

**IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE FUND DIRECT CASH
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM POLICY IN SUNYALANGU VILLAGE
KARANGLEWAS DISTRICT BANYUMAS DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze and describe implementation of village fund direct cash assistance program policy in sunyalangu village, karanglewas district, banyumas district. This research was conducted using qualitative research methods. The research results show that the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance Distribution Policy for Village Funds (BLT-DD) during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Sunyalangu Village, District. Banyumas is running well and stably because there are some who can receive BLT-DD. Judging from the impact of direct village fund cash assistance for the community in Sunyalangu village, the implementation of the BLT-DD program is sufficient in distributing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance to control the running of this program. However, not all poor people in Sunyalangu Village have been met due to the limited village fund budget, so not all poor people in Sunyalangu Village have received Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance.

Keywords; Implementation; Program; Village Funds.

A. INTRODUCTION

In 2020, the world experienced the disaster of the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The spread of COVID-19 poses a risk to public health and has even claimed the lives of those infected in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. Disaster is defined as an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused by both natural and/or non-natural factors and human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impacts. The COVID-19 pandemic itself is a non-natural disaster, namely a disaster caused by a non-natural event or series of events, including technological failure, modernization failure, epidemic and disease outbreak.

The spread of COVID-19 was declared by the World Health Organization as a pandemic in most countries around the world, including Indonesia. Its spread has shown an increase over time and has resulted in more casualties and material losses, and has had implications for social, economic and community welfare aspects. It not only happens in big cities but is also felt by people in villages. This outbreak has hit the business sector hard, causing layoffs and reducing labor absorption. Therefore, various Government efforts are needed to save health and the national economy, with a focus on spending on health, social safety nets, as well as economic recovery, including for the business world and affected communities. The steps needed are fast, focused, integrated and synergistic between the Central Government and Regional Governments. Government agencies, both central and regional governments, need to mobilize joint forces to overcome the spread of this pandemic by prioritizing government budgets in the health and social sectors.

In an effort to deal with the impact of COVID-19, especially in rural areas, the Government has determined the use of Village Funds as part of the social safety net. Village funds were reallocated as Village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) aimed at poor residents who have lost their livelihoods due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have not received any assistance.

Before Indonesia experienced the 2019 corona virus disease (covid-19) pandemic, the use of village funds in 2020 was focused on implementing programs and activities in the fields of Village Development and Community Empowerment. This is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Permendes PDT) Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020. After the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, there was a change in the priority for the use of village funds in 2020. This began with the publication of the Regulation Government in Lieu of Law (PERPPU) Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. This regulation is intended to deal with threats that endanger the national economy and the stability of the financial system. The birth of this regulation is the government's effort to save health and the national economy. The focus is on health spending, social safety nets, and economic recovery, including for the business world and affected communities.

In Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, especially in Sunyalangu Village, this is one of the villages that utilizes village funds to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through the direct cash assistance (BLT) program. This is because in Sunyalangu Village many people have been affected by this pandemic.

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).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poverty has been going on for a long time in Indonesia. According to historical records, poverty is one of the legacies of colonialism that occurred in Indonesia. Poverty is still a persistent problem facing Indonesia. This proves that poverty is not a trivial problem. Serious efforts are needed from various components of society and the government to work together to overcome poverty.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the fabric of human life. Various aspects of life are also affected by this disease. In Indonesia, the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic has been felt for more than a year. Many changes occur in various fields that affect life. From a health perspective, the Covid-19 pandemic is the main problem in the health sector currently. Its rapid spread throughout the world and its fatal effects cause sufferers to die with serious threats. Finding effective drugs to overcome this epidemic is the task of doctors today. From a political perspective, the Covid-19 pandemic has created a crisis and political turmoil. This can be seen from the community's response to the management policies set by the government. From an economic perspective, the Covid-19 pandemic has stopped several economic sector activities. Economic activities such as import-export activities, public transportation services, face-to-face buying and selling activities, and so on.

Economy is one of the most important factors in people's lives. Good and stable economic conditions will affect the lives of every community. The number of people with income in Sunyalangu Village is around 42.22% and the number of people without income is 58.43%. The economic conditions in Sunyalangu Village before Covid-19 could be said to be fine or stable. As one of the villages affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, as an effort to overcome extreme poverty, the village government distributed direct cash assistance (BLT). BLT-Village for extreme poverty is really needed by residents, because of conditions that cannot meet the primary needs of families, including basic needs in the areas of food, clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter and education.

The economic condition of the community in Sunyalangu Village has a total of 5,436 people, most of whom work as casual daily laborers (786 people), others work as farmers (237 people), and as many as traders (3 people). When Covid-19 occurred, the economic condition of the community could be said to be quite stable, but there were some people who found it quite difficult because most of the people were workers. People who work as farmers and traders do not really feel the impact.

The first Village Fund BLT in 2020, we have learned a lot of input and lessons, weaknesses in the determination for 2020, for 2021 it will be stricter for the people who will receive this Village Fund BLT, then also the distribution will probably not change much and remain the same as first period, but what needs to be evaluated is determining who will receive Village Fund BLT in 2021, if previously it was true that in 2020 they were not entitled to receive Village Fund BLT but were given it, and in 2021 it will be tightened again and it is true that people who really need it will get Village Fund BLT.

Impact of Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds for the Community

This BLT recipient is specifically for people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and is also given to small and medium business actors with the aim of improving the economic conditions of small and medium business actors affected by Covid-19, in terms of providing this assistance it is stated in Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2023 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 960). The process of disbursing

BLT funds must be in accordance with predetermined procedures, namely funds sourced from the government which are distributed to village accounts and then the village distributes them to BLT recipients who have been recorded previously, the funds distributed to the community are Rp. 600,000 in the first three months of BLT distribution and continues with a total of Rp. 300,000 until December 2021 and is usually distributed every 3 months. Those who are entitled to receive BLT are people who have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, whose economy has experienced an impact and people who have experienced layoffs overnight during the pandemic, resulting in reduced economic income, one of which is also given to small and medium businesses who are also experiencing the impact of the pandemic, with the This BLT can improve the economy and can help fulfill basic needs and businesses that have suffered losses during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program is motivated by efforts to maintain the consumption and economic levels of business actors as a result of the pandemic which has had an impact on the community's economy, especially the affected business community. The purpose of this BLT is:

1. Help poor people still be able to meet their basic needs.
2. Prevent a decline in the level of welfare of the poor due to economic difficulties.
3. Increase shared responsibility.

From these aspects, of course the role of government is very necessary in an economy. The expected role is a positive role in the form of a moral obligation to help realize the welfare of all people by ensuring a balance between private and social interests, keeping the wheels of the economy on the right track, in this case the government is making several policies that can help people affected by the pandemic, such as This BLT policy is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 which has been implemented by the government.

Effectiveness of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance for Communities Affected by Covid-19

The focus of this research is the effectiveness of direct cash assistance from village funds for poor communities in Sunyalangu village, Karanglewas subdistrict, Banyumas district. By using indicators to assess effectiveness, the theory from

Makmur (2010) regarding effectiveness is used as the main theory to dissect existing problems. This is further explained through the results of research in the field as follows:

Timeliness

One indicator for assessing effectiveness is timeliness. To carry out an activity or program, planning in determining the time is absolutely necessary. The time used appropriately will influence the level of effectiveness of a program in achieving goals. To determine the timeliness of the distribution of direct cash assistance from village funds, we first explain the mechanism for collecting data on potential Village Fund BLT recipients.

Accuracy in Making Choices

Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-Village Fund) is cash assistance to poor families in villages sourced from the Village Fund to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Village Fund BLT value is IDR 600,000 every month for each poor family that meets the criteria and is given for 3 (three) months and IDR 300,000 every month for the following three months. BLT-Village Funds are tax free. If the village's needs exceed the maximum provisions that can be allocated by the village, the Village Head can submit a proposal for additional Village Fund allocations for Direct Cash Assistance to the Regent/Mayor. The proposal must be accompanied by reasons for additional allocations in accordance with the decision of the Special Village Deliberation (Musbangun).

In order to determine the choice of recipients who are worthy and unworthy recipients of BLT village funds, the village government must first follow the Validation and Determination Process of Data Collection Results. The process is as follows: The Sunyalangu Village Head facilitates the BPD to carry out special village meetings by inviting community representatives and other related parties to help verify and validate data related to determining potential BLT-Village Fund recipients. Based on the results of these deliberations, the Village Head and BPD signed a list of poor families who would receive BLT-Village Funds. Referring to the list, the village distributed BLT-Village Funds for the first month.

The Village Head disseminates the approved list of prospective BLT-Village Fund recipients to the community either through information boards in each hamlet

and/or in strategic and easily accessible places. Villages can also utilize the village website or Village Information System as a public information medium. If there are complaints from the community regarding the list of potential recipients of BLT-Village Funds, then the village together with the BPD facilitates a village meeting to discuss the complaint and agree on a solution. To find out whether the village government was correct in determining its choice of recipients of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance in Sunyalangu Village, the researchers conducted interviews with informants who were deemed capable of answering this question. Researchers interviewed the Sunyalangu village secretary:

"In order to determine the right candidate for village fund BLT recipients, we have to follow the procedures issued by the central government. One of the conditions for receiving BLT village funds is that the prospective recipient is not a participant in the Family Hope Program (PKH). Or other social assistance."

Based on information obtained from the village ministry, it is stated that prospective recipients of BLT-Village Funds are poor families, both those recorded in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and those not recorded (exclusion error) who meet the following criteria:

- a. Not receiving PKH/BPNT assistance/pre-employment card holder;
- b. Experiencing loss of livelihood (not having enough economic reserves to survive for the next three months);
- c. Have family members who are susceptible to chronic/chronic illness.
- d. The data collection team must ensure that vulnerable groups such as poor families headed by women, the elderly and people with disabilities are recorded as potential recipient families.

Target Accuracy

In order to ensure target accuracy, namely in the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance to Village Funds, the central government has issued mechanisms and tasks for each level of government from the central government to those in the regions. To carry out the process of distributing BLT-Village Funds, good cross-sector and cross-level coordination needs to be carried out. The following is the coordination and division of tasks and authority in developing and supervising data collection on potential Village Fund BLT recipients.

According to Ripley & Franklin (1986) there are two things that are factors of concern in implementation, namely Compliance and What's Happening (what happens). Compliance refers to whether implementers comply with established procedures or standards. At the same time, for "what happened", the question is how the implementation process was carried out, what obstacles arose, what was achieved, why and etc. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 40/PMK.07/2020 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Village Fund Management. Provisions regarding criteria, data collection mechanisms, determination of data on Village BLT beneficiary families and the implementation of Village BLT provision are carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration.

The sub-district team (District Head, PTPD and Village Facilitators) facilitates, accompanies and guides the village government and/or Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force to accelerate data collection and distribution of BLT-Village Funds. To find out the accuracy of the targets that have been carried out by the village government in distributing direct cash assistance to village funds in Sunyalangu Village, researchers interviewed the Sunyalangu village secretary:

"I assess that so far the distribution of direct cash assistance from village funds in Sunyalangu village has been right on target, with this assistance the community feels very helped considering that this pandemic condition has caused many people to lose their jobs and reduce their income. The village government has worked optimally and complied with existing procedures."

Furthermore, in the context of complaints regarding Direct Cash Assistance from village funds, the central government issued a mechanism where the Village Government collaborates with the BPD together with Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force, preparing a complaint and aspirations channel that can be used by residents to submit complaints related to implementation. BLT-Village Funds. Furthermore, the aspiration channel is in the form of telephone number information, Whatsapp, suggestion box and/or SID which is integrated with supra-village reporting. The public can also submit complaints/complaints/suggestions through channels managed by the central government, regional government or other related agencies.

Obstacles that occur in implementing the distribution of Village Fund BLT and the efforts made to overcome the problems. Distribution of Social Assistance (Bansos) to the community is a phenomenon commonly witnessed by the local community. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the distribution of social assistance or what is currently commonly called Direct Cash Assistance experienced several obstacles. Sunyalangu Village is one of the villages that provides Village Fund BLT to the beneficiary communities. Obstacles and efforts made during the process of distributing Covid-19 Village Fund BLT:

1. Changes in the situation and conditions of the beneficiary's family. Changes in the consequences that are considered capable.
2. Beneficiary families receive social protection from the center such as PKH, DTKS, and other social assistance.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on previous research and discussions, it can be concluded that the Implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance Distribution Policy for Village Funds (BLT-DD) During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Sunyalangu Village, District. Banyumas, the author can provide the following suggestions:

1. Judging from community issues, the village government's policy on the BLT-DD program in Sunyalangu Village has been running well and stably because there are some who have received BLT-DD.
2. Judging from the impact of direct village fund cash assistance for the community in Sunyalangu village, the BLT-DD program implementers are sufficient in distributing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance to control the running of this program. However, not all poor people in Sunyalangu Village have been met due to the limited village fund budget, so not all poor people in Sunyalangu Village have received Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance.
3. Judging from the effectiveness of direct cash assistance from village funds for communities affected by Covid-19 regarding timeliness, planning in determining the time is absolutely necessary. To find out the timeliness of the distribution of direct cash assistance to village funds in Sunyalangu village, researchers interviewed informants and the Sunyalangu village secretary regarding the

distribution of BLT-DD. And there is also a data collection process, so one of the village officials prepares village data which includes the profile of the village population based on age, welfare, education, health and disabilities.

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