

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi dan menggambarkan pengalaman subjektif aktor pengelola Dana Bagi Hasil (DBH) Migas di Kabupaten Bojonegoro terkait faktor penyebab tingginya Sisa Lebih Pembiayaan Anggaran (SiLPA) dari rendahnya penyerapan anggaran, serta implikasinya terhadap pembangunan daerah dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Kabupaten Bojonegoro merupakan daerah penghasil migas terbesar di Indonesia dengan total penerimaan DBH Migas dan DBH PBB Migas sebesar Rp18.450.134.109.800 selama 2015–2024, namun angka kemiskinannya masih di atas rata-rata Jawa Timur (11,49% berbanding 10,77%). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif fenomenologi transendental Moustakas (1994), melibatkan empat partisipan kunci dari BPKAD, BAPENDA, dan BAPPEDA yang dipilih secara purposive sampling berdasarkan keterlibatan langsung dalam siklus pengelolaan APBD dan DBH Migas, dengan saturasi data tercapai pada partisipan keempat. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur, observasi partisipatif, dan dokumentasi (Desember 2025–Januari 2026), dianalisis melalui tahapan epoche, reduksi fenomenologis, imaginative variation, dan synthesis. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi 127 unit makna dalam lima tema utama: ketidakpastian eksternal, hambatan internal struktural, dilema moral stewardship, dampak pembangunan ganda, dan visi keberlanjutan. Temuan menunjukkan SiLPA tinggi bersifat multidimensional, dipengaruhi fluktuasi harga migas global, ketidaksinkronan timing transfer pusat dengan siklus APBD, dan ketiadaan mekanisme lelang dini. Esensi fenomena dirumuskan sebagai "*Stewardship Afektif dalam Ketidakpastian*", di mana emosi pengelola *keri* (malu kolektif Jawa), *pontang-panting* (frustrasi temporal), *pedang bermata dua* (ambiguitas moral), dan *puasa perencanaan* (validasi eksistensial) bukan sekadar reaksi psikologis, melainkan kekuatan moral yang mendorong inovasi kelembagaan seperti Dana Abadi Pendidikan dan lelang dini. Penelitian ini memperkaya Teori Stewardship dengan dimensi afektif-budaya yang selama ini luput dari literatur pengelolaan keuangan daerah

ABSTRACT

*This study aims to identify and describe the subjective experiences of actors managing the Oil and Gas Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) in Bojonegoro Regency regarding the factors causing the high Budget Financing Surplus (SiLPA) resulting from low budget absorption, and its implications for regional development and community welfare. Bojonegoro Regency is the largest oil and gas producing region in Indonesia, with total revenues from DBH Oil and Gas and DBH PBB Oil and Gas amounting to Rp18,450,134,109,800 from 2015–2024. However, its poverty rate remains above the East Java average (11.49% compared to 10.77%). The study used a qualitative transcendental phenomenological approach by Moustakas (1994), involving four key participants from the Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD), the Regional Revenue Agency (BAPENDA), and the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) selected through purposive sampling based on their direct involvement in the APBD and DBH Oil and Gas management cycles. Data saturation was achieved with the fourth participant. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and documentation (December 2025–January 2026), analyzed through the stages of epoche, phenomenological reduction, imaginative variation, and synthesis. The results of the study identified 127 units of meaning in five main themes: external uncertainty, internal structural obstacles, moral dilemmas of stewardship, dual development impacts, and visions of sustainability. The findings indicate that high SiLPA is multidimensional, influenced by fluctuations in global oil and gas prices, the misalignment of central transfer timing with the regional budget cycle, and the absence of an early auction mechanism. The essence of the phenomenon is formulated as "Affective Stewardship in Uncertainty," where the emotions of managers *keri* (Javanese collective shame), *pontang-panting* (temporal frustration), a double-edged sword (moral ambiguity), and planners' *fast* (existential validation) are not merely psychological reactions, but rather moral forces that drive institutional innovations such as the Education Endowment Fund and early auctions. This research enriches Stewardship Theory with an affective-cultural dimension that has been missing from the regional financial management literature.*