Cash Distribution Effectiveness during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Prosperous Village Abadi, Tolangohula District, Gorontalo Regency

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) during the Covid-19 pandemic in Makmur Abadi Village, Tolangohula District, Gorontalo Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type of research. The results of the study based on research findings, it was found that: the distribution of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic in Makmur Abadi Village, Tolangohula District, Gorontalo Regency did not fully meet 7 indicators if assessed based on 7 indicators of effectiveness. Of the 7 indicators, there are 3 indicators that can be said to be effective, namely indicator 1. Clarity of goals to be achieved, Indicator 6. Availability of facilities and infrastructure, and indicators 7. The educational supervision and control system seen from BLT-DD cannot be divided equally for all residents affected by Covid-19 according to existing regulations. Meanwhile, there are 4 indicators that are not effective, namely indicators 2. Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, indicators 3. A solid policy analysis and formulation process, indicators 4. Careful planning, and indicators 5. Preparation of appropriate programs. Due to the change in poor criteria for recipients, initially there were 14 poor criteria that had to be met by the community, turned into 9 poor criteria according to existing regulations.*

Keywords: *BLT, Covid-19, Effectiveness*

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has spread since at least 6 months ago, Covid-19 first emerged from the health crisis where the Corona virus began to enter Indonesia. The government is also busy to handle it because many people are infected. At that time, the government formed a task force team member to accelerate the handling of Covid-19. However, over time, the focus on the health crisis has had another impact. One of the most felt is the economic crisis. Now from a health crisis to a socio-economic crisis, Covid-19 has indeed manifested itself. With the Covid-19 pandemic, the government has designed various new policies in order to suppress the spread and handling of this virus. One of

them is the issuance of: Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Outbreaks Facing Dangerous Threats in the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability Becomes Law.

In addition, in order to expedite the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Assistance (BLT-DD) program, the government provides various policies including the issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Number 3 of 2020 concerning Covid-19 Management in Villages through the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Minister of Finance Regulation. Number 40 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 205 of 2019 concerning Management of Village Funds. Due to economic pressure, the BLT-Village Fund must be implemented quickly and on target so that it needs to be supported by valid and accurate data. With the allocation of the BLT-DD, it is hoped that it can be the right solution in overcoming the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic at the village level and can strengthen the role of the village government. The use of Village Funds for Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) refers to Article 8A Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (PDTT) Number 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Priority for the Use of the Village Fund budget, it is accompanied by technical guidelines for data collection on the prospective recipients of the Village Fund BLT. In addition to data collection, the government has also developed a mechanism for distributing BLT-Village Funds contained in the regulation. This mechanism is designed so that the program can be implemented in a targeted and effective manner (Wallensteen et al., 2003).

The government uses this indicator as one of the indicators in determining the target of households receiving BLT Village Fund assistance. In addition, in the definition of data in the field there are 14 indicators that are asked according to the technical instructions contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 6 of 2020 concerning changes to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds which are an integral part of integral in the data collection form, namely: (1) Having a floor area of < 8m2/person, (2) Having cheap earth / bamboo / wood floors, (3) Having bamboo / thatch / cheap wood / walls without plaster, (4) Not having defecation facilities / with other people, (5) Do not have electricity or lighting, (6) Drinking water from wells / unprotected springs / rivers / rainwater, (7) Fuel wood / charcoal / kerosene, (8) Consuming meat/milk/chicken only 1 time/week, (9) One set of clothes a year, (10) Eat 1-2 times/day, (11) Can't afford to go to the puskesmas/polyclinic, (12) Source of family income farmer land <500m2 , farm laborers, fishing workers, construction workers, plantation workers, other jobs with wages < Rp 600,000 / month, (13) Family education education No school / not completed elementary school / completed elementary school, (14) Do not have savings / goods easily sold at least Rp 500,000 .

Prospective recipients of the Village Fund BLT must meet 9 criteria out of 14 criteria for poor families that have been mentioned by using the definition of data in the field according to the technical instructions contained in the Mendes and PDTT Regulations Number 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to the Mendes and PDTT Regulations Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use village fund budget.

Below are 9 criteria for poor households that must be met by prospective recipients, as follows: (1) Have a floor area of < 8m2/person, (2) Have cheap earth / bamboo / wood floors, (3) Have bamboo / thatched / wood walls cheap / walls without plaster, (4) do not have facilities to defecate / with other people, (5) drinking water from wells / unprotected springs / rivers / rainwater, (6) consume meat / milk / chicken only 1 time /week, (7) Source of income for KK farmers with <500m2 land, farm laborers, fisherman laborers, construction workers, plantation workers, other jobs with wages < Rp 600,000 /month, (8) Education KK No school/not finished elementary school/graduated elementary school, and (9) Do not have savings/easy-to-sell items of at least IDR 500,000.

To measure the effectiveness standards achieved/targets in the distribution of BLT-DD using 7 measures in measuring effectiveness proposed by Gibson in Hessel (2005), among others: (1) Clarity on the objectives to be achieved, (2) Clarity of achievement strategies objectives, (3) a solid policy analysis and formulation process, (4) careful planning, (5) proper programming, (6) availability of facilities and infrastructure, (7) educational supervision and control system. In addition to this, effectiveness also plays an important role in achieving a goal. The level of achievement of the target indicates the level of effectiveness. Goals are indicators in determining effectiveness, therefore the objectives of a program must be clear so that in the end it can be known whether the plans of a program have been implemented (Campbell, 1979). Hessel (2005) suggests 2 aspects concerning effectiveness: (1) Organizational objectives, (2) Implementation of functions or ways to achieve these goals.

The problem that often arises in the concept of effectiveness is in defining the concept, this is marked by the many approaches as a measuring tool used to see effectiveness. Gibson in Hessel (2005) suggests 7 measures in measuring effectiveness, among others: (1) Clarity of goals to be achieved, (2) Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, (3) A solid policy analysis and formulation process, (4) Good planning mature, (5) Preparation of appropriate programs, (6) Availability of facilities and infrastructure, (7) Educational supervision and control system.

There are several previous studies related to research that have been carried out by the author and have been examined by several previous researchers. The first, the research conducted by Lestary et al., (2020), entitled "Socio-Economic Assistance in the Midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Have We Captured The Target". From the results of this study, it shows that in parallel, the research aims to find out whether the Covid-19 assistance has been right on target or not. And the difference, the research focuses on the Social Safety Net (JPS) program whose source of assistance comes from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Furthermore, the second, research and survey by Saiful (2020), with the title "Covid-19 Outbreak: Effectiveness of Social Assistance". From the results of his research, it shows that in parallel, the study was conducted to determine whether social assistance is effective for the economy of the community affected by Covid-19 or not. And the difference, the research focuses on the Social Safety Net (JPS) program whose source of assistance comes from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type of research that aims to reveal and describe the facts regarding the effectiveness in distributing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Makmur Abadi Village, Tolangohula District, Gorontalo Regency.

The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from several people who are informants and key informants, namely the Village Head, Village Secretary, Village Assistants, Tolangohula District, 2 Village Consultative Body, and 10 Community Members. While secondary data is taken from searching documents related to research needs such as journal articles, books and documents of applicable laws and regulations.

Data collection procedures carried out are observation, interviews and field documentation. Data analysis was carried out by qualitative descriptive analysis with several stages, namely Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The clarity of the objectives to be achieved must be in accordance with the implementation of the program (Kewo, 2014). So, with clarity on the goals to be achieved by the government will make it easier to choose the right program to be implemented later. BLT-DD for communities affected by Covid-19 cannot be divided equally according to the rules or regulations that regulate starting from the data collection stage to the BLT-DD distribution process as stated in the Minister of Village Regulation PDTT Number 6 of 2020 and cannot overlap with other social assistance programs such as recipients of PKH, BPNT, BPNTD, and Pre-Employment Cards.

Moreover, the budget for Makmur Abadi Village is very minimal, not enough if it is distributed to all the heads of families in this village, while the budget is only around Rp. 133.300.000 / Rp. 600,000 / 3 months, of which the budget can only be given to 74 heads of families. But all decisions are made by the policy makers, namely the Kadus and Kades to be able to include the head of the family in the list of prospective recipients of BLT-DD and be able to receive BLT-DD. The clarity of the strategy for achieving goals in terms of carrying out various strategic efforts is "On the Way" which is followed to achieve the specified goals so that implementers do not get lost in achieving goals. In the data collection stage, there are indicators that must be met, namely there are 14 indicators and each family head must meet a minimum of 9 indicators to be registered as a candidate for BLT recipients.

From the data collection stage to the process of distributing BLT-Village Funds, the Village Apparatus must prepare Village Data which includes Village Population Profiles based on age, welfare, education, health and disability and collect data on the families of prospective BLT-DD recipients at the RT/RW or Dusun level using the form provided has been provided. The Village Head forms and gives assignment letters to Village volunteers and/or the Covid-19 Task Force, Village Volunteers or Covid-19 Task Force Teams verify the data that has been obtained based on predetermined criteria, report the results of data collection and verification to the Village Head. The Village Head facilitates the BPD to conduct a Validation Village Deliberation and determine the BLT-DD recipient families, after that make an application for funds to the district through the sub-district head, distribute BLT-DD to families that have been determined at the Village Deliberation, and distribute BLT-DD according to the quarterly and submitted in cash.

In the process of analysis and formulation of a solid policy for this process, it is related to the objectives to be achieved and the strategies that have been determined that the methods used in determining the target recipients of BLT-DD use observation and interview methods.

Selecting and sorting out target recipients based on regulations, using 14 indicators and the task force team going directly to the target house to collect data on potential recipients according to community conditions. Conducting discussions with the task force team, BPD, head of sub-district and village government at village meetings to determine and determine potential target recipients of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance.

Permendes PDTT Number 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to Permendes PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds, Letter of the Director General of PPMD Number 9/PRI.00/IV/2020 dated April 16, 2020 concerning Technical Instructions for Data Collection of Prospective Family Recipients of BLT-DD and Letters Director General of PPMD Number 10/PRI.00/IV/2020 April 21, 2020 concerning Confirmation of Technical Instructions for Data Collection of Prospective Family Recipients of BLT-DD and the issuance of Regulation of the Village Head of Makmur Abadi Number 3 of 2020 concerning Determination of List of Candidates for BLT-DD Recipients in Desa Makmur Abadi .

In addition, in essence, careful planning can help realize good implementation and achieve the desired goals. In this case, the village head forms a task force team and provides briefing to the task force team before carrying out the assigned tasks, conducts village meetings attended by the task force team, the village head selects and sorts out potential recipients, officers visit the recipient's house to collect data and conduct village meetings return.

The method used to propose the name of the head of the family affected by COVID-19 is to report and provide valid data about the condition of the family in question to the Village Government and ask to be included in the data for the next stage of BLT-DD recipients, the village head must see firsthand the condition of the family head, and see the condition of the previous recipients and if there are BLT-DD recipients who are no longer eligible to receive BLT-DD it will be replaced with the name that will be proposed and will be discussed in village deliberation which is attended by previous BLT-DD recipients, village government, head of the village, BPD, LPM, the Covid-19 task force team, and an event report is made. If it cannot be proposed in the list of prospective BLT-DD recipients, other assistance will be given in the form of basic necessities or other assistance.

The availability of facilities and infrastructure to support the ability to work productively is one indicator of effectiveness. The facilities and infrastructure used in the planning process and the implementation of activities are adequate but there are still some that are lacking. And in the facilities used, health protocols are applied, such as: a place to wash hands, body temperature is measured, keep a distance, and people who come must wear masks.

In an educational supervision and control system, there is an effectiveness that requires a supervision and control system because human nature is not perfect. The distribution of BLT-DD has been monitored and evaluated by the Covid-19 task force team, village head, BPD, LPM, PD, PLD, sub-district head and BPM-Pemdes. The reporting and accountability processes are in accordance with the applicable regulations/regulations.

The distribution of Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Makmur Abadi Village, Tolangohula District, Gorontalo Regency did not fully meet 7 indicators if judged based on 7 effectiveness indicators. Of the 7 indicators, there

are 3 indicators that can be said to be effective, namely indicator 1. Clarity of goals to be achieved, Indicator 6. Availability of facilities and infrastructure, and indicators 7. Educational Monitoring and Control System seen from BLT-DD cannot be divided equally for all residents affected by Covid-19 according to existing regulations.

Meanwhile, there are 4 indicators that are not effective, namely indicator 2. Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, indicators 3. Process of analysis and formulation of a solid policy, Indicator 4. Careful planning, and indicators 5. Preparation of the right program. Due to the change in poor criteria for recipients, initially there were 14 poor criteria that had to be met by the community, turning into 9 poor criteria according to existing regulations.

With the rapidly changing regulations, making it difficult for the community to get the BLT-DD, there was a data collection of prospective recipients that did not meet the criteria for poor, initially there were 14 poor criteria that each community had to fulfill, but turned into 9 poor criteria. Of the 74 families receiving BLT-DD, 23 families are not eligible to receive BLT-DD and do not meet the poverty criteria set by the government in accordance with Article 8A Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (PDTT).) Number 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds because there is a closeness factor between data collectors and prospective recipients, and there is partiality between community one and the community. Even though there are still people who deserve to receive BLT-DD, out of the 184 families who do not receive BLT-DD, there are 118 families who fall into the 9 poor criteria according to regulations.

Although the government continues to try to make it easier for the community to get the assistance and moreover the lack of the Village Fund budget. In addition, there are partialities between people 1 and other communities.

Basically, the purpose of providing Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance is to maintain the level of consumption of community groups affected by Covid-19, generally people have lost their jobs and decreased income in their businesses caused by the shocks of Covid-19. It is hoped that the BLT-DD can help meet household needs for people affected by Covid-19 and affect the fulfillment of basic needs for the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the focus of the problem explained that the effectiveness of the distribution of direct cash assistance for people affected by Covid-19 in Makmur Abadi Village, Tolangohula District, Gorontalo Regency has not fully met 7 indicators if assessed based on 7 effectiveness indicators. Of the 7 indicators, there are 3 indicators that can be said to be effective, namely indicator 1. Clarity of goals to be achieved, Indicator 6. Availability of facilities and infrastructure, and indicators 7. The educational supervision and control system seen from BLT-DD cannot be divided equally for all residents affected by Covid-19 according to existing regulations.

Meanwhile, there are 4 indicators that are not effective, namely indicator 2. Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, indicators 3. Process of analysis and formulation of a solid policy, Indicator 4. Careful planning, and indicators 5. Preparation of the right program. Due to the change in poor criteria for recipients, initially there were 14 poor criteria that had to be met by the community, turned into 9 poor criteria according to existing regulations.

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