050,365,000.00. The decrease in allocation was due to the DIY Government

focus on using the budget for other privileges. In 2017, the distribution of Privileged Fund allocations had a very large increase, that was Rp. 439,910,748,000.00. Based on these data, it can be seen that the cultural sector gets the most dominant Special Budget Fund allocation and it continues to increase. However, the Special Funds budget is not only given to the Department of Culture but this budget is used by the Regional Work Unit (SKPD).

Distribution of Privileged Funds from the Central Government in 2013 to 2017 as a whole tends to increase every year in which there were 2 (two) significant increases in 2014 and 2017 (Laksmi Nurita Tanjung, 2018). The Cultural Sector is the most dominant business to get the Privileged Funds from year 2013 to 2017.

1.2 Problem Formulation

1. How is the process of utilizing Privileged Fund on cultural sector in Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2013-2017?
2. How is the process of evaluating the Privileged Fund on cultural sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2013-2017?

1.3 Research Objectives

The purposes of this research are:

1. To explain the process of utilizing the Privileged Funds on cultural sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

2. To explain the process of evaluating the use of Privileges Funds on cultural sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.4 Benefits of Research

The benefits of this study can be explained in 3 (three) parts, namely academic benefits, theoretical benefits, and practical benefits as follows:

1.4.1 Academic Benefits

The results of this study can increase insight and knowledge about the process of evaluating the use of special funds on cultural sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.4.2 Theoretical Benefits

Researchers can learn about theories relating to the research title and the results of this study can be used to add references to the Program of Strata (S1) in Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University Muhammadiyah of Yogyakarta.

1.4.3 Practical Benefits

The results of this study are expected to provide solutions to problems related to the use of Privileged Funds in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.5 Literature Review

The first study was done by Indrakrista (2016) with research entitled "Analysis of the Contestation of Danais (Privileged Funds) Discourse in the Public Sphere of Public Sovereignty SKH 2013-2014". This study used descriptive research using a

qualitative approach and critical discourse analysis instruments from Norman Fairclough. Based on the analysis of the discourse, there was a power relation of domination in the Privileged Funds discourse contest. The discourse that dominated the dominating one was the discourse of maximizing budget absorption and the supremacy discourse of the regional executive body over the central executive and regional legislatures. This study discussed the Privileged Fund in terms of pressure on discourse contestation. Whereas, in contrast to the research that will be examined, it focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs.

Annafie and Nurmandi (2016) conducted research with the title "Institution of Special Autonomy (Otsus) in Maintaining Cultural Values in the Special Province of Yogyakarta". This study used a quantitative approach. The type of data used were primary data and secondary data, with interview techniques and documentation. The focus of this research was the existence of a special autonomy institution in order to implement cultural values in accordance with Law No. 13 of 2012 concerning the Specialties of DIY. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs.

The third research was employed by Warouw, Nangoy, and Runtu (2016) with the title "Analysis of the Use of Special Autonomy Funds in Sorong City Government in West Papua Province". This research used descriptive quantitative method, with the technique of collecting, compiling, and managing data. This study discussed the use of special autonomy budgets for health, education, economic empowerment, and it

focused on evaluating the use of Privileges in cultural matters. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

Moreover, Suryaningsum, Effendy, Gusaptono, and Sultan (2014) conducted a study entitled "Strengthening the Economy of DIY-Based Financial Budget Fundis Culture. This research used descriptive quantitative method, with the technique of collecting, compiling, and managing data. This study discussed strengthening the culture-based economy. Mapping the scope of culture and tourism was very much needed in the process of absorption of Privileged Funds. The right absorption of privileged funds was considered capable of strengthening the DIY economy, which means it can solve poverty. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

Furthermore, to Kariem and Purwaningsih (2018) did a study entitled "Analysis of the Functions of Supervision of DPRD of the Special Province of Yogyakarta (DIY) in the Implementation of Privileges". This study used a qualitative method. The study discussed the oversight function of the provincial legislature in the application of Privileged status in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This study concluded that the response from the provincial government to the oversight function of the legislature was limited to administrative matters. Monitoring of the allocation of Privileged Funds was not taken seriously. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

Hummam (2016) conducted research with the title "Effectiveness of Utilization of Privileges Funds in Cultural Affairs in Kulon Progo Regency in 2014-2015 (Case Study of Angguk Dance Group)". This study used qualitative methods, with interview techniques to various related sources and documentation techniques. This study discussed the effectiveness of the Privileges Fund in cultural matters towards the art of bobbing dance. This study used a theory from JP. Chambell which was measuring the level of effectiveness using 5 indicators, namely: 1. Program Success, 2. Target Success, 3. Satisfaction Level, 4. Input and Output Levels, 5. Overall Program Achievement. This study measured the success of the Privileges Fund in carrying out cultural programs namely cultural villages and noddng gymnastics competitions. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

Ardani (2018) conducted research with the title "Power of Islamic Boarding Schools in Influencing Privileged Fund Allocation Policy (Case Study of Al-Munawwir Krapyak Islamic Boarding School)". This study used a descriptive qualitative method, with interview techniques and literature studies and discussed the power of the Al-Munawwir Krapyak Islamic Boarding School in influencing the policy of the Privileges Fund allocation. This study explained that Islamic boarding schools as cultural institutions have the right to access Privileged Funds as stated that culture was one of the fields that got the Special Funds budget. In contrast to this

research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

In addition, Nurwahyudi (2018) carried out research under the title "Special Funding Budget Policy of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in Cultural Affairs in Sleman Regency in 2017". This study used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach and discussed the budgetary policy of Privileges in cultural affairs in Sleman Regency. This study used Clay Wescott's theories, namely input, output, outcomes (including impact) and processes. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

Another study was done by Sakir and Mutiarin (2015) who have carried out research under the title "Privileged Fund Policy of the Special Region of Yogyakarta". This study used a qualitative approach, with in-depth interview techniques, elite interviews, and documentation. This study discussed the configuration of the Privilege Fund budget policy and the Privileges Fund contribution in 5 (Five) Privileges matters. This research identified and explained the phenomena of the Privilege Fund budget policy to realize the welfare of the DIY community. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

The last study was employed by Zulfan and Mustika (2018) conducted research with the title "The Influence of Special Autonomy Funds on Fly Paper Effect in Aceh Province". This study used a quantitative approach, with a review of regional

financial reports from 2008-2017. The data collection technique used in this study was the census side method; namely a population selection method that was used to examine all existing elements. This study discussed the phenomenon of the fly paper effect which was considered as an effective and efficient assessment of regional financial performance. Fly paper effects occurred in regional financial conditions where the contribution of regional balance of funds transferred to regional expenditure was greater than the contribution of PAD to regional expenditure. If the contribution of OTSUS funds and DAU was greater than PAD in financing regional expenditures, then the fly paper effect occurred in Aceh Province. In contrast to this research, the researcher focuses on evaluating the use of Privileged Funds in cultural affairs

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Program of Evaluation

According to (Posavac, 1980), evaluation is a methodology for studying depth, the need for human services, and whether the services are used, and whether the service intensive enough to meet needs that have not been achieved. This evaluation model explains the effectiveness of services in meeting human needs at a reasonable cost without any side effects.

According to (Dunn, 2003) evaluation has several functions, as follows:

1. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about the performance of a policy and about how far the needs, values and opportunity has been achieved through public policy.
2. Evaluation contributes to the classification and criticism of the values underlying the selection of goals and targets. This value is clarified by defining and operating the goals and targets.
3. Evaluation contributes a system to the application of other policy analysis methods, including the formulation of problems and recommendations. Evaluation can also provide alternatives or shortcuts to a policy or an overview of the feasibility of a policy so that if a policy is not appropriate then the policy can be replaced or deleted.

According to Samodra in (Nugroho, 2004) there are 4 (fourth) functions about evaluation of public policy, namely:

1. Explanation: an evaluation obtained through the reality in the implementation of the program and made generalized about patterns of relations with various observed realities.
2. Compliance: an evaluation that can be identified through actions taken by the bureaucracy or other actors in accordance with the standards and procedures set by the policy.
3. Audit: through evaluation of output can be known whether it is in accordance with the target group of policies or there are deviations.

4. Accounting: the impact or effect of the policy can be seen by evaluation.

Evaluation of the CIPP model (*Context, Input, Process, and Product*) according to (Stufflebeam D.L, 1985) is an evaluation model that views programs evaluated by a system. This evaluation model is often applied in various agencies or institutions such as education, social, cultural, even in companies. The following are components of the CIPP evaluation:

- a. Context of Evaluation

Context of evaluation is a description and specification of the program environment, unmet needs, and samples from individuals served to program objectives. Context evaluation is often applied because it can help to plan decisions, determine the needs to be achieved by the program and formulate program objectives.

- b. Input of Evaluation

Input of evaluation is an evaluation model that helps to organize decisions and determine available resources and creates strategies to achieve program needs.

- c. Process of Evaluation

Process of evaluation is an evaluation model that is used to detect or predict the design of a procedure or design implementation during the implementation phase, provide information for program decisions, and as a record or archive of procedures that have occurred.

d. Product of Evaluation

This evaluation model is used to measure success in achieving a predetermined program goal. The resulting data is used as a benchmark for whether the program is forwarded, modified, or stopped.

From the descriptions above, it can be concluded that evaluation is a process of gathering information about an object, evaluating the object, and comparing the object based on some standards, criteria and indicators.

1.6.2 Utilization of Privileged Funds

Utilization is an activity that uses a process and source to run something. According to the Indonesian Language Dictionary or KBBI (2003), utilization is a word of benefit that is prefixed "pe" and the ending "an" which means the process on the way the action is used. Utilization can be interpreted as a business where service users benefit from the services provided.

According to (Badudu, 2009), utilization is a matter, method, work result, in utilizing something useful. Utilization can be interpreted as the probability of individual or group subjectivity that the use of these services can improve individual and group performance in an institution or institution.

Meanwhile, according to (Chin W, 1995), utilization can be in the form of the benefits of one factor as follows:

1. Making work easier,

2. Being useful,
3. Increasing productivity,
4. Increasing effectiveness,
5. Improving job performance.

From the descriptions above, it can be concluded that utilization means using a useful thing in which it can also help and improve the performance of its users.

According to (Bahar, 1993), Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is an area that has the Historical, juridical, and sociological based privileged status. From a historical standpoint, before the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence, the Sultanate of Yogyakarta already had status as a kingdom or state (Dependent State) in colonial rule ranging from the VOC, the French East Indies, the Dutch East Indies, and the Japanese XVI Army. This status carries legal and political consequences in the form of the authority to regulate and manage its own territory or country under the supervision of the colonial government.

After the collapse of Japanese power in Indonesia, Yogyakarta had the opportunity to become its own country. However, the two Yogyakarta leaders, Sultan HB IX and Paku Alam VIII, chose to join the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Since then, Yogyakarta has been designated as the Special Region of Yogyakarta based on Law Number 3 Year 1950 which has been amended to become Law Number 19 Year 1950 and took legal effect on 15 August 1950. Then there was a

change or amendment that resulted in Law Number 13 of 2012 about the Privileges of the Yogyakarta Region.

According to Privileges Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Regional Privileges of Yogyakarta article 42 paragraph (1), what is meant by the Special Region of Yogyakarta Fund is the budget originating from the State General Treasurer Budget Section which is allocated to fund the Special Authority and Transfer Expenditures in the other Transfer section. Based on the determination of the Minister of Finance, the DIY Government budgeted the receipt of Privileged Funds in Regional Revenues and Expenditure Budget. In addition, the DIY government also budgeted the use of Privileged Funds as expenditure in the Regional Budget (APBD) based on the results of the discussion on the proposed Terms of Reference for the Activities set out in the Government Work Plan and the National Budget (APBN).

According to Minister of Finance Regulation No. 103 / PMK.07 / 2013 concerning Procedures for Allocation and Distribution of Yogyakarta Privileged Funds, Article 8 paragraph (1), (2), and (3), Privileged Funds are used to fund activities within a budget year and cannot be used to funding activities that have been funded from other sources both from the APBN and APBD. Activities funded with Privileged Funds must be included in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD). Privileges Fund Distribution is carried out through several stages, namely: (a) Phase I is distributed as much as 25% of the Privilege Fund ceiling, (b) Phase II is distributed as 55% of the Privileged Fund

ceiling after Stage I Performance Achievement Report reaches a minimum of 80%, and (c) Phase III is distributed as much as 20% of the ceiling of Privileged Funds after the Phase I and Phase II Performance Achievement Report reaches a minimum of 80%.

Privileged funds are allocated by the central government to fund the authority in 5 (five) main matters of privilege as explained in UUK Number 13 of 2013 article 7, namely: (1) Procedures for filling the Position, Position, Duties and Authorities of the Governor and Deputy Governor, (2) Institutional Government of Yogyakarta Special Region, (3) Culture, (4) Land, (5) Spatial Planning. DIY Privileges Funds are given by the government in the context of managing the DIY Specialties in accordance with the needs and capabilities of the State finances. The Minister of Finance determines the allocation of Privileged Funds in the State Budget based on the assessment made on the plan for the needs of the Special Funds submitted by the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The main purposes of the Privileges Fund described in Law No. 13 of 2012 article 5 are as follows:

1. To realize democratic government.
2. To realize prosperity and peace of society.
3. To realize governance and social order that guarantee unity or Ke-bhineka-tunggal-ika-an in the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

4. To create a good governance.
5. To institutionalize the role and responsibility of the Sultanate and the Duchy (kadipaten) in maintaining and developing the Yogyakarta culture which is a national cultural heritage.

The main objective of organizing the Privileged Fund is to improve the welfare of the DIY society. However, the ease of accessing funds has not been felt by the DIY society. The news source quoted from TribunJogja.com reported that Didik Purwadi as the Specialist Assistant of the DIY Regional Secretariat said that there are two paths that can be taken by the society to access Danais (Privileged Funds). The pathway or mechanism can be described as follows:

1. Grant Mechanism

Grants are the provision of assistance in the form of money or services from the regional government, the central government, or from other regional governments, regional companies, communities, and community organizations that have specifically been designated as non-obligatory and non-binding and not continuously aiming at supporting business local government by paying attention to the sense of justice, compliance, reasonableness, and benefits for the community (Dewi Darmastuti, 2012). Through grants or social assistance, DIY people can access Privileged Funds by complying with the applicable laws and regulations. To get the grant, the community must make a proposal and give it to the relevant agency.

2. Work Program Mechanism

A work program is a process that is organized and carried out systematically using existing knowledge according to a decision that has been determined together (Jaya, 1999). The work program is an activity or process to make a plan that will be used by the company in order to carry out its objectives (Umar, 2009). Through the work program, the community can easily access the Privileged Fund. Cultural development and preservation can be carried out through work programs or activities submitted to related agencies.

The main problem in accessing the Privileged Fund is the proposal and program of activities that are not in accordance with the agency or the intended institution. This is due to the lack of socialization from the government regarding how to access the Privileged Fund. According to a news source quoted by HarianJogja.com, it was reported that Kanjeng Pangeran Haryo (KPH) Wironegoro as chairman of the Yogyakarta Seni Nusantara Foundation claimed to have found a number of incorrect address proposals. One of them he pointed out there is a proposal fish farming in fresh water, but the proposal submitted to the Department of Culture and Tourism. To overcome this problem, it needs to be a comprehensive evaluation. The evaluation must be consistent and substantial to measure the process of achieving the calculated goals.

1.6.3 Policy in the Cultural Sector

According to (Ahimsa, 2017), cultural policy is the management of conscious symbols to build a distinctive cultural identity that can be accessed by citizens, which arouses in them a national pride and which can guarantee the legitimacy of a strong regime and a set of concepts and principles that outline plans or activities an area to develop its culture.

Meanwhile, according to (HM. Anshoriy, 2013), culture is a group with ways of feeling, thinking, and behaving, which have become habits of a certain number of people, so that they can be seen as characteristics of the community. All of these factors influence each other and have certain tasks in the overall relationship of culture. So, culture is a form of community life that is rather fixed and valid for several generations.

Furthermore, according to (Tanudirjo, 2003), cultural resources are not only inherited, but are inheritance for the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Indonesian people. This means that the cultural power has the power that can be used to help and protect this nation in the path for the future. As a heritage, the cultural heritage must be maintained so that its strength is not lost and can be passed for future generations without diminishing its value.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta is the most famous area for its culture. Cultural values in the Special Region of Yogyakarta after e a special attraction for local and

foreign tourists. For this reason, the development and preservation of cultural values in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is urgently needed because these values have a philosophical foundation in the history of the development of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.7 Conceptual Definitions

Conceptual definition is the limitation of a problem that is used as a guide in research to make it easier for the researcher to operate the study in the field. The following is a conceptual definition in this study:

1.7.1 Evaluation

Evaluation is a process of collecting information about an object, then evaluating the object and comparing the object based on standards, criteria and indicators.

1.7.2 Privileges Funds

Privileged Funds are funds originating from the State General Treasurer's Budget Section which is allocated to fund the Authority of Privileges and is a Transfer of Expenditures in the other Transfer section.

1.7.3 Utilization of Privileges Funds

Privileged funds are allocated by the central government to fund the authority in 5 (five) main matters in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.7.4 Cultural Sector

Culture is a lifestyle or habit of an individual and group that is passed down from generation to generation.

1.8 Operational Definition

The following indicators of the variables that the researcher will use are adopted from (Stufflebeam D.L, 1985)as follows:

- 1) Context of Evaluation.
 - a) Target of Privilege Fundin the cultural sector.
- 2) Input of Evaluation.
 - a) The number of Privileged Funds in the cultural sector.
- 3) Process of Evaluation.
 - a) Process of utilization of Privileged Funds on cultural sector.
 - b) Process of evaluation of Privileged Funds on cultural sector.
- 4) Product of evaluation.
 - a) Benefits of Privileges Funds for the community or society.
 - b) Benefits of a cultural affairs program for the community or society.

1.9 Research Methods

1.9.1 Types of Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative approach. According to (Sudarwan, 2002) qualitative research is a type of research that focuses more on data collected in the form of words, images, and not in the form of

numbers. The qualitative research according to (Moleong, 2005) is research that has the objective to understand the events experienced by research subjects such as behavior, attitudes, motivations, actions, and others. Therefore, qualitative research is described through description method, where research in the form of words and language in a specific context natural and utilize various natural methods.

In qualitative research, it also requires a descriptive approach, as the descriptive approach is a method or method in embedding the conditions of a particular object based on visible facts which are then followed by attempts to draw conclusions in general based on some of these historical facts (Nawawi, 1994). Moreover, this study uses descriptive qualitative research which focuses more on the interview and observation approaches. The research produced descriptive data in the form of speech and writing and the behavior of the people observed.

Therefore, researcher conducted research using a type of descriptive qualitative research in a study entitled Evaluation of Utilization of Privileged Funds on Cultural Sector in Special Region of Yogyakarta Year 2013–2017.

1.9.2 Research Location

This research carried out in the Yogyakarta Special Region Government, especially in institutions or agencies that are directly related to the

Specialist Fund for the cultural sector, namely the Cultural Service of the Special Province of Yogyakarta.

1.9.3 Type of Data

This study uses two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data.

Primary Data	Secondary Data
<p>Primary data is an object or an original / raw material from the principal / first hand information (Silalahi, 2012). Primary data is obtained directly from interactions with the sources who were targeted in this study. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with several resource persons involved in the Special Sector Fund budget policy in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.</p>	<p>Secondary data is data obtained from previously available sources (Silalahi, 2012). Secondary data used in this study include regional development plans, financial reports, activity reports, legislation, journals and mass media, as well as secondary data that is relevant and needed in this study</p>

1.9.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting data to support this research, researcher used data collection techniques as follows:

1.9.4.1 Interview

Interview is a process of interaction and communication with question and answer directly or face to face with speakers who are able to provide valid information to support this research. Data consisted of direct quotes and experiences, opinions,

feelings and knowledge of the informant. The informants interviewed in this study are as follows.

No.	Name	Position
1	Dra. Dwi Puji Astuti	Head of Planning in Department of Culture DIY
2	Nur Ikhwan Rahmanto, S.Ant	Head of Planning Section in Departement of Culture DIY
3	Dra. Sri Eka Kusumaning Ayu	Head of Monitoring and Evaluation in Departement of Culture DIY
4	Edi Buntoro, S.Pd	Head of Sub-Division of Culture in Departement of PANIRADYA KAISTIMEWAN DIY

1.9.4.2 Documentation

Documentation data that the researcher used in this study were the Yogyakarta Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document, the Special Activity Report and Privileged Funds documents of the Yogyakarta Special Region Cultural Office, the accountability report document of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and other relating references.

1.9.5 Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative data analysis is an effort made by running existing data, organizing and sorting, synthesizing, looking for patterns, discovering what is important and learned, and deciding what can be shared with

others(Moleong, 2005). The process of data analysis in this study includes the formulation of the problem, determining the theory and methodology, data collection and processing, and ending with a conclusion. In this study there were 4 qualitative data analysis processes according to (Salim, 2006) are as follows:

1. Data collection

Data collection is done by searching for data needed in the field by researcher using predetermined methods and by collecting documents relating to research. Data collection in terms of raw data from research results, are such as: interviews, documentation, and field notes.

2. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting and simplifying rough data obtained in the field. Data reduction is done by summarizing the data obtained from the field and collecting the relevant documents with the research. After the data are collected from observations, interviews, field notes and other data materials are found in the field, those will be collected and clarified by making summary notes and coding to be adjusted according to the results of the study.

3. Presentation of data

Data that has been grouped and has been adjusted to the codes is then presented in the form of descriptive writing. Therefore, it is easily

understood in its entirety and can also be drawn conclusions to be analyzed for further research.

4. Conclusion and verification

The research results that have been collected and summarized must be repeated by matching the data reduction and data presentation, so that the conclusions that have been studied can be accepted to be written as reports that have the correct level of trust.