

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE IN INDEPENDENT VILLAGES IN BARRU REGENCY

Jemmy Idrus

Directorate General of Treasury of South Sulawesi Province
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia
E-mail: memy.rivai@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to identify problems that occur in the distribution process, suitability of the Beneficiary Determination Criteria (KPM), the amount and use of direct cash assistance by KPM in independent villages, and provide recommendations for strategies used to increase the effectiveness of direct cash assistance distribution for residents of independent villages. This research was conducted in villages that have status as Independent Villages in Barru Regency, namely Kading Village, Lompo Tengah Village, Cilelang Village, Bojo Village, Gattareng Village, Pujananting Village and Pancana Village. The research method uses a sequential mixed method, namely a quantitative method which is then followed by a qualitative method. The results of the analysis show that the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance through Village Funds (BLT DD) Independent Village, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province can be carried out well as the process of implementing the distribution of BLT DD has been running optimally based on its legal basis. Obstacles to the implementation of BLT DD distribution activities were influenced by internal and external factors. The internal factor in the distribution of BLT DD is the regulation regarding the mechanism for distributing BLT DD which can be called not according to schedule. The effectiveness of the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance to Village Funds in an Effort to Help Poor Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Independent Villages, Barru Regency is said to have been effective.

Keywords: Direct Cash Assistance, Distribution, Fiscal Policy, Independent Village, Village Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, Wuhan Province, China was hit by an outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 or the Covid-19 virus which caused mass deaths. This epidemic quickly spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. The emergence of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Indonesia was on March 2 2020. The spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia is one of the fastest spreading on December 13 2020, the number of positive 611,631 people, recovered 501,376 people, died 18,653 people. On March 11 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Covid-19 a global pandemic, which has spread to 215 countries in the world. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a huge impact, not only on health but also on social and economic conditions (Hanoatubun, 2020). This outbreak/pandemic has caused many business sectors to close, layoffs, and decreased employment (Tobing, 2021).

To overcome the impact of the pandemic, the government has formulated a policy for Combating Covid-19 and National Economic Recovery, or what has become known as the "PC-PEN Program". The PC-PEN program is a series of activities for the recovery of the national economy which is part of the state financial policy implemented by the government to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic and/or face threats that

endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability and save the national economy (Fadli & Hafni, 2021). Implementation of the PC-PEN Program consists of various forms of programs, one of which is the Village Direct Cash Assistance (hereinafter referred to as BLT) which is part of the social protection cluster.

Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance or BLT DD is a form of social safety net program to reduce the impact of weakening economic activity for residents in all underdeveloped rural areas, developing, as well as independent villages (Kendi, 2022). According to Minister Abdul Halim Iskandar, the provision of 40% of Village Funds for Village Direct Cash Assistance is the government's initiative in anticipating the economic impact due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. He claimed that the impact of the pandemic over the last two years has been extraordinary. All lines of community business can barely run. This condition also had an impact on villagers where some of them had more difficulty meeting their daily needs because they had to lose their jobs or become victims of layoffs. Further, he said that "In order for their situation not to fall further economically, the government ensures a safety net where 40% of village funds can be used to help them through the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) scheme". The most important part of the amount is 40 percent of village funds for Village Direct Cash Assistance. With the amount of Village Direct Cash Assistance, all parties are invited to focus on solving poverty in villages that have experienced an increase due to Covid-19," he said (www.kemendesa.go.id). With these program, Village Fund allocations are prioritized for BLT payments (Azhari & Suhartini, 2021). The hope is that villagers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic will receive additional funds to maintain their daily consumption. In other words, villagers can still meet their daily needs thanks to the additional income from the BLT funds obtained.

Based on data from the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury of South Sulawesi Province, in 2020 BLT was distributed in the amount of Rp789.909.400.000 to 263.087 Human Development Cadres (hereinafter referred to as KPM) spread across 2.255 villages in the South Sulawesi region. This amount is equivalent to 34 percent of the total Village Fund distribution in the South Sulawesi region. Then, in 2021, until August 2021 BLT has been disbursed in the amount of Rp400.297.200.000.

This amount is not a small amount, and shows the government's commitment to supporting villagers to rise together through this pandemic storm. As part of a government program, it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the Village Direct Cash Assistance distribution. The evaluation here is not only from a process perspective, but what is no less important is whether the Village Direct Cash Assistance program objectives have been achieved. In the context of classifying the level of progress of a village, the Ministry of Villages and Disadvantaged Regions divides village groups into four categories, namely Disadvantaged Villages, Developing Villages, Advanced Villages, and Independent Villages. Meanwhile, in the context of Village Fund distribution, the government divides village groups into two categories, namely Regular Villages and Independent Villages. In this study, the scope of research is limited to Independent Villages in Barru District.

Based on the background above, this study aims to ensure the suitability of the Village Direct Cash Assistance distribution process that has been running in Mandiri Village, Barru Regency with the applicable provisions, to find out the problems that occur

in the BLT distribution process in Mandiri Village, Barru Regency so that it can provide relevant recommendations in improving the effectiveness of the BLT Program.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Direct Cash Assistance (BLT)

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Desa is the provision of cash to poor or incapable families in villages whose funds come from the Village Fund to reduce the economic impact due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Oktiara, 2021). According to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia number 40/PMK.07/2020 concerning amendments to the Minister of Finance regulation number 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Management of Village Funds Article 32, the use of village funds in 2020 due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is prioritized for Direct Aid Cash as a form of increasing public welfare to overcome the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation number 94/PMK.07/2021 concerning amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2021 in the Context of Supporting the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic) and the impact, article 20 paragraph 4 states that the Distribution of Village Funds for Villages with the status of Independent Villages is carried out in 2 stages, namely:

- 1) Phase I of 60% (sixty percent) of the Village Fund ceiling for each Village, minus the need for Village Funds for Village Direct Cash Assistance from the first month to the seventh month and the need for Village Funds for handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic at the earliest in January.
- 2) Phase II of 40% (forty percent) of the Village Fund ceiling for each Village, minus the Village Fund requirement for Village Direct Cash Assistance for the eighth to twelfth month at the earliest in March.

Based on Minister of Finance Regulation Number 222/PMK.07/2020 concerning Village Fund Management, Village Direct Cash Assistance is given to Beneficiary Families (hereinafter referred to as KPM) who meet the criteria of poor or incapable families who live in the village concerned, but does not include beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (hereinafter referred to as PKH), Staple Food Cards, Pre-Employment Cards, Staple Food Cards, Cash Social Assistance and other government social assistance programs. Data collection for KPM candidates takes into account the Social Welfare Integrated Data (hereinafter referred to as DTKS) from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Paat et al., 2021). BLT disbursement is given in the amount of Rp300 thousand per month for 12 months to KPM. For regular villages it is given in three stages while for independent villages it is given in two stages.

Poor families receiving Village Direct Cash Assistance are families that have lost their livelihood or job, have not been recorded as having received the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (hereinafter referred to as BPNT), and pre-employment cards, as well as those who have family members who are prone to chronic illness / chronic (Permendes number 6 of 2020 Article 8A Paragraph (3)).

2.2. BLT Effectiveness

To assess the effectiveness of BLT in villages with independent village status in Barru district, it can be measured from several things put forward by Theory of Makmur (2010; 7) in Kambey (2017), including the accuracy of timing, accuracy in making choices,

and accuracy in targeting to achieve goals.

2.2.1. Timing Accuracy

In an organization time can determine the success or failure of an activity. Using the right time can create effectiveness in achieving the goals set. One indicator to assess effectiveness is timeliness. To carry out an activity or program, planning in determining the time is absolutely necessary. The time used properly will affect the level of effectiveness of a program in achieving its goals. In order to find out the timeliness of the distribution of direct village fund cash assistance, it was first explained about the mechanism for collecting data on potential village fund BLT recipients.

2.2.2. Accuracy in Making Choices

Making a choice is not an easy thing, we cannot directly determine BLT recipients but go through a process, so that we can find those who are appropriate and according to predetermined criteria, the hope is that these choices will not disappoint and are right on target. The village party has the authority to determine the mechanism and flow of data collection for BLTDD receipts in accordance with the established criteria and the data collection must be transparent, fair and accountable. Villages can use village data as a reference, recapitulation data of beneficiaries from social safety net program assistants if JPS beneficiary data is not available, and use the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) as a reference for PKH beneficiaries, BPNT and data from employment agencies in identifying beneficiaries of pre-employment card assistance.

2.2.3. Target Accuracy to Achieve the Goal

In order to ensure target accuracy, namely in the distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance, the central government has issued mechanisms and tasks from each level of government from the central government to those in the regions. In order to carry out the process of distributing Village Direct Cash Assistance Funds, it is necessary to carry out good cross sectoral and cross government coordination. The following is the coordination and division of tasks and authority in fostering and supervising the data collection of prospective Village Direct Cash Assistance Fund recipients.

2.3. Villagers Consumption Rate

Consumption pattern is the arrangement of the level of a person's needs in a certain period of time that will be met from his income (Hidayat M, 2020). Consumption patterns are very diverse so that a person in compiling his consumption pattern prioritizes basic needs while other needs are met when basic needs are met. For example for eating, drinking, clothing, housing, and education. The other needs will only be met if the income is sufficient. In the sense that if a person's income is low, non-essential needs will be postponed. Everyone's consumption patterns are different, people with low incomes will be different from people with high incomes.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a quantitative and qualitative approach which carried out sequentially or better known as the Sequential Mixed Method. This research was preceded by distributing questionnaires as a quantitative analysis tool containing questions related

to the ongoing BLT process and objectives. The questionnaire consists of closed questions containing five answer choices (will be analyzed with a Likert scale) and open questions. The number of respondents in this study was targeted to reach 140 KPM (20 KPM in each Independent Village) and 7 village officials representing the seven villages studied. Based on the results of the questionnaires obtained, the researcher will then conduct in-depth interviews with some of the selected respondents. The selection of respondents to be interviewed was based on the answers filled in the questionnaire. The results of the research were then mapped to answer the formulation of the research problem.

This research was conducted in villages with independent village status in Barru district, namely Kading Village, Taneteriaja district, Lompo Tengah Village, Taneteriaja district, Cilelang Village, Mallusetasi district, Bojo Village, Mallusetasi district, Gattareng Village, Pujananting district, Pujananting Village, Pujananting district, and Pancana Village, Pujananting district and Pancana Village, Taneteriaja district. The types of data needed in this study were primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through structured interviews using questionnaires which were distributed to village officials and beneficiaries (KPM). Secondary data was obtained through literature studies, sources from internet searches. Secondary data also comes from the Central Bureau of Statistics (hereinafter referred to as BPS) and Accountability Reports for BLT Distribution from the Village Government.

Data collection techniques used literature studies, surveys and individual interviews with Human Development Cadres (KPM) and village officials who were the research samples. The method of analysis using quantitative analysis was carried out to analyze the results of the questionnaire, namely by using a Likert scale. The data obtained was presented in the form of tabulations and graphics. Furthermore, the results of the interviews was analyzed qualitatively, supported by explanations accompanied by arguments for field findings in the form of presentation of qualitative data and information.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Research Results

4.1.1. Implementation of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Independent Villages, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province

In achieving research activities and getting the desired results. In this case, the author examines the implementation of BLT DD in Barru Regency regarding the legal basis, budget during activities and the distribution process and the time of implementation of BLT DD.

4.1.2. Legal Basis for Implementing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Barru Regency

In realizing the implementation of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance to be able to help the village community's economy, the Regional Government through the Community and Village Empowerment Service issued a Regulation of the Barru Regent of South Sulawesi Province Number 4 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Allocation and Distribution of Village Fund Allocations.

4.1.3. Budget for Direct Cash Assistance Activities for the Village Fund of Barru Regency

The BLT DD activity program is a program of providing funds to village communities using village funds. BLT DD is also a program that is prioritized by every village because the aim is to help the economy of village communities who are economically affected. The implementation of the BLT DD distribution can be carried out until October 2022, as can be seen from the following data:

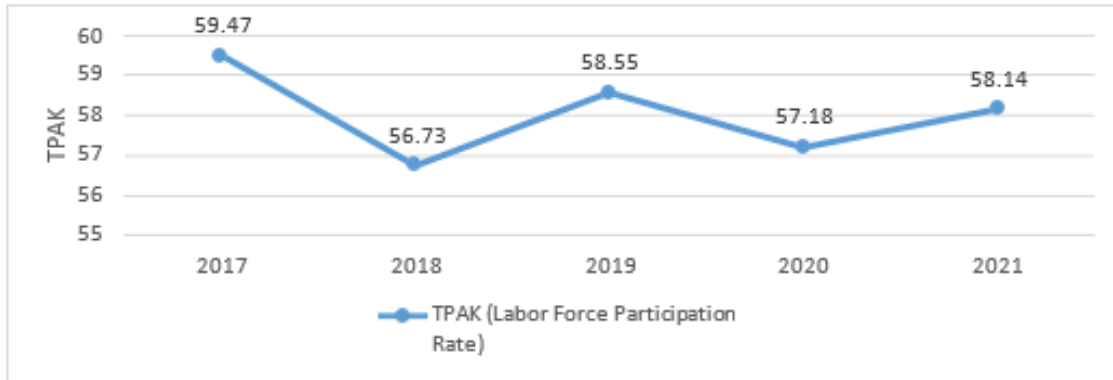
Table 1. Village Fund Realization Report for BLT for Fiscal Year 2022 by Type of BLT Recipients

Month	Farmers & Farmworkers		Traders & SMEs		Fisherman & Fishermen labor		Factory workers		Teacher		Etc	
	Total KPM	Realization (million)	Total KPM	Realization (million)	Total KPM	Realization (million)	Total KPM	Realization (million)	Total KPM	Realization (million)	Total KPM	Realization (million)
Jan	2691	807,3	199	59,7	249	74,7	48	14,4	4	1,2	3023	906,9
Feb	2665	799,5	199	59,7	249	74,7	48	14,4	3	0,9	3050	915
Mar	2663	798,9	199	59,7	249	74,7	48	14,4	3	0,9	3052	915,6
Apr	2663	798,9	199	59,7	249	74,7	48	14,4	3	0,9	3052	915,6
May	2663	798,9	199	59,7	249	74,7	48	14,4	3	0,9	3052	915,6
Jun	2663	798,9	199	59,7	249	74,7	48	14,4	3	0,9	3052	915,6
Jul	2660	798	198	59,4	252	75,6	47	14,1	3	0,9	3054	916,2
Aug	2660	798	198	59,4	252	75,6	47	14,1	3	0,9	3054	916,2
Sept	2660	798	197	59,1	252	75,6	47	14,1	3	0,9	3055	916,5
Total		7196,4		536,1		675,0		128,7		8,4		8233,2

Source: OM SPAN 2022

4.1.4. Barru Regency's Economic Condition During the COVID-19 Pandemic

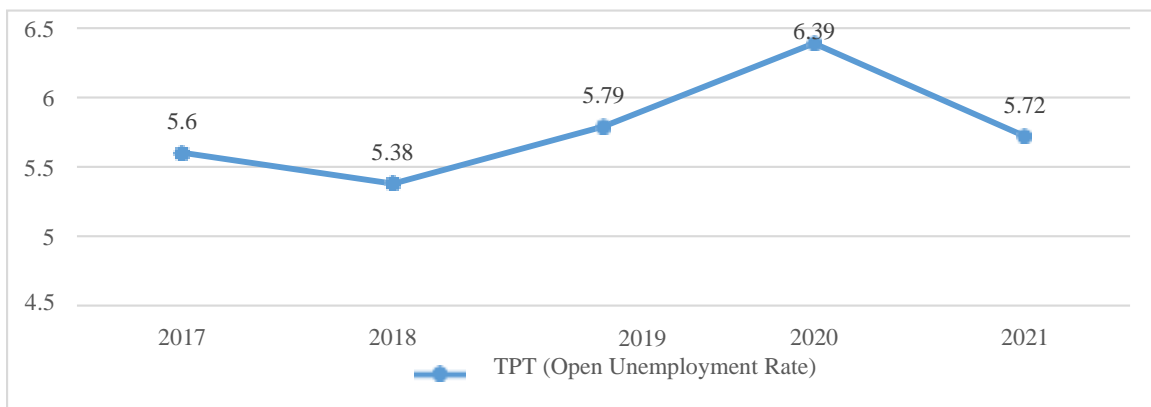
If the village follows the government's criteria, conducts data collection that is transparent, fair, and can be accounted for according to law, then the village can determine its own candidate recipients of the Village Fund BLT (PPN/Bappenas 2020). In the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds in 2020, it is explained that BLT Village Funds are assistance for poor population sourced from the Village Fund. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the economic condition of the people of Barru Regency has greatly declined as evidenced by several economic factors such as the unemployment rate and the increasing poverty rate in the publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics for the Baru Regency as shown in the following figure:



Source: Barru Regency Economic Indicators 2017-2021.
Processed by the Central Agency

Figure 1. Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK)

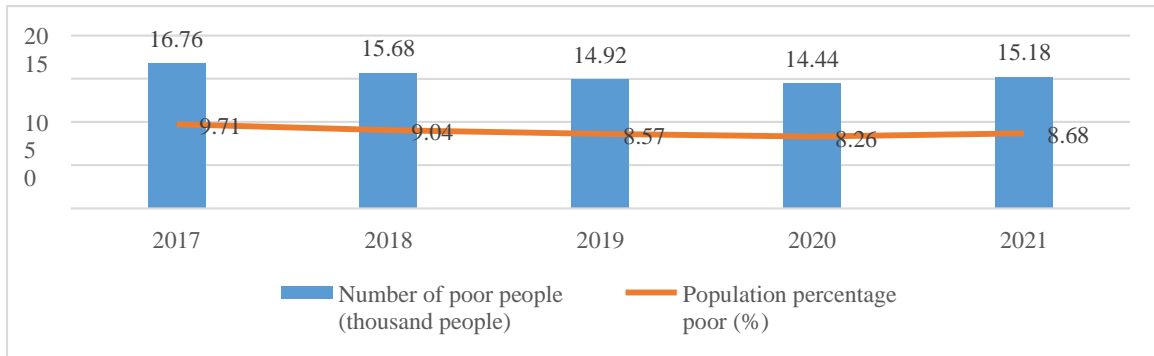
The figure above explains the TPAK (Labor Force Participation Rate) or it can be explained that TPAK is the percentage of the labor force to the population aged 15 years and over. The increase in TPAK shows that the higher the supply of available labor. There is also TPT (Open Unemployment Rate) which is explained in the following graph:



Source: Barru Regency Economic Indicators 2017-2021.
Processed by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Barru Regency

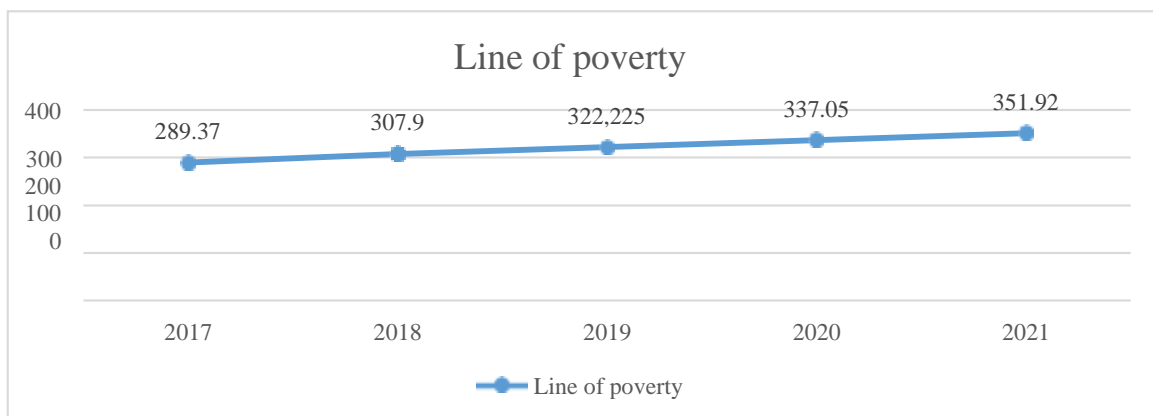
Figure 2. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)

The figure above provides an explanation of open unemployment. Open Unemployment is a group consisting of those who do not have a job and those who are not looking for work. TPT itself is the percentage of the number of unemployed to the number of generations work. This is not only proven by the increasing unemployment rate, but also by the poverty data which is increasing every year. The following is a graph of poverty data from 2017 to 2021.



Source: Barru Regency Economic Indicators 2017-2021.
Processed by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Barru Regency
Figure 3. Number of Poor People and Percentage of Poor People

The economic statement that is getting worse due to Covid-19 is corroborated by the graph of the poverty line which is getting higher every year as explained in the graph below.



Source: Barru Regency Economic Indicators 2017-2021.
Processed by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Barru Regency.
Figure 4. Poverty Line

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) can be said to have had a direct impact on increasing the purchasing power of the poor during the Covid-19 pandemic, so it can be interpreted that the BLT program is beneficial for BLT beneficiaries. Each Mandiri Village official stated that there were indeed obstacles during the process of distributing the funds but because the benefits of BLT DD were very large and could improve the welfare of the beneficiary communities, this was not a problem.

4.1.5. Implementation Time for the BLT DD Program, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province

The distribution of BLT DD to independent villages from 2020 to 2022 is divided into several stages. In 2020 there will be 1 stage, 2021 will have 2 stages and 2022 will also have 2 stages. In contrast to underdeveloped villages, where the majority go through

3 stages of BLT DD distribution, the details of the stages described are as follows:

Table 2. First Phase DD BLT Distribution in 2020

No	Village / Village Code	Subdistrict	Month	Amount
1	Bojo – 7311052008	Mallusetasi District	September	Rp834.300.000
2	Cilelang – 7311052004	Mallusetasi District	March	Rp432.000.000
3	Gattareng – 7311062002	Pujananting District	September	Rp484.800.000
4	Kading – 7311012004	Tanete Riaja District	September	Rp821.100.000
5	Central Lombok – 7311012003	Tanete Riaja District	September	Rp486.900.000
6	Pancana – 7311022003	Tanete Riaja District	September	Rp771.300.000
7	Pujananting – 7311062001	Pujananting District	September	Rp399.600.000

Source: OM SPAN of 2020

The table above shows that in 2020 there will only be one stage. The actualization of the distribution process is given in March and September according to the villages shown in the table above. In addition, in the 2020 process, the number of Beneficiary Families (KPM) has not been recorded. The number of KPM will begin to be recorded in 2021. The following is the data for BLT DD distribution in 2021:

Table 3. First Phase DD BLT Distribution in 2021

No	Village/Village Code/Subdistrict	BLT (KPM)	Stage I	Stage II	Amount
1	Bojo / 7311052008, Mallusetasi District	273	Rp356.088.000	Rp210.092.000	Rp566.180.000
2	Cilllang / 7311052004, Mallusetasi District	251	Rp194.846.400	Rp104.797.600	Rp299.644.000
3	Gattareng / 7311062002, Pujananting District	178	Rp714.055.200	Rp458.236.800	Rp1.172.292.000
4	Kading / 7311012004, Tanete Riaja District	362	Rp133.533.600	Rp52.822.400	Rp186.356.000
5	Central Lombok / 7311012003, Tanete Riaja District	217	Rp221.289.600	Rp125.826.400	Rp347.116.000
6	Pancana / 7311022003, Tanete Riaja District	278	Rp227.825.400	Rp124.083.600	Rp351.909.000
7	Pujananting / 7311062001, Pujananting District	120	Rp703.118.400	Rp456.745.600	Rp1.159.864.000

Source: OM SPAN of 2021

In the table above, the author can see the implementation of the distribution of BLT DD in the first and second stages in 2021 in accordance with the Regent Regulation (PERBUP) of Barru Regency Number 4 of 2016. Procedures for Allocation and Distribution of Village Funds. Orderly administration, starting from the nominal amount and KPM distributed according to established regulations. Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the BLT DD distribution activities will continue in 2022. The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) Distribution for 2022 in Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province is as follows:

Table 4. First Phase BLT DD Distribution in 2022

No	Village / Village Code / Subdistrict	BLT (KPM)	Stage I	Stage II	Amount
1	Bojo / 7311052008, Mallusetasi District	117	Rp378.883.200	Rp252.588.800	Rp631.472.000
2	Cilllang / 7311052004, Mallusetasi District	200	Rp178.362.600	Rp118.908.400	Rp297.271.000
3	Gattareng / 7311062002, Pujananting District	208	Rp238.771.800	Rp159.181.200	Rp397.953.000
4	Kading / 7311012004, Tanete Riaja District	113	Rp355.853.400	Rp237.235.600	Rp593.089.000
5	Central Lombok / 7311012003, Tanete Riaja District	145	Rp232.236.000	Rp154.824.000	Rp387.060.000
6	Pancana / 7311022003, Tanete Riaja District	134	Rp403.872.600	Rp269.248.400	Rp673.121.000
7	Pujananting / 7311062001, Pujananting District	144	Rp462.635.400	Rp308.423.600	Rp771.059.000

Source: OM SPAN Year 2022

From the table above, the distribution of BLT DD has been carried out until the planned implementation time. The distribution of BLT DD is based on the Regent's Regulation (hereinafter referred to as PERBUP) of Barru Regency Number 4 of 2016. Procedures for Allocation and Distribution of Village Funds. In 2022 there appears to be a reduction in the number of Beneficiary Families (KPM) in 7 independent villages which in 2021 will be 1679 KPM to 1061 KPM. village. In 2022, initially 7 villages will become 17 villages with more than 2500 KPM.

4.1.7. Results of the Questionnaire Net Evaluation of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Independent Villages, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province

Data collection was obtained through a questionnaire that was formulated based on theory and expert opinion and was filled in by respondents who were then processed into information. Respondents who were involved in data collection were 140 KPM (20 KPM in each Independent Village) and 7 village officials representing the seven villages studied. Measurements were taken on experts using a Likert scale with a score of 5 = strongly agree, score 4 = agree, score 3 = less agree, score 2 = disagree, score 1 = strongly disagree.

4.1.8. Results of the Questionnaire Net Target Accuracy, Accuracy of Purpose, Amount and Process

The results of the questionnaire net by 140 villagers with the total score and percentage of eligibility can be seen in the following table.

Table 5. Target Accuracy Results

No	Target Accuracy	SA	A	LA	DA	SDA
1	The government's step was right by providing the Village Direct Cash Assistance program to help provide assistance funds for household needs during the COVID-19 Pandemic	94	45	1		
2	In my opinion, the determination of Village Direct Cash Assistance recipients is based on actual data related to the economic condition of potential recipients, not based on elements proximity to village officials	76	62	2		
3	In my opinion, all poor families who are not receiving other assistance such as PKH has received BLT	59	71	9	1	
4	In my opinion, there are no wealthy families who actually receive BLT funds	31	105	3	1	
	Amount	260	283	15	2	
	Total score	1132	1132	45	4	
	Score			2481		
	Percentage (%)			88,6	(2481/2800*100%)	

Table 6. Results of Accuracy of Purpose and Amount

No	Aim Accuracy	SA	A	LA	DA	SDA
1	With the Village Direct Cash Assistance program, I get additional money to meet my daily needs	90	50			
2	If I don't get these BLT funds, then my income, which has fallen due to the pandemic, cannot meet my family's basic daily needs	45	86	9		
3	I immediately used the BLT funds I received to shop for my daily needs	91	48	1		
4	I kept the BLT funds I received in savings	6	13	52	69	
5	With this BLT assistance, I really feel the government's presence in helping the less fortunate	40	100			
No	Total Accuracy					
1	I received BLT 2020 for six months from April to September 2020 each in the amount of Rp.600.000	92	46		1	1
2	I received the 2020 BLT for three months from October to December 2020 each of Rp.300.000	85	54			1
	Amount	449	397	62	70	2
	Total score	2245	1588	186	140	2
	Score			4161		
	Percentage (%)			84,9	(4161/4900*100%)	

Table 7. Process Accuracy Results

No	Process Accuracy	SA	A	LA	DA	SDA
The role of village officials in implementing the Village Direct Cash Assistance program						
1	I already know about the Village Direct Cash Assistance Program	49	91			
2	I received information from village officials that I received Village Direct Cash Assistance	98	42			
3	The information I received was complete, both regarding terms, time period and value	58	82			
Ease of Mechanism						
1	In my opinion, the family data collection process Village Direct Cash Assistance recipients are fast and easy	65	74	1		
2	I received BLT grants at the post office	1	6	48	85	
3	I received BLT grants through village officials	89	51			
4	The condition for withdrawing BLT funds is only by showing the original Id card (KTP)	67	64	6	1	2
	Amount	427	410	55	86	2
	Total score	2135	1640	165	172	2
	Score	4114				
	Percentage (%)	0,84(4114/4900*100%)				

The total score of the observations is the sum of the scores of each statement of the observation results multiplied by the weight of the score according to the Likert scale. The maximum score is the maximum score on the Likert scale multiplied by the number of items. In the Target Accuracy Table, the number of questions is 4, so the maximum value for each question is $4 \times 5 = 20$. The total expected score is the maximum score multiplied by the number of respondents, so that $140 \times 20 = 2800$. Meanwhile, in the Target Accuracy and Amount Table, the number of questions is 7, so the maximum score for each question is $7 \times 5 = 35$. The total expected score is the maximum score multiplied by the number of respondents, so that $140 \times 35 = 4900$. The Process Accuracy Table also has a number of questions 7 which means it has a maximum score of 4900 as well. Calculation of the feasibility percentage of the questionnaire net above uses the following formula:

$$\sum \text{observation score} = (\text{sum x SS score}) + (\text{sum x S score}) + (\text{sum x CS score}) + (\text{sum x TS score}) + (\text{sum x STS score}).$$

$$\text{Presentation} = \frac{\sum \text{observation score}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100\%$$

From the three tables above, it is obtained a percentage of 88.6% for target accuracy, 84.8% target and amount accuracy, and 84% for process accuracy. Based on the criteria in the feasibility table according to Arikunto (2009) in Ida & Rijali (2021). The percentage of the total score is included in the Very Worthy category. Presentation of the scale according to the percentage of the total score according to Arikunto (2009) in detail can be described as shown below:

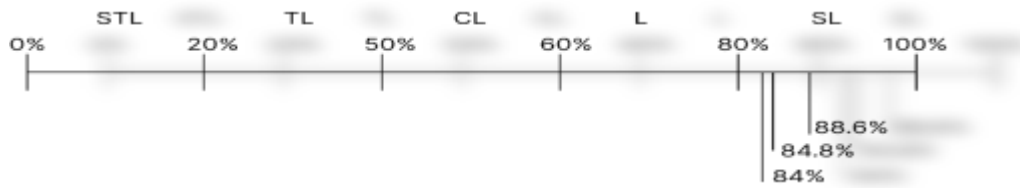


Figure 5. Scale of Accuracy of the Results of the Questionnaire Net

Information:

- STL = Very Unworthy
- TL = Not Worth
- CL = Worth Enough
- L = Worthy
- SL = Very Worthy

4.1.9. Results of the Official Questionnaire Network from 7 Independent Villages, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province

The results of the questionnaire net by apparatus representatives from each independent village were 7 people with the total score and percentage of eligibility can be seen in the following table.

Table 8. Results of the Official Questionnaire Network from Independent Villages

No	Process Accuracy	SA	A	LA	DA	SDA
1	The number of residents who receive Village Direct Cash Assistance Funds (KPM) is in accordance with the families who have entitled to receive	1	6			
2	The BLT program has helped drive the economy in the village	1	5	1		
3	We have made every effort to meet the requirements for BLT disbursement	4	3			
4	The village assistant helped us expedite the distribution of BLT	4	3			
5	The determination of residents who receive BLT Village Funds (KPM) is based on direct data collection by village officials	3	4			
6	Determination of Village Fund BLT recipients (KPM) based on social service data		1	6		
7	We have socialized the Village Fund BLT program to all residents	4	3			
8	The obligation to allocate village funds for BLT does not hamper village development programs		3	3	1	
9	During a pandemic, BLT is more important than other village development programs		3	3	1	
10	We simplify the process of distributing Village Fund BLT to beneficiary residents sufficiently show ID	1	5	1		

11	It is certain that the recipients of BLT Village Funds (KPM) are not recipients of other assistance such as PKH, basic food assistance, etc.	4	3		
12	The 2020 Village Fund allocation is sufficient to pay BLT until September 2020	2	5		
13	Remaining Fund allocation Villages in 2020 are sufficient to pay BLT for October, November and December 2020	1	6		
14	The 2021 Village Fund BLT disbursement policy has accelerated distribution BLT to KPM	2	5		
15	The 2021 Village Fund allocation is sufficient to pay BLT until December 2021	2	5		
	Amount	29	60	14	2
	Total score	145	240	42	2
	Score	431			
	Percentage (%)	0.82 (431/525*100%)			

From the results of the Likert scale above, it can be stated that the implementation of the BLT DD program in the independent village of Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province, is also classified as near perfect.

4.1.10. Analysis of the Implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT DD)

In the context of alleviating poverty due to the Covid-19 outbreak, the government issued socio-economic policies, one of which was direct cash assistance. The social and economic impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have greatly affected the level of community welfare. This is due to restrictions on economic activity which at a macro level reduce economic growth and cause many people to lose their jobs so that it has the potential to increase the number of poor people. In implementing the BLT-DD program in 7 independent villages, the authors searched for data and information related to the distribution of BLT DD. This activity was carried out to find out the mechanism for distributing BLT DD to the community. The author took a sample, namely Pancana Village, which was carried out by filling out a questionnaire to Erwinsyah as the Cilellang village official, in which he stated: "village officials must go door to door in distributing BLT in this village due to the current pandemic conditions". This meant that officials from Pancana Village did not gather the masses to get help. In addition, through the results of the interview, it was also clarified again that the basis for the distribution of BLT DD by the Village Government still refers to the Health Protocol as recommended by the government during the distribution of BLT DD, so that it is hoped that this activity can be carried out but does not increase the number of villagers exposed to Covid-19. From the results of the questionnaires conducted, it was also apparent that the BLT DD program, which was carried out in independent villages in Barru Regency, was running smoothly.

4.1.11. Inhibiting Factors in the Distribution of BLT DD during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The author obtained information on the factors that hindered the distribution of BLT DD through a net of questionnaires to representative officials from 7 independent villages in Barru Regency regarding obstacles to the distribution of BLT DD, some of whom stated: "The distribution time was too long because it had to be door to door while the number of beneficiaries was 358," said Syamsuriyati as Kading Village apparatus. There was also a statement by Aridha as the Gattereng Village Apparatus, namely "Access to the place where the residents who received BLT were very difficult to reach, so the distribution took a long time" and According to Ashar as a Pancana Village official, he stated that "During the distribution of BLT by Door to Door (during PPKM) we are having a little trouble because there are some residents who live in mountainous areas where the road can only be traversed by foot." It is clear from the results of the questionnaire above, the authors were able to capture the problems that hampered the distribution of BLT DD in several independent villages in Barru District. The inhibiting factors for the distribution of BLT DD are as follows:

- 1) Regulations on the mechanism for the distribution of BLT DD and available funds for the distribution of BLT DD are late.
- 2) Access to residents' homes that are difficult to reach.

4.2. Discussion

Implementation of BLT DD from the beginning to the end of the fiscal year can be distributed to village communities that have been designated as Beneficiary Families (KPM). Clearly, the community's response to the existence of this program from the government is very helpful, especially in the economic sector in meeting basic needs. The distribution of BLT DD based on predetermined regulations can help especially beneficiaries to meet the requirements and meet the predetermined criteria so that this activity is able to help Independent Village Communities who have been affected by the economy due to Covid-19. Provision of information regarding the existence of the BLT DD program and the existence of deliberations in determining the recipients of this assistance to village communities with the aim of transparency and accountability in an activity. The existence of villages that have not been able to complete an activity certainly has an impact on the distribution of BLT DD to the next stage.

5. CONCLUSION

The results and discussion that have been explained in the previous chapter, the author can conclude regarding the Implementation of BLT DD Barru Regency as follows:

- 1) The implementation of BLT DD in Independent Village, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province can be carried out well, as the process of implementing the distribution of BLT DD has been running optimally based on its legal basis. There is also the available budget that has been able to be channeled by implementing the health protocol, apart from that the important role of village officials in seeking village funds, and the distribution of village funds has also been appropriate. This is evidenced by the results of the questionnaire net as well as the findings and discussions which state that there have been positive changes after the distribution of BLT DD on the welfare of the community.
- 2) Obstacles to the implementation of BLT DD distribution activities were influenced by internal and external factors. The internal factor in the distribution of BLT DD is the regulation regarding the mechanism for distributing BLT DD which can be

called not according to schedule. There are also internal factors that affect the entire village. While External Factors Obstacle the Distribution of BLT DD there are still villages that have not completed activities so that the disbursement of funds for the next stage is hampered, these external factors affect villages that are just late in carrying out activities. Apart from that, because there are several accesses to each different resident's house, this is one of the obstacles in the BLT DD distribution process.

- 3) The effectiveness of the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance to Village Funds in an Effort to Help Poor Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Independent Villages, Barru Regency is said to have been effective. This can be seen from the results of the BLT-DD distribution questionnaire that has been submitted and filled out by the community and apparatus representatives from each Independent Village. Although the implementation of BLT DD distribution has several obstacles. However, the benefits of the BLT-DD program for beneficiary families feel that this assistance is very helpful in meeting their needs.

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