

Evaluation of Yogyakarta's Privilege Policy

by Dwi Harsono, Suranto, Nainta Agustanta, Ariyanti Luhur Tri Setyarini

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the privilege policy in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This research is expected to provide an overview of the privilege policy that has been implemented for 10 years and its achievements in the Yogyakarta region. This research uses a qualitative approach with interpretive descriptive methods. Interview and documentation techniques are used as the main methods for data collection. Researchers used primary data from interviews with interested parties and secondary data derived from documentation data contained in related institutions such as local governments, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and BPS. In addition, data is also obtained from mass media and other literature sources such as books and journals.

Based on the results of research and discussion, the implementation of Yogyakarta privileges as a result of asymmetric decentralization policies through special autonomy has provided progress in the development of the Yogyakarta Special Region as a cultural institution. The programs are prepared in accordance with the function of the local government as a cultural institution that implements five special affairs. The fulfillment of the privilege program has also shifted in accordance with the focus of the implementation of privileges in Yogyakarta. In the initial period, the allocation of activities and special funds was widely used for land and spatial affairs because arrangements needed to be carried out in the sector. Gradually in accordance with the development of the DIY Regional Government as a cultural institution, institutional and cultural affairs gained a higher portion. The development of cultural institutions is carried out comprehensively from the local government level to villages that have changed nomenclature to *kundha* to *kalurahan*. However, in the preparation and implementation of privileges, there is still a fixation on translating special affairs in bureaucratic programs so that space for programs that touch aspects of welfare is less respected. As a result, the assumption that special programs have a leverage effect on improving socioeconomic conditions and poverty in society is still limited and poorly felt.

Kata Kunci: *policy evaluation, special autonomy, privilege, welfare, Yogyakarta*