

Development of National Insight Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 32 of 2011 in Malang Regency

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Abstract: This study aims to explore some phenomena in the Malang Regency community system related to social insight, primarily associated with the erosion of the spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the people, especially in the younger generation. The perspective of this research approach is Inductive Qualitative Research. The research location is in Malang Regency which includes Kepanjen Subdistrict, Lawang District and Singosari District. The source of data is the people of Malang Regency by taking samples by snowball sampling or data source sampling techniques, which initially amounted to a little longer to become large. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The study found that the erosion of social insight in the Malang Regency community, especially in the younger generation, is believed to encourage internal divisions in the society. The length of the issuance of the Decree of the Malang Regent regarding the provision of Program grants for the formation of nationality insights became the biggest obstacle in the application of the Minister of Home Affairs regulation no. 32 of 2011. This study concludes that the positive results of national insight development activities are carried out using grant funds from the Malang Regency APBD based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 32 of 2011 received extraordinary attention from all elements in the community.

Index Terms: Keywords: Nationality, Regulation, Citizen.

I. INTRODUCTION

Several affairs and various phenomena that occur at this time indicate that pluralistic national insights have not yet integrated into every Indonesian citizen — the problems that seem to stick to the surface show many problems that further emphasize the development of patterns of life and association among fellow citizens who are easily fueled by potential differences. Meanwhile, pluralism or ethnic diversity is one of the realities and gifts of the Almighty God for the Indonesian people that are impossible to bargain with (1). This diversity should be a potential identity if it is bound by nationality and diversity insight into the formidable capital in the arena of global life with other nations. However, if the diversity is not strongly tied, then the division of the nation becomes a risk of life which weakens the identity of the nation itself. Diversity contains togetherness, in which there are strength and beauty. Moreover, somehow peace is

beautiful.

Comprehensive studies in the form of studies are deemed necessary and urgent to be carried out, primarily aimed at opening up opportunities for the birth of policies that can be used as guidelines for national-minded education. Education is assumed to be an essential and strategic sector in the framework of developing the potential of Indonesian citizens with nationalism insight. With the birth of a guideline that underlies the implementation of education, future generations are expected to be able to show more solid and robust self-confidence, understanding, nationalism, and spirit, to support the building of pluralistic Indonesian identity.

Nationalism is one of the means to build the sense and spirit of love for the country in order to realize the people's active participation in defending the country. The spirit of unity and unity is the normative value that has been championed by the founding fathers through "nation and character building." The discourse of defending the state is not only a matter of war with the enemies of the state but also builds a conception of a society, nation, and state that is intact by the values of the Pancasila. Confidence in this matter is a reasonable demand in the global era that allows the control of a country against other countries in more modern ways. The forms of the latest ways to master certain countries now put forward "soft power" through "cultural warfare," "economic and financial warfare," "information warfare," etc. The latest war is a war of power over energy, food and water resources through mastery of technology and information and strategic capabilities, all of which can only be dealt with through the mastery of high-knowledge public knowledge.

In order to address the above, this study offers academic activities with the theme of efforts to improve social insight through the concept of "Malang Regency READY FOR 24 HOURS". This concept has the meaning of Malang Regency, the spirit of safe and caring innovation for 24 Hours, which is also a Non-Program Regional Command Unit activity. This concept raised the integration of the Kodim 0818 Malang Regency along with the Malang Regency Government, as a form of joint effort in promoting national development through partnerships (partnership and networking). The effort aims to build synergies with the potential of the community which includes concern-based communication, consultation, information provision, and various other activities to achieve a safe, comfortable and prosperous society for 24 hours. As for its implementation, the Malang

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Regency government utilizes grants from the Malang Regency Budget for the Fiscal Year 2016 in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 32/2011 concerning guidelines for grants and social assistance sourced from the regional income and expenditure budget "Article 5" which explains Grants can be given to Government, other regional governments, regional companies, communities, and community organizations. Furthermore in "Article 6" Grants to the government as referred to in article 5 letter "a" is given to work units of ministries / non-ministerial government institutions whose territory is in the relevant area.

Some sources of facts underlying the problem of the importance of increasing political insight are considered very interesting and very important to study. Therefore the theme of this research needs to be raised with the title "FUNDS OF LG GOVERNMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INSIGHTS" (Evaluation study of granting Regional Government grants based on Permendagri No. 32 of 2011 concerning "Guidelines for grants and social assistance sourced from Malang Regency APBD) " With this research, it is expected to provide an academic picture that can provide scope and views on the application of increasing national insight to create Malang Regency Human Resources (HR), especially the generation that has national character. This can be realized through formation and self-development education that is oriented towards the realization of Indonesian people who are independent, resilient, personality, character and noble character so that they become citizens who have the spirit of Pancasila and are loyal and obedient to the Republic of Indonesia Unitary State (NKRI).

From several identifications of the problems above, this study includes a study of the formulation of the main problems that need to be answered immediately, namely: (1). The extent to which the use of grants from the district government of Malang for the development of National Insights based on Permendagri No. 32 of 2011 in Malang Regency? (2). What are the factors that encourage and hinder the development of social insight by utilizing grant funds through Permendagri no 32 of 2011 in Malang Regency?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Public Policy Theory

Various theoretical views on public policy can be obtained from various international libraries regarding Public policy, namely various things that regulate shared life that must be obeyed and apply to bind all citizens. Public policy disciplines are relatively new because they only emerged in the mid-1960s in the field of public administration and political science. Public policy can be seen as decisions or action choices that directly regulate the management and distribution of resources that affect the public interest, whether citizens, the general public, the population or the community. Because it is related to rules, public policy is also related to sanctions imposed on each violation by the weight of violations committed and sanctions imposed in front of the community by institutions that have the task of imposing sanctions (2).

The definition of public policy in this study uses a legal approach based on continental flows that view public policy as a derivative of law, especially public law and constitutional law. So that it contains interactions between state institutions (3). We merely understand these rules or rules as public policies so that we can interpret this public policy as law. However, it is not just a law, but we must understand it completely and correctly. When something concerning a common interest is deemed necessary to be regulated, the formulation of the issue becomes a public policy that must be carried out and compiled and agreed upon by the authorized officials. Then, when the public policy is determined, whether, it is invited to be the Government Regulation or a Presidential Regulation including Regional regulations, the public policy changes into law that must be obeyed.

In addition to the views of the legal aspects, the public policy approach can also come from the view of political science that uses Anglo-Saxons understanding so that there is the interaction between the State and the public. However, according to Nugroho (2011b), this understanding cannot be implemented in Indonesia. Public policy in Indonesia is more related to public administration that uses a constitutional law approach to implement it in real terms. Public policy is closely related to state administration when public actors coordinate all activities related to tasks in order to meet various community needs through various public / public policies to meet the needs of society and the state. For that, we need an administration known as "state administration." According to Nigro and Nigro in M. Irfan Islam's book "Principles of State Policy (5), the state administration has an essential role in formulating state policy this is part from the political process. The purpose of state administration can be achieved by making programs and implementing various activities formed in the policy. Therefore, the policy in Lasswell and Kaplan's view cited by Said Zainal Abidin (6) is a means to achieve a projected goal or program about goals, values, and practices.

In this regard, other experts define public policy in the form of everything that is done or not done by the government. Why should a policy be done and whether the benefits of shared life or should be a holistic consideration so that the policy contains excellent benefits for its citizens and has little impact and should not cause serious problems?. Even so, there must be someone who benefits, and some are disadvantaged, this is where the government must be wise in setting policy (7). To understand the position and strategic role of the government as the public actor, related to public policy, it is necessary to understand that to actualize a policy that is oriented to the interests of the people is needed. The policy is an effort or action to influence the system of achieving goals desired, the efforts and actions referred to are strategic, namely long-term and comprehensive.

B. Public Policy Evaluation Theory

Evaluation is an activity to assess performance. As for the relation to policy evaluation, the direction of the assessment is intended for the performance of a policy. Evaluation has two

interconnected aspects. The first aspect is the use of various methods to monitor the results of public policy and the second aspect is the application of a set of values used to determine the usefulness of the results of public policies on some people, groups or communities as a whole. Furthermore, both aspects show the existence of facts and premise values in each evaluative demand. However, many activities are said to be evaluated in policy analysis but are not evaluations because they do not pay attention to evaluative demands and only as factual demands. Evaluation can be done if a policy is sufficient time. In policy evaluation, there is no definite time limit when policy must be evaluated and to be able to find out the outcomes and impacts of a policy that is not yet visible.

Evaluation is one of the procedures in public policy analysis. The public policy analysis methodology essentially combines five general procedures commonly used in solving human problems, namely definitions (problem formulation), predictions (forecasting), prescriptions (recommendations), and evaluations that have the same name as those used in everyday language that function provides information about the value or usefulness of the consequences of problem-solving.

Howlett & Ramesh (1998) define the evaluation of wisdom as a systematic and empirical study of the consequences of ongoing government policy and program and its suitability with the objectives of the policy whereas Dunn (2003) equates evaluations with the appraisal, rating, and assessment, or words that state the effort to analyze policy outcomes regarding unit values. In a specific sense, evaluation is concerned with the production of information about the value or benefits of policy outcomes. Thus policy evaluation is nothing but measuring the suitability between plans and implementation and measuring how far there have been deviations and uncertainties. Evaluation is an effort relating to the production of information regarding the value or benefits of policy outcomes. So the purpose of the evaluation is to assess the overall effect and impact at the end of the program, which will be the basis for improving or perfecting policies regarding the next program/policy. So, an evaluation is carried out at the end of the implementation of a program. Therefore we need to distinguish between monitoring and evaluation.

Siagian in his book Administrative Philosophy suggests that monitoring is the process of observing the implementation of all policies to ensure that the implementation goes according to a predetermined plan or goal. While evaluation is defined as the process of measuring and comparing the results of work which is achieved with the results that should be achieved, both supervision and evaluation are carried out as an effort to make improvements to all activities. Alternatively, according to Said Zainal Abidin in Public Policy (6), monitoring is intended to answer questions about what happened in the implementation process, how it happened and why it happened. While the final evaluation answers the question of what changes have occurred, so that, the consequences of the differences in these functions are differences in the information produced. Monitoring produces information that is empirical, while

evaluation produces information that is valuation in meeting needs, opportunities and solving problems.

C. Grants

Grants are a form of social assistance that is the provision of assistance in the form of money/goods from the local government to individuals, families, groups and communities that are not continuous and selective which aims to protect against possible social risks. By Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 the Year 2011 in Article 6 the following policies are determined:

1. Grants to the Government as referred to in article 5 letter e are given to work units of ministries / non-ministerial government institutions whose working areas are in the area concerned.
2. Grants to other Regional Governments as referred to in article 5 letter b are given to new autonomous regions resulting from regional expansion as mandated by statutory regulations.
3. Grants to regional companies as referred to in Article 5 letter care given to Regional Government Enterprises in the context of forwarding grants received by regional governments from the Government by the provisions of the statutory regulations.
4. Grants to the community as referred to in article 5 letter dare given to groups of people who have specific activities in the fields of economy, education, health, religion, arts, customs, and non-professional sports.
5. Grants to community organizations as referred to in article 5 letter e are given to community organizations formed based on the legislation.

From the results of the policy stated in Permendagri No. 32 of 2012 Article 6 Point (a) Grants to the Government as referred to in Article 5 letter, a is given to work units of ministries / non-ministerial government institutions whose working areas are in the relevant area. From the article, the Kodim 0818 Malang Regency as a Non-Ministry Agency can receive social assistance in the form of grants through Non-Program activities as a national development role in assisting the Malang Regency Regional Government. In the TNI Law Number 34 of 2004 dated October 16, 2004, one of which is stated in article 7 paragraph (1b) Point 9 concerning the Main Duty of the TNI in Military Operations Other than War assists the task of the Regional Government.

D. Local Government

Referring to Article 1 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia is a unitary State in the form of a Republic. This was further emphasized in the explanation of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, namely, "because the Indonesian State was an *Eenheidstaat*, Indonesia would not have a *start* like an environment either. The Indonesian region was divided into several rural regions, and the province was divided into several regions. This area has regional autonomy. Relating to the principle of implementing governance in the Regions that have been carried out in Indonesia which is explicit is decentralization, deconcentration, and co-administration. While the



implication is *Vrij bestuur* (Tanjung Tantra), the system of Government in the Region can be given understanding as a complete roundness or whole in which there are local unit components that have functions and duties and are interrelated based on the principle of implementing government in the Region to achieve Regional objectives.

In the context of public policy, the regional government has a significant role in the formulation and the implementation of policies that can overcome the problems faced by the regions or on the contrary reverse the situation of the community in the direction of the worse. Since the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999, there has been a shift in the model of regional government from the one initially embracing a structural efficiency model towards the democratic model. The adoption of a democratic model implies that the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy demands the participation and independence of local (local) communities without ignoring the principle of national unity. Decentralization and deconcentration are inevitable in the organization of nation-states whose relationships are a continuum, meaning that the adoption of decentralization does not need to leave centralization.

Public policies formulated by regional governments are at the level of administration, government, and politics. In administration, there is a process of public policy formulation. In the government, there is a process of discussion between the DPRD and the executive regarding public policy, and there is a political decision to establish public policy, for example, a regional regulation is signed by the regional head after obtaining DPRD approval. In this case, the regional government has independent authority which means that the region determines its policies, plans its activity strategy, implements it, controls it and carries out internal supervision. Regional autonomy is the fruit of the decentralization policy and the nature of democracy which means that the government is getting closer to the people. With this dimension, the regional government has the authority to regulate and make its policies for the regions in its territory. So that, a local government does not need to wait for policies from the central government to taking action for the interests of the region.

The definition of Regional Government based on Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning regional government article 1 paragraph 2, is as follows: "Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by regional government and DPRD according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration with the broadest principle of autonomy in the system and the principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia". Referring to the definition of regional government as stated above, then, the meaning of regional government here is the implementation of autonomous regions by the regional government and DPRD according to the principle of decentralization with the implementing elements, namely Governors, Regents or Mayors and regional apparatus. The center which includes the authority to take every action for the interests of the people based on the prevailing laws and regulations. The general government regulation in question is partly handed

over to the regional government as its regional household affairs, except those that are national to involve broader public interests.

E. Regional Budget and Expenditure (APBD)

Mardiasmo (2004) defines the budget as a statement about the estimation of performance to be achieved during a specified period expressed in financial measures, while budgeting is the process or method for preparing a budget. More clearly Mardiasmo (2004) also mentions that the public sector budget is defined as the Public budget is a document that describes the financial condition of an organization which includes information about income, expenditure, and activities. In short, it can be stated that the public budget is a financial plan that states: 1) How much is the cost of the plan made (expenditure/expenditure), and 2) How much and how is the money to fund the plan (income). In the scope of the public sector, especially in regional government, the budget is one of the essential tools for regional financial management. In the regional government sector, the budget preparation is called the Regional Budget (APBD).

APBD is the financial, operational plan of the Regional Government, in which there is a description of the highest financial estimates for the financing of regional activities and projects in a particular year of budgeting and on the other hand describes the estimation of revenues and sources of local revenue to cover the planned expenditure. UU No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance stated that the Regional Budget is the annual financial plan of the regional government approved by the Regional People's Representative Council. Further explained in PP No. 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management states that the Regional Budget is the annual financial plan of the Regional Government which is discussed and agreed upon jointly by the regional government and DPRD, and is stipulated by regional regulations. Halim (2002) states that the Regional Budget has elements:

1. Plans for activities of a region, along with detailed descriptions.
2. The source of revenue which is the minimum target to cover costs associated with these activities, and the existence of costs which are the maximum limits of expenditures to be carried out.
3. The types of activities and projects are expressed in the form of numbers.
4. Budget period, which is usually one year.

III. METHODOLOGY

By the objectives of the research and theory that have been formulated and the nature of the problem, the perspective of this research approach is Qualitative Inductive Research. The author determines the location of research in Malang Regency, Kepanjen District, Lawang District, and Singosari District. In this research, the data sources used include: (1). Primary data that is the main data used as the basis of the author in the study, which was obtained by interviewing informants and by making direct observations (observations). (2). Secondary



data, namely in the form of books, photos, journals, documents and legislation related to the issues discussed. Data collection techniques in this study are Observation, Interview, and Documentation. The data analysis technique uses descriptive exploratory analysis methods. According to Patton (12) "Data analysis technique is the process of arranging data sequences, organize them into the pattern, category, and basic description unit."

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Implementation of the program grant program on Guiding Nationality Insights for the Utilization of Regional Government Grants for Fostering National Insight Through Malang Regency Program SIAP24 JAM is the Kodim 0818 Malang Regency which is the operational command unit of the Korem 084 / Bhaskara Jaya and Kodam V / Brawijaya, with the essential task of unit development, territorial guidance and fostering people's resistance in the region in order to prepare the national defense in the land to support the achievement of the main tasks of the Army. The Legal basis for the process of granting Regional Government grants based on the Regulations of the minister of Internal Affairs No. 32 of 2011 concerning "Guidelines for granting grants and social assistance sourced from the Regional Budget."

A. The use of Malang Regional Government Grants for Fostering National Insight

1) The types of activities and organizing

Table I. The Standard of Assessment I

Indicators Evaluated	Evaluation Data	Assessment				
		Very well	Good	Enough	Less	Very less
1. Types of grant activities proposed and organized the Activity Implementation Team	1. The types of activities proposed are aspirational and guided by RKA-NPHD, 2. Implementing Activities, 3. Implementation of activities in carrying out their duties and functions		v			

By referring to the presentation of data as the initial clue, the results of analysis and evaluation with a theoretical approach and the calculation of the percentage of value achievement, as well as evaluation of evaluation standards, the focus of research on the implementation of the types of activities and organizing teams can be discussed with the following:

1. Non-Program Activities for the 0818 Kodim of Malang Regency in the activities of Malang Regency READY 24

HOURS aimed at the intended use as one of the objects of the purpose of the research purposes;

- a. Grow and strengthen awareness of national insights within the government, society, students, students, mass organizations / NGOs, companies and all other components of the nation.
 - b. Reviving the spirit of reliable Nationalism, Patriot and Patriotic for the sake of national defense which makes people who have personality and noble character, have Pancasila loyal to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the 1945 Constitution, so that the condition of Malang Regency can be created READY to "Hold on to Safe Innovation and Care" for 24 Hours.
 - c. To provide a clear position in managing the system of regional government grants on defense and security aspects of the Indonesian state on the pattern of nationalism, homeland and state defense, so that the objective of the role of the TNI / Polri is optimal in the interests of the defense forces to form Fight Rooms, Powerful Fighting, and Fighting Tools.
2. Social assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of money/goods from the regional government to individuals, families, groups, and communities that are not continuous and selective in order to protect against the possibility of social risks. By Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 The Year 2011 in Article 6, policies are stipulated; Grants to the Government as referred to in Article 5 letter a are given to work units of ministries / non-ministerial government agencies whose working areas are in the area concerned.
 3. Grants to other regional governments as referred to in Article 5 letter b are given to new autonomous regions resulting from regional expansion as mandated by legislation.
 4. Grants to regional companies as referred to in Article 5 letter care given to Regional Government Enterprises in the context of forwarding grants received by regional governments from the Government by the provisions of the legislation.
 5. Grants to the community as referred to in Article 5 letter dare given to groups of people who have specific activities in the fields of economy, education, health, religion, arts, customs, and non-professional sports.
 6. Grants to community organizations as referred to in Article 5 letter e are given to community organizations formed based on laws and regulations.
 7. Membership composition of the Non-Program Implementation Team for Kodim 0818, Malang District, Active in the sense that it can run in an orderly and smooth and by the hierarchy in the Malang Regent Regulation Number 19 the Year 2011.
 8. For the evaluation indicators of the types of grant activities proposed and organizing the Implementation Team for Kabupaten Malang SIAP 24 HOURS, the evaluation for 3 evaluations consisting of the types of activities proposed is aspirational by promoting territorial development through partnership and networking is an effort to build synergies with the



potential of the community which includes concern-based communication, consultation, information provision and various other activities in order to achieve a safe, comfortable and prosperous community for 24 hours with the category of Good assessment, the Team structure listed in the organizational structure also includes Good assessment Non Program Program Kodim 0816 Sidoarjo in Malang Regency activities READY FOR 24 HOURS in an orderly, safe and smooth situation.

2) *Procedures for Proposal, Use, and Accountability*

Table II. The Standard of assessment II

Indicators Evaluated	Evaluation Data	Assessment				
		Very Well	Well	Enough	Less	Very Less
1. The procedure for the proposed plan of activities, the use and accountability of activities.	1. The mechanism for the proposed action plan,		v			
	2. The mechanism for disbursing grant funds has been through a disbursement mechanism,		v			
	3. The Composition of the use of grants,		v			
	4. The accountability mechanism for the use of grants		v			

1. By referring to the presentation of data as the initial clue, the results of the analysis with a theoretical approach, and the calculation of the percentage of value achievement, as well as evaluation of evaluation standards, the focus of the procedure for the proposed activity plan, the use and accountability of the Grants can be discussed with regard to the following : In the concept of the discussion about the utilization of regional government grants for the development of national insight through the Malang Regency program, SIAP 24 HOURS in an evaluation study of the granting

of Regional Government grants based on Permendagri No. 32 of 2011 concerning "Guidelines for granting grants and social assistance sourced from the Regional Budget" towards national development in the Kab. Malang is very appropriate to do a theoretical study that fostering Indonesian nationalism is born from the awareness of all the people to unite in fighting for Indonesian independence, prosperity, and peace. In accordance with the characteristics of the Indonesian nation which are pluralistic national insights is a philosophical and normative guideline that has a Good assessment, the national vision of Indonesia needs to be encouraged with the intention that citizens realize the importance of living together as a nation on the basis of equal rights and obligations before the law. Nationalism aims to revive the spirit of nationalism, encourage the realization of a harmonious life, maintain the integrity of the nation and encourage the achievement of national goals.

2. Disbursement of funds is done by way directly from the cash account of the District. Malang to Kodim 0818 Malang Regency Account (account to account) and carried out in one stage in cash with a value of Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million) with direct payments and Good rating.
3. The composition of the use of the grant budget:
 - a. Grant recipients in the form of money in the amount of Rp. 300,000,000, - (three hundred million) conveyed the use of grants to the head of the region through PPKD with copies of the OPD related to this in this case the Dinas DPPKA and the Bakesbangpol and Linmas District Office. Poor.
 - b. Grants in the form of money in the amount of Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million) are recorded as the realization of the type of grant expenditure in PPKD in the fiscal year about.
 - c. Malang Regent determines the list of grant recipients along with the amount of money that will be donated by the decision of the Head of Regional Office based on local regulations on the Regional Budget and Regional Head Regulations concerning the Elucidation of Regional Budget.
 - d. The composition of the mechanism for using the grant budget is by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for granting grants and social assistance sourced from the local income and expenditure budget with the Good rating category.
 - e. Responsibility for using the Grant budget. The accountability of the regional government for granting includes proposals from potential grantees to the regions, the decree of the regional head regarding the determination of the list of grant recipients, NPHD, the integrity pact from receiving grants stating that the grants will be used in accordance with NPHD and proof of money transfers for granting money or proof of handover.



f. The composition of the grant budgeting mechanism is by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for granting grants and social assistance sourced from the local income and expenditure budget with the Good rating category.

3) *Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting*

Table III. The Standard of assessment III

Indicators Evaluated	Evaluation Data	Assessment				
		Very Well	Good	Enough	Less	Very Less
1. The procedure for the proposed plan of activities, the use and accountability of activities.	1. The mechanism for the proposed action plan,		v			
	2. The mechanism for disbursing grant funds has been through a disbursement mechanism,		v			
	3. The Composition of the use of grants,			v		
	4. The accountability mechanism for the use of grants				v	

By referring to the presentation of data as initial instructions, the results of analysis with a theoretical approach, and the calculation of percentage achievement scores, as well as evaluation standards evaluation, the focus of research implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the use of grant budgets can be discussed with regard to the following:

Table IV. Achievement of Goals

No	Target	Target				
		Achieved	Less Reached	Not Reached	Reached	Reached
1.	The realization of Indonesia's young generation who have the Pancasila personality and the growth of young generation pride as citizens of Indonesia with the formation of physical and mental and robust personalities to deal with a variety of negative influences so that future young people are expected to have knowledge, skills, and nationalism and are aware of the importance of Martial Arts. Obtained the community of Kab. Sidoarjo, which has Archipelago insight, love of the homeland and the State of Defense in educating and fostering young people and mass organizations as well as Government officials and all other layers of society in becoming human beings who are courageous, virtuous and become NKRI citizens, independent and professional so that they are expected able to realize	v				
2.		v				

togetherness in mindset, attitudes and appropriate actions in dealing with any problems that occur in the area.

Growing the spirit of nationalism, nationalism, love for the motherland and national insight based on the insight of the archipelago, especially for the younger generation and the whole community as a way of looking at and attitudes of the Indonesian

3. people to know themselves and their environment, prioritizing the unity and unity of the region in carrying out life community, nation, and state and appreciate the Pancasila as the foundation of the Indonesian Nation's ideals in order to realize the integrity of the NKRI.

4) *Monitoring activities in several schools in Malang Regency.*

The implementation of the study is a field study activity on the implementation of the development of educational institutions that carry out national education programs in the form of (1) identification of realistic problems; (2) capture positive input about program development; (3) finding trends in the aspirations of the community regarding national-minded educational programs that are textual, contextual and contractual in nature; and (4) compilation of references or guidelines for the implementation of national-minded education. The political insight horizon that is used as the object of study includes the following dimensions: (1) nationalism, (2) nationalism and (3) nationalism.

The public understanding is a reflection of the awareness of individuals (students) about the unity of the unity of the Indonesian people. Reflection of this awareness is used as a guideline for behaving in the life of a pluralistic nation and community. This reflection of awareness is based on a deep understanding of geographical conditions, historical backgrounds, life views, arts and Indonesian. The whole foundation should be a facility for students to get along and interact with each other. The national ideology in this study is more focused on Human Rights which shows the perception or view of differences as human ideas, not to be contested or sharpened; but to be received with full awareness of one Indonesian nation. The national sense dimension means the dimension of awareness that is appreciative (accepting and appreciating) for differences in the state of self, the origin of ancestry and ethnicity but still expressing the same feelings as the Indonesian people. The national sense center focuses on peace in life among others, even though it is faced with differences in differences in self-conditions that cannot be avoided. Peace as an essential indicator in the national sense dimension is summarized in behavior that is willing to accept and appreciate that difference. So based on an in-depth study of what and how the Indonesian people must have in stepping towards achieving



national goals, a national insight was born which became an insight into Indonesian nationality, namely called Archipelago Insight.

a. Monitoring Evaluation

1. The objective condition of educational institutions. By looking at all public and private (SLTP) educational institutions in the Malang Regency, especially in Kepanjen, Lawang and Singasari Subdistricts that were recorded and questioned as study samples for further research to add material to the study which was then proposed in the making of scientific works so that it appears that national-minded education is ongoing even though it is not realized by its own implementation and program guidelines. All schools hold national education programs tailored to the operational policies of each school leader. Furthermore, the policy is more operational and adjusted to the time available between existing curricular and extra-curricular programs.
2. In educational institutions that are used as study samples, good interaction between students, between students and teachers and between teachers and other school staff from various ethnic backgrounds has been created. These dynamic interactions are not motivated by ethnic sentiments, differences in religion, origins or customs. Bhinneka's life turns out to be able to grow and develop in the educational environment. An atmosphere of mutual respect, tolerance, social solidarity, national understanding, a sense of unity and enthusiasm for Indonesia's pride can thrive in the educational environment. However, on the contrary outside the educational institution environment, there are many different events, so that it can be an inspiration for educated citizens to imitate events in the outside environment. Such demonstrations of school citizens must be avoided,
3. Because it is contrary to the normative and positive nature of education itself. Contradictory events between anything outside the educational institution can be seen as an educational medium that directly touches psychologically; in its use, it requires a critical attitude from the educators, so that a positive influence on the personal development of each student is produced. Therefore, educational institutions within the framework of fostering Indonesian national insight need to refuse from reliable guidelines, so that dynamic interactions take place by a clear concept of implementation. The further direction of the condition of such educational institutions is the achievement of the resilience of educational institutions from various inspirations and influences that disrupt national stability — the tendency of insight into the nationality of junior high school teachers and students. Teachers as educational staff play a very strategic role in the framework of realizing a harmonious national life in their place of duty. Empirical facts show that the social insight of junior high school teachers is at a high level, both for aspects of understanding, taste, and nationalism. That is, the teachers have made the values of social insight into everyday life and in carrying out their duties as

educators. This is the necessary capital of education that is very valuable, especially if the teacher is seen as a subject that must be imitated by students. However, on the other hand, the teachers tend to show lack of skills in integrating national insight values into subjects that are their responsibility. Because it requires a professional improvement program for teachers, who are in harmony with national education.

This is possible if national-minded education is not made into one specific subject separate from the curriculum. The explanation of empirical facts also shows that there is no difference in social insight between offspring teachers and non-descendants. The fact implies that responsiveness has grown or 'formal strategy' to deal with every statement that leads to disclosure of nationalism.

b. Reporting the implementation of activities.

The Reporting the Activities of Manganese Regency READY FOR 24 HOURS carried out by Kodim 0818 Malang Regency is expected to create Malang District SIAP (Passion, Innovation, Safe and Care) in fostering a spirit of love for the land of the Nation and Bela national insight both for the community and among the Government Area for 24 hours. In the perspective of the interests of the community, it aims to help overcome the difficulties of the community in increasing insight and equating the Vision, Perception, and Interpretation of the TNI in the handling of various actual problems that occur in the Malang Regency. The creation of a conducive atmosphere towards the Safe and Comfortable District of Malang for 24 hours leads to a prosperous society in the perspective of the concept of the interests of National Defense by the Main Duty of the Indonesian Army. Therefore, in the assessment of the Good category with the expectation of Non-Program Activities, Regency of MALANG READY FOR 24 HOURS cannot be implemented every year because of the regulation of the Regency Government of Malang Regency Perbup 24 of 2011 stating that the Grant budget cannot be given to Vertical Agencies in a row every year, even though there are already Government Regulation No. 32 of 2011 concerning guidelines for granting grants and social assistance sourced from the regional expenditure budget.

B. Factors that encourage and hinder the development of national insight by utilizing grant funds through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 32 of 2011 in Malang Regency

1) Encouraging Factors

a. Internal factors.

Activities of Malang Regency READY FOR 24 HOURS is the only Non-program activity in Indonesia and there has never been such an activity among the TNI / TNI AD and with the implementation of the Non-Program Kodim 0818 activities in Malang Regency in the activities of Malang Regency SIAP 24 HOURS has received fractionation from many parties, especially the Army ranks, the only Regional Command that succeeded in breaking through the Regional Government Grant's budget in the activities of Malang



Regency. 24 Only Kodim 0818 Malang Regency. So, from the results of the activity Kodim 0818 Malang Regency was assessed by Kodam V / Brawijaya Jaya and the ranks of the Army Unit as Champion Binter at the Kodam V / Brawijaya (East Java) category of the Main Kodim (Best) which will be included as National Binter contestants (Indonesia) in July 2017 budget year.

b. External factors.

Achievement of the objectives of the Regulations of the Head of Decree No. 18 / IV / 2008 dated April 8, 2008 Article 3 concerning the Main Duty of the Kodim in carrying out tasks in territorial guidance which functions to carry out territorial capabilities, foster regional resistance, foster social communication and foster TNI service to assist Regency / City Government in preparing national potential to become a land aspect defense force that is prepared early, covering the defense area and its supporting forces, to implement it based on the universal State defense interests and TNI Law No. 34 of 2004 dated October 16, 2004 article 7 paragraph (1b) Point 9 concerning the Main Duty of the TNI in Military Operations Other than War, namely to assist the tasks of the Regional Government.

The first time Malang District Government was able to budget grants to non-vertical agencies, in this case, Kodim 0818 Malang Regency by looking for a breakthrough in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011 concerning guidelines for grants and social assistance sourced from regional income and expenditure budgets, accompanied with the Decree of Malang Regent Number 188/12 / 404.1.3.2/2012 dated January 20, 2012 concerning officials who authorize the signing of the grant agreement document (NPHD) Kodim 0818 Mangan Regency and the grant agreement text between the District Government. Malang with Kodim Commander 0818 Malang Regency Number 900/771 / 404.6.4 / 2012 concerning the distribution of TA grant funds. 2016 was based on a Charter of agreement (MOU) between the Government of Malang Regency and Kodim 0818 Malang Regency on Saturday, March 10, 2012, An. **H. Rendra Kresna** (Regent of Malang) as the **First Party** and An. **Achmat Miftahudin, S.Sos** (Dandim 0818 Malang Regency) as the **Second Party**.

C. Inhibiting Factors

a. System Factor.

The factors that influence the conceptual framework of the research in the relevant discussion, the first is why the love of degraded homeland after the Reformation. It can be understood if national insight only grows and can be realized with the energy provided by other sub-systems. The political sub-system will energize the operation of the economic sub-system, then provide energy to the social sub-system and ultimately to the cultural sub-system. Conversely, if the cultural sub-system has worked well because of the energy provided by other sub-systems, then this cultural sub-system will function as a controller (control) or which regulates and maintains the stability of the workings of the social sub-system. Moreover, soon, the social sub-system will give control to the economic sub-system, and the economic

sub-system will work as a regulator of the operation of the political sub-system. Therefore in the object of this research that with the ongoing reforms it will automatically bring about the impact of changes in thought both in terms of economics, socio-cultural politics towards the governance of life in the nation and state in order to adjust the acceleration of competitiveness in the development of modernization, democracy, scientific progress technology so as to be able to shift the values of the nation's struggle that is capable of causing the fading of the national sense of love towards the homeland.

In the discussion of the results of the study, it can be taken an understanding that nationalism is a national consciousness, namely a feeling that is born naturally because of the social togetherness that grows from the culture, history, and aspirations of the past, and together in facing the challenges of today's history — this nationality in achieving the aspirations of the nation developed into an insight into nationality, namely national thoughts where a nation has definite ideas of life and national goals. Based on nationalism's sense and understanding, a spirit of nationality or a spirit of patriotism arises.

Adopting Talcott Parsons's thinking about system theory, national insight can be seen as a philosophy of life that is at the level of the cultural sub-system. In this level, nationalism is seen as a 'way of life' or a framework/map of knowledge that encourages the realization of behavior and is used as a reference for someone to confront and interpret their environment. Obviously, the insight of nationality grows according to the experience experienced by a person, and experience is an accumulation of other systems-level processes, namely social sub-systems, economic sub-systems, and political sub-systems. So that at the level of the social sub-system there is a process of social interaction that results in strong social cohesion, relationships between individuals, between groups in a harmonious society. Integration in the social system that occurs will greatly color and influence how the cultural system (ideology/philosophy / role of life) can work properly.

The fading of the national insight in Malang Regency community, especially in the younger generation, is believed to encourage internal divisions in the community. That is what is feared could lead to the weakness of national security in facing various threats, challenges, and disturbances that come from inside and outside. Therefore, the discussion of the importance of increasing national insight is very important to carry out objective research for the integrity and upholding of the Republic of Indonesia Unitary State.

b. Legal barriers

1. That is the length of the issuance of the Malang Regent's Decree regarding the granting of the 2012 National Vision Development Program grant. This is because the mechanism for determining grantees takes a long time,
2. The disbursement process of grant funds is carried out through the Regional Financial Management Office of the Regency of Malang, especially at the beginning of the year which caused



the unprepared budget from East Java Province to be distributed to the regions so that the activities must use bailouts.

3. As a stakeholder of national insight development activities, the Department of National Unity and Community Protection has not mastered the mechanisms and procedures for making NPHD making the process of disbursing the grant funds late.

c. Implementation barriers

What is the policy on national-minded education? The main problems that need to be answered immediately are what is the formulation of the national insightful education guidelines? To answer these problems, this study was conducted using a strategy of substance review and the implementation of nationally sound education policies. Substance assessment is a systematic and effective review of the contents of the policy document on national education.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, this study concludes that:

1. Community participation in the activities of Malang Regency SIAP 24 HOURS is not only morally shaped but also there are those who help self-help with energy, things show a high public response to national insight training activities in Malang district.
2. Implementation of implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting is in accordance with Perpres number Number 54 year 2010 concerning the procurement of goods and services Regulations of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 32 years, based on a random assessment (questionnaire) of several students, companies and supervisors in the Regency of Malang, obtained the achievement with the GOOD category.
3. Positive results from the national insight training activities carried out using grants from the Malang Regency APBD received extraordinary attention from the Elementary School Commander V / Brawijaya, so that at the Kodam V / Brawijaya Territorial Coaching Competition for Kodim 0818, Malang District received the title Kodim, The best major in the East Java region.

Suggestions that researchers can contribute based on the results of this study are:

1. Plan the implementation of activities at the beginning of the implementation of the fiscal year. Because the Grant Program focuses on Non-Physical activities for students and all elements of government administrators in Malang district and the community, it is expected that the implementation of activities does not coincide with school examination activities and implementation of government activities/programs in Malang Regency, so that the implementation of the activities does not experience obstacles and the results achieved can be maximum and as expected,
2. Because national insight training is closely related to national character education, so that the Malang Regency Government can budget in the APBD each year, so that the national character building program can be carried out in stages and continues to spread throughout the

community, so that the Malang Regency community has nationalism, has a spirit of love for the country and defending the country which in the end will have robust national security.

3. Forming national cadres organized in organizations ranging from the RW and RT Regency level which are organized by the National Social Security Agency with planned and programmed activities. So that all elements of society have a sense of love for the country and the spirit of defending the country. Considering the Indonesian nation consists of various kinds of ethnic, racial, cultural and religious diversity (In Diversity there is Togetherness, in diversity, there is a strength, and in diversity there is beauty, Peace is Beautiful). So it needs to be planted in the soul and body of the spirit of diversity in togetherness or the spirit of real Bhineka Tunggal Ika.
4. There is better socialization of grants which include types of grants, planning for submission of grants, disbursement processes, use of grant funds and training in making accountability for the achievement of orderly administration, so that the purpose of using grant funds can produce expected output accordingly with Permendagri Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for granting grants and Social assistance sourced from the Regional Budget.

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