

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VILLAGE FUND DIRECT CASH  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN BEJI VILLAGE KEDUNGBANTENG  
DISTRICT BANYUMAS REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Poverty is a complex social problem and is often the main focus in development efforts and improving community welfare, one of which is through the Direct Cash Assistance program. This research aims to describe the implementation of BLT in Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency, which is one of the villages in Indonesia that implements the Direct Cash Assistance program. The research method used is a qualitative method with a case study approach. The results of the research show that, from the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) in Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency, judging from the policy standards and targets of the BLT-DD program in Beji Village, it can be said to have gone well. Looking at the resources for implementing the BLT distribution program, it is considered that the distribution is quite adequate, including controlling the running of this program. Judging from the involvement between the social environment and the economy, it can be concluded that the implementation of the BLT-DD program has been successfully implemented, but in terms of social involvement, the BLT-DD program can bring about social jealousy or social inequality among the community, and economic involvement after the BLT-DD is realized can be said to have succeeded in boosting the economic standard of living for the poor in Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District.

**Keywords;** Implementation; Policy; Village.

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**A. INTRODUCTION**

Poverty is a social problem that is still unresolved in various countries in the world, one of which is Indonesia. Poverty is a complex social problem and is often the main focus in development efforts and improving community welfare. Poverty does not only cover economic aspects, but can also affect health, education, access to food, adequate housing and other basic rights. In the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that steps must be taken to reduce poverty, to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood, to promote general welfare, to educate the life of

the nation and to contribute to the implementation of world order based on freedom, eternal peace and justice. social. Because development is essentially carried out with the aim of improving people's welfare, development and economic growth programs are always carried out by the government and are directed and focused on poverty alleviation efforts.

So far, the Indonesian government has had many existing programs to eradicate poverty. Poverty alleviation efforts can be carried out by protecting poor families and community groups by meeting their needs in various fields. Efforts to eradicate poverty are carried out to realize the nation's ideals, namely, the creation of a just and prosperous society (Royat, 2015).

There are three views regarding poverty, namely: (1) poverty means insufficient income to meet the most basic needs to maintain the continuity of life; (2) low income must be measured subjectively, namely low relative to the income of other people in society; (3) poverty is associated with a person's efforts to obtain adequate income (Djaenal, 2021).

Poverty determines the level of development of a society and is an indicator of the failure of the development process. The problem of poverty continues to be a problem for communities and countries in this world from time to time. Various efforts have been made to reduce poverty. Efforts to combat poverty are actually not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of the community itself. The government also continues to strive to reduce the poverty rate with poverty reduction programs in various sectors of life, namely: Family Hope Program (PKH), School Operational Assistance (BOS), Poor Student Assistance Program (BSM), Health Insurance Program (JAMKESMAS), and Direct Assistance Program Cash (BLT).

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is a government assistance program in the form of providing cash or various other assistance, both conditional and unconditional in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure

Budget. The amount of funds provided and the mechanisms implemented in the BLT program vary depending on government policy in that country. Indonesia is a country that organizes BLT with a mechanism in the form of providing cash compensation, food, health insurance and education with targets at the near poor, poor and very poor levels (Anggraeni, 2021).

The implementation of Village Fund BLT is stipulated in Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Village Minister Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds, concerning amendments to Village Minister Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning priority use of village funds, including the provision of Direct Cash Assistance. sourced from Village Funds (BLT-DD). It is believed that the village government is better able to see the priority needs of the community compared to the district government which actually has a wider and more complex scope of problems. Therefore, in managing direct cash assistance to village funds, the village government is expected to be able to carry it out in accordance with the principles of accountability and transparency.

Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency is one of the villages in Indonesia that implements the Direct Cash Assistance program. According to the interview results, in Beji Village, the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance began to be implemented in 2019/2020. Then, since the Covid-19 pandemic, assistance to people who were declared underprivileged and affected by Covid-19 has increased, as have the recipients of this assistance, but after the Covid-19 pandemic was declared to have been overcome, aid recipients began to be selected again according to the terms and criteria for BLT recipients. . In Beji village, according to data obtained in the field, the number of BLT recipients in 2023 until the fourth phase of disbursement is 52 families, which previously was twice as many, this is as explained by one of the village officials:

"Most recently, when discussing BLT together, previously there were 104 recipients and now because it has subsided (covid-19) the recipients have been reduced to 52 recipients." (Interview on May 3 2023, 11.15 WIB).

The data submitted by the Beji Village government is to remain as before but this cannot be done. Seeing that Covid-19 has subsided and people who are considered not all need it that much. So, we are looking for those who really need it, namely only one family from a number of RTs in Beji Village. The criteria for prospective families

who are entitled to receive village BLT are poor or underprivileged families who live in the village concerned. Apart from that, it must be ensured that prospective recipients of social assistance are not included in the recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Basic Food Cards and Pre-Employment Cards. Data collection on prospective village BLT recipients will consider Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos). The disbursement of direct cash assistance funds has been given by the government to the community which has been implemented by the government of Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, which is in the fourth stage and according to observations, it has been implemented but there are still various problems such as the existence of recipients of aid funds who are actually not worthy of receiving them but are receiving them, and the opposite is also seen. eligible but not received, and inaccurate recipient data. Based on the background of this problem, the author is interested in raising this problem in a study which is formulated in a problem, namely how to implement the direct cash assistance (BLT) program in Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency.

## **B. METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative approach which is basically to produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Researchers choose a qualitative approach so that a phenomenon or problem that occurs can be described, the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated are described systematically, factually and accurately. The descriptive method is a method of researching the status of a human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present (Nazir, 2013). In order to find out how the BLT-Village Fund is implemented, the author really needs observations to find out whether the implementation is in accordance with theory, applicable regulations, as well as supporting data that describes the condition of the BLT-Village Fund.

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Beji Village is one of the villages located in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. It is located not far from the city center  $\pm 3.6$  KM from the Purwokerto city square. Geographically, this village borders various neighboring villages such as

Karangnangka, Bobosan, Karangsalam, Kebocoran, Purwosari and Kedungbanteng. The level of population density in Beji Village is not too high, this is because around 1,303,810 Ha of the total area of 2,158,175 Ha of Beji Village is still made up of rice fields and ponds. This means that there is still more land or land that does not function as residential areas.

Beji Village is the village with the largest population in Kedungbanteng sub-district, therefore the number of recipients of the Direct Cash Assistance program is also the largest. However, every year it experiences cuts. From each RT there can be up to four recipients until currently there is only one BLT recipient out of 52 RTs. The Beji Village Government is collecting data on residents who are deemed worthy of receiving this government program, however, it is surprising that the data on recipients who have been selected by the government turns out to be only a small number. This number could cause social jealousy between residents in Beji Village. However, the Beji Village government firmly explained that up to now there had been cuts to the data because it thought that Covid-19 had subsided so that not all residents were required to receive this program again.

The source of the data is collected by each RT head who is then brought to the MUSDESUS (special Village Conference) meeting. Special/Incidental Village Deliberations (Musdes) are Village Deliberations held in accordance with the needs of the Village community and urgent events. This is regulated in Permendesa No. 6 of 2020, article 9 paragraph 1. The organizer of the Special/Incidental Village Deliberation is the Village Requirements Agency (BPD) or another term facilitated by the Village Government. The background for holding MUSDESUS is the change in the priority policy for the use of village funds in 2020 (Permendesa No. 6 of 2020), consolidation and village situation reports, regarding Covid-19, validation, finalization and determination of prospective BLT recipients in 2020, and synchronization of recipient data. Help. Prior to the implementation of MUSDESUS, data collection was carried out on prospective 2020 BLT-DD recipients by Covid-19 Volunteers, in accordance with the Letter of the Minister of Villages No. 1261/PRI.00/IV/2020 and the Letter of the Director General of PPMD No. 9/PRI.00/IV/2020, Recapitulation of Volunteer Data Collection Results Covid-19 as Special Musdes Material, and BPD invites prospective Special Musdes Participants.

Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-Village Fund) is cash assistance to poor families in villages sourced from the Village Fund to reduce the impact of the COVID19 pandemic. The value of BLT-Village Funds received is Rp. 600,000 per month which meets the criteria and requirements, given for 3 (three) months and Rp. 300,000 per month for the following three months.

Regarding BLT-DD, if the village's needs exceed the maximum provisions that can be allocated by the village, the Village Head submits a proposal for additional allocation of Village Funds for Direct Cash Assistance to the Regent as stated in PDRT Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to PDRT Village Minister Regulation Number 11 2019 regarding priorities for the use of Village Funds, which includes providing BLT sourced from Village Funds.

Based on the results of the study, the BLT-DD program is very useful and needed by the people of Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. It can boost the economy of the community, especially the poor in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. This BLT-DD is not given for free. -There are only goals, targets and criteria for BLT-DD recipients so that this program can be right on target according to the stipulated provisions, the amount of cash given by the government to BLT-DD recipients is distributed equally without any deductions. BLT-DD social assistance in Beji Village uses DTKS as a reference for data on prospective BLT-DD recipients. The data used should be updated and valid so that maladministration does not occur and the Sea village government should not only use data based on DTKS but also non-DTKS including data on the poor. This new method is by collecting data directly door to door to take factual data to the community. This also ensures that there is no overlap in implementing the BLTDD program and this program can run according to the objectives and direction of policy.

In practice Randall's Policy Implementation model. B. Ripley and Grace A. Franklin on the Direct Cash Assistance distribution program in Beji Village are:

**There is a level of compliance with applicable regulations.**

When related to this aspect, do village officials comply with the procedures as implementers of the BLT distribution policy and do the communities as BLT recipients comply with the regulations that have been set? Researchers concluded that village officials considered that the implementation of BLT distribution had run smoothly, but

the indicators used for aid recipients still did not match the recipient indicators that had been determined. This was concluded from the results of the interview with H. namely;

"Yes, we adapt the regulations to the conditions in the field, not everything is exactly the same as in the regulations directly from the government" (interview at 11.25 WIB 5 May 2023)

However, on the other hand, according to the results of an interview with one of the BLT recipient communities, there were residents who had died but the assistance was still being given and received by other family members. If the BLT recipient had died, they should have been replaced with other people in need, here the researcher assessed , the government should also select recipients periodically so that aid can be distributed according to its intended purpose.

### **What happens on the field**

The success of this BLT-DD distribution program cannot be separated from the smooth routine functioning of village officials and good coordination with the community. The policy implementation process will be successful if the implementer and target have a good interaction relationship. The smooth routine functions in this study are regarding fund management, outreach to the community, services, and implementation of the BLT-DD program. Compliance and understanding of this government program is one of the conditions for successful policy implementation. What Beji Village officials have done can be said to be quite good because looking at the results of interviews and the results of the distribution of the fourth stage of BLT yesterday, there were no complicated problems, everything went according to procedures or what is also called an orderly process.

Environmental conditions play an important role in the involvement of the social and economic environment in the implementation of the BLT-DD Program in Beji Village. What needs to be considered in assessing the performance of public implementation is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of the public policies that have been established. A social and economic environment that is not conducive can be the cause of failure in policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must also pay attention to the conduciveness of the external environment. One of the involvement of the social environment in the distribution of BLT-DD, based on the results of research on the

implementation of the BLTDD program in Beji Village, is that there is still a tendency among the community, namely the emergence of social jealousy among the community, but in response to this, only a few show the nature of jealousy, they assume that this program is distributed to society, even though there are goals, targets and criteria for recipients of this assistance, but only if it is called social assistance, social jealousy will certainly arise in society depending on how each of us responds to it. As for economic involvement, seeing the worsening condition of the Indonesian economy, the poverty rate of the Indonesian population as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the government cares about the poor people in the villages, so the government launched a Direct Cash Assistance benefit program sourced from the village budget and the community, especially the people receiving BLT-DD social assistance, felt the impact. economy, namely increasing purchasing power for daily needs and through the BLT-DD program, several poor people in Beji Village have been helped to boost the economy in the midst of this difficult time, namely the Covid-19 pandemic.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) in Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency, judging from the policy standards and targets of the BLT-DD program in Beji Village, can be said to have gone well. Looking at the resources for implementing the BLT distribution program, it is considered that the distribution is quite adequate, including controlling the running of this program. Judging from the involvement between the social environment and the economy, it can be concluded that the implementation of the BLT-DD program has been successfully implemented, but in terms of social involvement, the BLT-DD program can bring about social jealousy or social inequality among the community, and economic involvement after the BLT-DD is realized can be said to have succeeded in boosting the economic standard of living for the poor in Beji Village, Kedungbanteng District.

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