

Implementation Direct Cash Assistance of Village Funds (BLT DD) in Warnasari Village Sukabumi Districts Sukabumi Regency in 2021

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Abstract

The government's efforts to reduce poverty by enacting a number of policies. The government established a BLT DD policy during the Covid-19 pandemic to combat the poverty crisis induced by the Covid-19 outbreak. The purpose of this research is to find out how the direct cash assistance policy for village finances (BLT DD) is being implemented in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, because the focus of the research studied is related to the implementation of BLT DD policies through the theoretical approach of Edward III (1980). Data collecting methods included observation, interviews, and document review. The researcher evaluated the data once it was obtained. Data analysis included data reduction, data presentation, and generating conclusions, as well as data validity (validation) through source triangulation and procedures. In this study, informants were chosen through purposive sampling, with a maximum of 8 participants participating. According to the findings of this study, the implementation of BLT DD in Warnasari Village was beneficial but not fully utilized because to budget restrictions and limited recipient quotas. Moreover, according to Edward III's theory, the implementation of BLT DD in Warnasari Village has been carried out well in terms of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure; however, in terms of communication, Warnasari Village has not been able to socialize this policy optimally.

Keywords

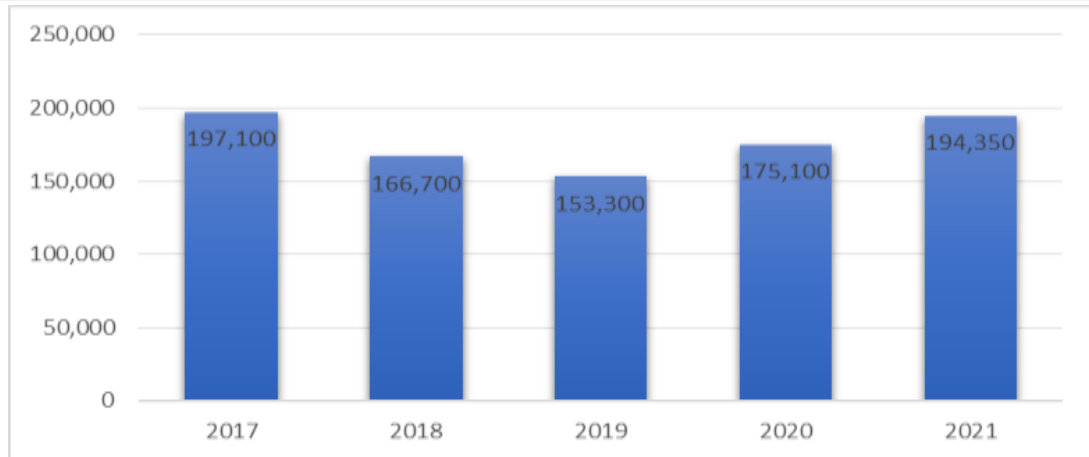
poverty; BLT DD; warnasari village



I. Introduction

Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020). The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum *et al*, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020).

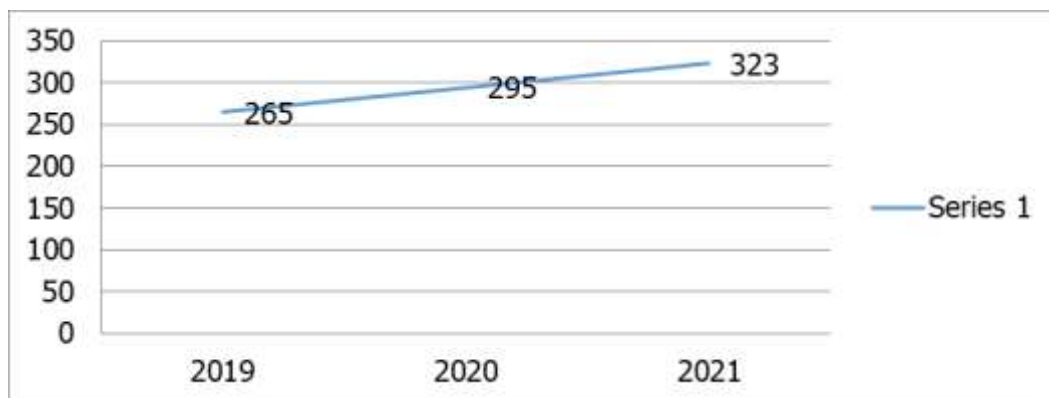
Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is wreaking havoc around the globe, posing problems that have never been seen before. The economic impact of the Covid-19 epidemic had an impact on community welfare because of macroeconomic constraints that resulted in many individuals losing their work, resulting in a drop in economic growth and potentially increasing the number of poor people (Bappenas, 2020). As a result, it's critical to understand the causes of poverty, which is one of the government's main concerns. Sukabumi Regency is the island of Java's second largest district, with a population of 2,551,440 people who must be managed (BPS Kab. Sukabumi, 2020). Sukabumi Regency's poverty rate has risen, as shown by the following data:



Source: (BPS Sukabumi Regency, 2020)

Figure 1. Sukabumi District poverty data

Figure 1. shows that the poverty rate was just 6.22 percent in 2019, but 7.09 percent in 2020. This consists to a 0.87 percent growth. The approach through public consumption expenditures, while the ability to meet expenditures tends to remain constant, is the source of the rise in the poverty rate. The Covid-19 pandemic, which has been widespread for over a year, is thought to have precipitated this (Salam, 2021). Warnasari Village in Sukabumi Regency is seeing an increase in poverty, as seen in the graph below, with the poverty rate increasing by 10% from year to year.



Source: Warnasari Village, processed by researchers 2022

Figure 2. Poverty Level of Warnasari Village

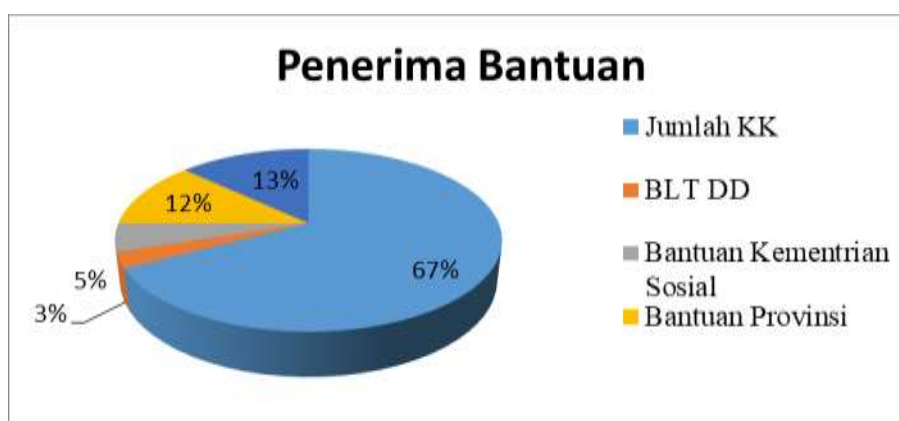
Because the poverty rate continues to rise, as shown in the graph above, the government has implemented a number of policies to combat it. The government issued a Village Fund Direct Assistance (BLT DD) policy to tackle the poverty problem caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, which was one of the strategies used during the Covid-19 pandemic. Further, Several rules, such as Regent Regulation No. 73 of 2020 about Procedures for Distribution and Determination of Details of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2021, have been adopted in order to expedite the implementation of BLT-Village Funds. However, because the quantity of available funding is not equal to the number of BLT DD users, Village Heads have trouble distributing BLT DD according to the list (Daton, 2020). Nevertheless, as one of the villages that runs the BLT DD Program, Warnasari Village also has the following issues: first, the recipients of BLT DD are limited as could be seen on the following recapitulation data from the 2021 Warnasari Village fund budget below:

Table 1. Recapitulation of the Warnasari Village Fund Budget

No	Field	Budget	Percentage
1	Field of Village Administration	521.192.239	35,41%
2	Field of Village Development Implementation	391.850.000	26,62%
3	Field of Community Development	128.501.802	8,73%
4	Field of Community empowerment	5.000.000	0,34%
5	Field of Village Emergency and Urgent Disaster Management - BLT DD	425.198.425 388.800.000	28,89% 26,14%
Total		1.471.742.466	100%

Source: (Warnasari Village, 2022)

According to the table above, Warnasari Village received Rp. 1,471,742,466 in village funding in 2021, whereas the overall budget for BLT DD is Rp. 388,800,000 per year. As a result, the budgeted resources for BLT DD's needs are around 26% of the overall village funds received. Because the number of BLT users who fit the criteria is not related to the budget allocation collected from village finances, and the number of persons who apply is significantly more than the available budget, not all impoverished people can acquire this social assistance. Second, the BLT DD program's implementation was ineffective. This can be seen in the low number of BLT DD recipients compared to other beneficiaries. The following is a graph of Warnasari Village's beneficiaries:



Source: Warnasari Village, processed by researchers 2022

Figure 3. Graph of Aid Beneficiaries in Warnasari Village

The number of BLT DD recipients in Warnasari Village is 3 percent of the overall aid receivers, as shown in the graph above. The number of BLT DD receivers is the smallest compared to other aid recipients, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Province, and the Regent. Poor families recognized in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) are eligible for this help, although it does not include users of Family Hope Assistance (PKH) or Non-Cash Assistance (BPNT). As a result of these limitations, the number of BLT DD beneficiaries is limited. Furthermore, the BLT budget is funded from local money, where the budget allocation is blended with other budgets. Additionally, the BLT DD quota in Warnasari Village is limited, with just 108 families receiving assistance, compared to 323 families in 2021. This indicates that just 33% of the total number of families are participating in this program, implying that the BLT DD program is not fully

implemented. As a result, the government should concentrate its efforts on implementing this program so that all of the village's impoverished can benefit equally.

The execution of policies carried out by Warnasari Village in the distribution of the BLT DD program is still not able to maximize the situations that occur in the community, as evidenced by these issues. Researchers were interested in doing research with the title "Implementation of Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency in 2021" as a result of some of the issues that developed.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Public Policy

According to Tahir (2015:20), the term policy is sometimes used interchangeably with other phrases such as goals, plans, decisions, statutory provisions, proposals, and grand designs. Supporting this view, Suaib (2016:xvii) defined public policies as The government's actions and inactions in achieving particular aims and public policies are directed at the community's best interests. In actuality, the policy notion is regarded as being extremely difficult to implement in a very precise and concrete phenomena, because policies are frequently still sustainable long after they are supposed finished (Tresina, Duadji., 2017:4).

The policy process is the first step done by the government in putting a policy into action. A process must follow the steps that have been specified, starting with planning and ending with evaluation. The phrase "policy process," according to Birkland (2015:25), refers to a mechanism that converts policy concepts into actual policies that are executed and have a positive impact. The public policy process is a sequence of steps or periods of activity that terminate in the formulation of a public policy. Through the stages of policy issues, policy formulation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation, a succession of stages or phases are normally carried out. This is done in order to develop better public policy and improve public welfare through government regulations.

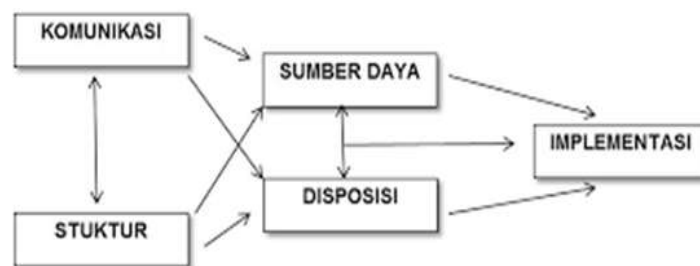
2.2 Policy Implementation

The execution of a policy by policymakers in the public interest is known as public policy implementation. Following the formulation of a policy with clear objectives, implementation is usually carried out. Furthermore, Suaib (2006:83) states that implementation is a core policy in this case, and it can take the shape of legislation, orders, or major executive decisions, or judicial decisions." For a variety of reasons or perspectives, policy implementation is required. According to Edward III (1980:9-10), policy implementation is required since there are policy issues that must be addressed and resolved.

Tachjan (2006:xii) believes that policy execution is critical since public policies will simply be 'paper tigers' if they are not executed properly. In practice, however, according to Agustino (2014: 138), policy implementation is a process that is so complicated that it is frequently politicized, with diverse interests intervening, therefore policy implementation is critical and must be considered, particularly by policymakers (government). The implementation of public policies is concerned with how these policies can be accepted, understood, and supported by groups, as well as how they can be integrated into bureaucratic systems.

2.3 Policy Implementation Model

Many factors influence the success of policy implementation, and each of these elements is linked to the others. According to Edward III's framework of thought (1980: 10 11) policy implementation is influenced by four variables. Firstly, the success of attaining the aims of executing public policy is largely determined by communication. This communication necessitates precision, and the implementors must also receive the communication accurately. In communication, there are three indicators to consider, namely: (1) consistency, (2) clarity and (3) transmission. Secondly, another factor to consider when putting policy into action is resources. Implementation is likely to be ineffective if implementers lack the resources needed to carry out the policy. staff, information, authority, and facilities are the elements of resource dimensions. Thirdly, the disposition or attitude of policy implementers is a significant determinant in how a public policy is implemented. Bureaucratic appointments and incentives are examples of indicators in the disposition. Lastly, even if the resources to implement a policy are available, or policy implementers know what needs to be done and want to do it, the policy may be unable to be implemented or realized due to flaws in the bureaucratic structure. Then, the George Edward III Model hypothesis can be characterized as follows, based on the following explanation to clarify the process/stages:



Source: (George Edward III, 1980:148)

Figure 4. Implementation Model by George Edward III (1980)

2.4 Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT DD)

BLT or could be called as Cash Direct Aid, is a government support program that provides cash or other forms of assistance to the poor, both conditionally (conditional cash transfer) and unconditionally (unconditional cash transfer) (Utami, 2020). Village funds are money sourced from the state revenue and expenditure budget meant for villages to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and village community empowerment, according to Raharjo (2021: XI). The development of village funds in Indonesia represents a new spirit that must be carefully handled in order to produce self-sufficient villages and affluent communities. Village funds are funds whose budget is generated from the state revenue budget with the goal of paying all types of village requirements, including community welfare, through direct monetary aid.

During this pandemic, the government released a policy in the form of BLT DD, which was given to the poor in the village during the Covid-19 epidemic, with the goal of assisting the poor in the village to satisfy their requirements during the Covid-19 outbreak. The BLT DD regulation is listed in the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) and has made changes to Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020 to Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 6 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020.

III. Research Method

According to Creswell (2019:4), qualitative research methods are used in this study to examine and comprehend the meaning that an individual or group of individuals believes to be derived from a social or humanitarian crisis. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method in this study because the focus of the research was related to the implementation of the BLT DD policy in Warnasari Village, which could be described or described in a clear, specific, systematic, and accurate manner based on facts in the field using George Edward III's theoretical approach (1980). Moreover, the data collection was gathered through observation, interviews with informants, and document review. The informants in this study were chosen using purposive sampling, which means that the informants were chosen based on considerations that the researchers determined themselves, and the informants were chosen because they were determined to know the information that the researcher needed and were relevant to the focus of the problem the researcher would solve. The informants in this study were eight people: two from Warnasari village, two RT, two who got assistance, and two who did not get assistance. The researcher evaluates the data once it has been obtained. Data analysis, according to Miles and Huberman, consists of three streams of activities: data reduction or collection, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification.

IV. Results and Discussion

This research was carried out in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency to find out the Implementation of the Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance Policy (BLT DD) in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency. By using the implementation model of George Edward III (1980), which consists of four aspects/dimensions are:

4.1 Communication

In every policy implementation, communication is one of the most important factors because with communication the process of channeling plans for policy implementation can be communicated to all stakeholders accurately, accurately and consistently. There is no confusion in the distribution of decisions; the information is straightforward and not confusing. According to Edward III, the effectiveness of policy implementation demands that the implementor comprehend what has to be done. When the policy is implemented, implementors have no substantial cPagelenges noted that the cPagelenges encountered during the policy's first implementation were due to improper recipient data, but that this could be remedied over time. Furthermore, each policy's purpose and target must be communicated to the target group, meaning the community, in order to reduce implementation variations. To answer to this, the village must first communicate both internally and externally before distributing this policy to the community. Internal communications or communications carried out by the village and its employees, which includes village officials, RT and RW leaders, are carried out through the Special Village Deliberation (Musdesus). The Musdesus continues through multiple meetings, especially when the BLT policy is issued, and when impediments or issues occur from the local community through the Musdesus, the data on the receivers of aid submitted can be in agreement with the individuals who truly need it. When the data did not match, the village attempted to establish connection with outside parties (external) beginning with meetings with fellow village chiefs and progressing to the sub-district level and the social service.

This external communication is the village's final attempt to guarantee that the programs delivered are actually felt by the community.

After communication between implementers, the village communicates information to the community about the recipients of assistance, either directly through notification letters or indirectly through the village website (warnasarisukabumi@desa) and the Whatsapp group. However, when the policy was first issued, the village did not conduct community socialization, and they did not receive any information about BLT DD, from the description of the assistance to the technical implementation, but rather the community was asked to collect a photocopy of the family card by the RT with the reason for submitting the assistance program, that this assistance policy has not yet been felt by them. In response, the village explained to the community members who complained about not receiving support that this assistance was restricted and that some criteria needed to be altered. If the village still has concerns, present them to the heads of each RT so that they can be handled in accordance with community conditions.

However, the village's communication concentrated on the community that got support, rather than the entire village, and the community was guided and directed from beginning to finish until the community received the distribution of assistance. The instructions issued in the implementation of policy communication must therefore be consistent and unambiguous, because frequent changes in orders might generate confusion for field implementers (Edward III: 1980). The continuous policy communication has been constant, and there has been no change, indicating that the BLT program is on track. It is seen in the data on BLT DD recipients in Warnasari Village in 2021, as many as 108 persons and unchanged from the previous year, the number is based on the proportion of receivers controlled by the center, which is 40% of total village funding. Every month, the nominal amount received in the delivery of aid is RP. 300,000. However, the distribution plan was set together for IDR 900,000 in the first three months of the year, and then it was distributed every month in a row the following month.

Further, the continuous policy communication has been constant, and there has been no change, therefore the BLT program is regarded to be on track. It can be observed in the data on BLT DD recipients in Warnasari Village in 2021, as many as 108 persons and unchanged from the previous year, the number is based on the proportion of receivers controlled by the center, which is 40% of total village funding. The minimal amount received in the distribution of aid is RP. 300,000 every month. However, the distribution plan for IDR 900,000 was put together in the first three months of the year, and then it was distributed every month in a row the following month.

All forms of communication used by the village are deemed effective since the number of receivers varies and is not proportionate to the available money. The presence of resources, including human resources (in this case, the implementer), information, and facilities and infrastructure, determines the effectiveness of policy implementation. Although the policy's aims, objectives, and substance have been properly and consistently articulated, implementation will fail if resources to achieve them are not available. Insufficient, adequate, or incompetent employees in their profession is one of the most common implementation failures (Edward III: 1980). To ensure that this implementation is carried out appropriately, only 4 to 5 personnel with their particular roles distribute this support. Moreover, the implementer's capacity to implement the BLT DD policy is rated competent since it can overcome all current issues. Also, in order for a policy to be well implemented, it must be supported by a number of staff who have the necessary knowledge, experience, and abilities to increase the quality of staff, in this instance implementers.

4.2 Resources

The presence of resources, including human resources (in this case, the implementer), information, and facilities and infrastructure, determines the effectiveness of policy implementation. Although the policy's aims, objectives, and substance have been properly and consistently articulated, implementation will fail if resources to achieve them are not available. Insufficient, adequate, or incompetent employees in their profession is one of the most common implementation failures (Edward III: 1980). Other resources that aid in the application of this BLT DD policy are information-related. The first type of information in the policy's implementation is information about how to implement the policy. When given an instruction to take action, implementors must know what to do. Before distributing the program, the village obtains recipient data through the RT Chair because recipient determination is observed from the assessment of each RT, which is based on recipient criteria from the center. As a result of this information, the community is able to determine the recipient data, which is then considered collectively. Based on this information, the beneficiaries' data is consistent with the data supplied, and the BLT DD program benefits their economy, however not all needs are met. This information is continuing with the flow of aid submission from distribution of this help beginning with the collection of family card (KK).

The second is information regarding compliance data from implementers to government regulations and regulations that have been set. Implementers must know whether other persons involved in policy implementation are following the law. As in the case of broadcasting the program, the village party follows directions from the village center, leading to the established regulations or regulations, which the implementers carry out in accordance with their superiors' commands. The information in this implementation, according to group 1 informants, was given to the head of welfare as the responsible sector regarding BLT DD after receiving receipts from the state to the village treasury to be further informed and distributed to the community at the time of providing assistance.

Furthermore, the resources that impact implementation success are assessed from the facility side. The implementer may have enough employees, understand what has to be done, and have the power to do it, but without supporting facilities (infrastructure), policy implementation will fail (Edward III: 1980). The execution of the BLT DD policy in Warnasari Village, including facilities and infrastructure, was adequate at the Warnasari Village Pagel, which was utilized for assistance distribution and discussion. There are also additional supporting facilities, such as laptop computers, that are utilized to provide relief assistance. This explanation shows that the resources of Warnasari Village, which include human resources, information, and facilities, are enough. This may be shown in how the BLT DD policy in Warnasari Village can be executed using all available resources.

4.3 Disposition

The implementer's disposition is an attitude or inclination. A policy can be implemented successfully if the policymaker has a positive attitude. The policy implementation process, on the other hand, will be ineffective if the policy implementer has a weak disposition or a different mindset than the policy originator. According to Edward III (1980), bureaucratic implementation strategy, disposition or attitude of implementers will create significant barriers to policy if current personnel do not implement the policies requested by top government officials. As a result, the persons chosen and considered for implementation are those who are committed to the policies that have been established expressly for the benefit of the residents. The head of the welfare department implements the BLT DD policy, which is supported by all other apparatus,

including the head of the RT. The Head of Welfare is tasked with utilizing the BLT program in order to improve community welfare, including community activities during the epidemic. Furthermore, because the BLT policy is a derivation of the central policy, the Warnasari Village implementers must follow the central direction.

The policy implementer's attitude, which in this case is the village of Warnasari, in executing the BLT DD policy for the community who determines COVID-19 is carried out by following out the stipulated phases, namely reporting data on assistance recipients. Data submission operations are done out by collecting community family cards and delivering them to the head of the RT, who subsequently submits them to the village for further debate via the Musdesus. The hamlet of Warnasari can then decide the beneficiary data for assistance based on the outcomes of this decision. Regarding human resources in the implementation of BLT DD in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency, and BLT DD is fairly excellent in executing the BLT DD policy, and it is regarded capable since it can overcome all current obstacles. Furthermore, in order for a policy to be well executed, it must be backed by employees who have the necessary knowledge, experience, and abilities to increase the quality of staff in executing it.

4.4 Bureaucratic Structure

The organizational structure in charge of policy implementation has a considerable impact on policy implementation. To see these principles implemented, a clear understanding is required. Even if the resources for executing a policy are available, or policy implementers know what needs to be done and want to do it, it is conceivable that the policy will not be implemented or realized owing to flaws in the bureaucratic system. He was the policy implementer in accomplishing the BLT DD policy in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency. In this case, employees have their respective duties and functions in implementing the policy, thus a policy will run optimally if the distribution of tasks and functions is appropriate. The village party (implementor) operates according to their roles and functions in the disbursement of BLT DD funding because they work in compliance with current norms and regulations. A policy implementation framework (process) is required to determine the success of a policy while carrying out a shared purpose. The availability of standard operating procedures is one of the most significant structural features of any business (SOPs). SOPs serve as guidance for action by implementers.

There are no unique SOPs in this policy since it is a policy or job from the center to distribute aid solely. Only for SOPs that the implementor runs based on prior expertise while delivering other assistance. Then, in executing this policy, there is a particular organizational structure, but there is only one person in charge of the program, which is held by the Head of Welfare and is accompanied by the Head of each RT. Furthermore, the duty of the neighborhood association (RT) head in the bureaucratic structure in executing the distribution of BLT DD is to submit data submissions, express desires from the community to the village head, and submit summons to the community. This is a responsibility assigned by the village head to ensure that the intended goals are met in accordance with the appropriate SOP. The implementor consults the pocket book for the BLT DD data collecting for the SOP in this assistance. According to the description above, the bureaucratic structure observed from the SOP in Warnasari Village is suitable. This can be observed in how the BLT DD policy implementation in Warnasari Village carried out these actions in compliance with the SOP in the pocket book for the collection of BLT DD data.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, the implementation of the direct cash assistance policy for village funds in Warnasari Village, Sukabumi District, Sukabumi Regency generally shows that the program has been implemented well but has not been maximized, because there is still jealousy in the community, but the village accepts the BLT DD budget. This is correctly routed with no misuse of funds. This distribution has been effective since it is tailored to the government's budget. The Musdesus procedure, on the other hand, incorporates all components engaged in the distribution of BLT DD, and the implementors operate in line with the center's directives by looking at the Perbup and the pocket book for data collection of assistance recipients. This policy has been adopted with good intentions, however there are still some flaws in the process. This did not discourage the efforts of BLT DD policy implementers to make the policy a success in order to continue to improve and provide the best for the local village community. This pandemic has spread throughout Indonesia. Thus, the implementation of BLT DD has been carried out well, as seen from all aspects of working in accordance with their duties and as seen from the achievement of Warnasari Village when something bad happened, as seen from the theoretical model of implementation proposed by Edward III with four aspects of communication, layout, and bureaucratic structure. It is undesirable for the implementer to directly affirm it to the inhabitants so that the locals understand why.

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