Effectiveness of Direct Cash Assistance Village Funds for Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Pendopo Induk

Ahmad Pitra [1], Dwi Rahmawati [2], Revita Desi Hertin[3]

[1, 2] Faculty of Economy Business, Jakarta Global University, Indonesia

[3] Jakarta Global University, revita@msu.edu.my

Abstract: In accordance with Regulation Number 40/PMK,07/2020 of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia on Amendments to Regulation Number 205/PML.07/2019 Regarding the Management of Village Funds According to Article 32, the utilization of village finances in 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 epidemic is prioritized for Direct Cash Help as a way to improve community welfare and mitigate its financial effects. As a result, the Village Fund, now known as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), is the study's research subject, so that the quality of service in distributing these funds can be measured properly, and whether this assistance can be sufficient for the community's economy during the current Physical Distancing.

Key words: Responsibility, Effectiveness, Penerima BLT, Satisfaction.

Introduction

Before exists pandemic corona virus *(Covid-19),* condition economy *global* still showing positive growth. Even before *Covid-19 this was a global* economy shrouded with several threats namely geopolitical tensions between the *United States* and *Iran* , war trade Among *America Union* and *UNI Europe* which triggered by deal *GreenDeals EU* , war trade Among *America Union* and *China* as well as issue *Brexit* which not yet done(1). However, overall *global economic conditions* before the *Covid-19 pandemic were* still goodand prospective for survival. Not only that the economic prospects The national economy is also still stable, where economic growth is at the level of *5% to 5.5%* . (1) . Then regulations which made by government, condition rupiah which tendmore stable and backup foreign exchange our which good Becomes power pull for investors forinvesting in Indonesia in meeting the economic needs of the Indonesian people is good in a manner development facility general nor continuity life daily Publicespecially middle down.

Covid-19 virus in Indonesia *was first* discovered around early or mid- *March* . After this virus was discovered the *global economy* declined. Because at that moment it appeared issues regarding *Covid-19* which began to spread from *Wuhan* To *Japan* , *Korea* and countries *Singapore* closest to *Indonesia* .

With the Covid-19 outbreak, the entire world is currently going through a severe economic crisis. Application prison social or *physical distancing* until on termination whole activity economy or *lockdown* which conducted in many country in this world has destroy the economies of many countries.

The Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy has apparently been adopted in Indonesia as the population of the poor has grown. Report from *Abdul Latif Jameel Proverty Action Lab south East Asia* says there has been an increase in the number of unemployed since the outbreak *Covid-19* in whole region in *Indonesian* . Situation this consequence many company or effort- medium-sized (UMKM) enterprises were forced to terminate employment. Daily workers lose his livelihood. The

seller lost his customer. Many small business sectors medium-sized *SMEs* lose consumers. The Minister of Finance, *Sri Mulyani* , stated that crisis effect economy *Covid* More than economy Crysis in 1998.

As effort in handle impact economy by government *Indonesia* has preparefund hundreds trillion for help Public which affected *Covid-19* , especially Public medium to lower. A number of program even which introduced governmentdivided into two writing categories, namely non-regular programs (4 programs) and programs regular (3 programmes).

Following is programs which could in access Public, including disabled disabilities such as *Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), Basic Food Social Assistance, Social Assistance Cash, Waiver of Electricity Fees, Pre-employment Cards, Additional Family Program Participants Hope, and Staple Food Cards* . The aid also reached Sumatra south, especially in remote Pendopo sub-districts, which takes 8 hours from the center city. Regency Four Mace this start autonomy area since *20 April 2007* (more than 16years old still developing). Therefore this research focuses on " *Effectiveness Service Equity, Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to the Community which impacted Covid-19 in Pendopo Induk District* "

Objectives of the Study

Pendopo District is one of the sub-districts in Empat Lawang Regency. This district consists of 8 districts including Muara Pinang District, Tebing Tinggi District, Ulu Musi District, Lintang Kanan District, Pasemah Air Keruh District, West Pendopo District and *Main Pendopo District* as research targets. *Subdistrict Kecamatam Pendopo Induk* consists of 19 village which income almost 90% that is farmer. (2) In increasing the distribution of economic development, the government determines lagging regions to then stipulate policies that can accelerate their economic development and catch up with other regions. Based on a presidential regulation, in 2015, one of the provinces that still has the most underdeveloped areas in Indonesia is Empat Lawang District, even though in terms of its relatively high economic growth rate.

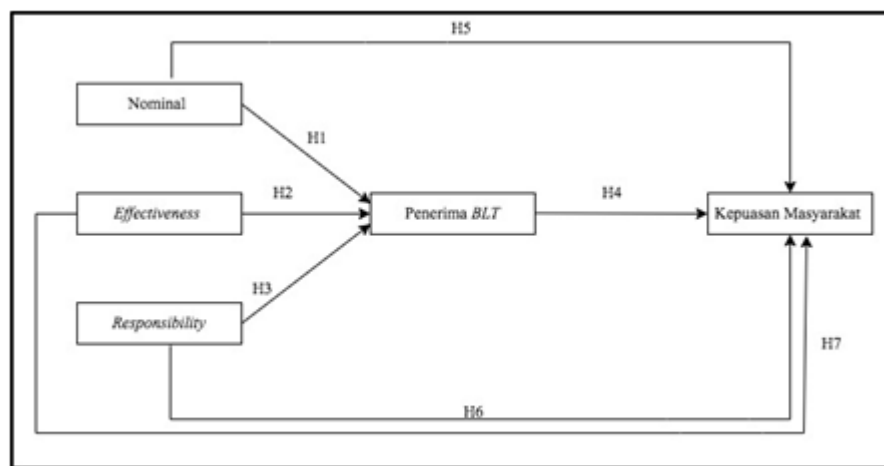Connection between variable researched this could depicted as following

Table 1. Connection between variable in study

Based on Figure 2, the research objective is below:

R1: To investigate relationship between Nominal to *BLT recipients* in *Pendopo Induk District*

R2: To measure relationship between *Effectiveness* to *BLT recipients* in *Pendopo Induk District Parent*

R3: To investigate relationship between *Responsibilities* to *BLT recipients* in *Pendopo Induk District*

R4: To Investigate relationship between Nominal on community satisfaction in *Pendopo Induk District*

R5: To know the relationship *BLT recipient* on community satisfaction in *Pendopo Induk District*

R6: *To know the* relationship *between Responsibilities* on *Community Satisfaction* in *Pendopo Induk District*

R7: *To know the* relationship *between Effectiveness* on *Community Satisfaction* in *Pendopo Induk District*

Materials and Methods

Variable Study

The effectiveness of Equal Service, Village Fund Direct Cash Support (BLT) for Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Pendopo Induk District is being evaluated and explained through research. Independent variables, intervening factors, and dependent variables will all be used in this study. The study's independent variables include mediation and community satisfaction (BLT Recipients).

Research Approach

This research adheres to a deductive approach in which this research starts from a general theory and then is narrowed down into a more specific hypothesis. The research method used is a survey method, which is a system for collecting information, from or about people to describe, compare, or explain their knowledge, attitudes and habits. The data used in this study are quantitative primary data obtained from questionnaires that will be distributed and filled out by BLT recipients in Pendopo Induk District.

Population and Sample

Meanwhile, the population of this study is the community in the Pendopo Induk subdistrict, totaling 36838 residents (Central Bureau of Statistics for Empat Lawang Regency), where the sample design will be used is probability sampling by means of conviance sampling. Convenience sampling is used to simplify the data collection process, due to the limited time and effort used to facilitate the data collection process, due to the limited time and manpower available, as well as the social distancing conditions that are currently being implemented in Indonesia. The number of samples will be calculated and determined using the Slovin formula. Respondents in this study totaled 100 people who received BLT in Pendopo Induk District.

Research Instrument Testing

The research instrument used in this study, namely a questionnaire, will be developed in a way that first the researcher will make an operational definition of each variable, then after that the dimensions or indicators of each of these variables will be determined. Then for the measurement scale to be used is the Likert Scale with a value range of 1-5. The instrument test will first be carried out by distributing the instruments that have been made to 30 respondents to fill them in, then the results of the questionnaire are tested for reliability and validity using the SPSS Software application.

Results and Discussion

The outputs were based on the variables proposed by the researchers, which included 3 independent variables, 1 dependent variable, and 1 mediating variable, in the research on the Effectiveness Service Equity, Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to the Community which Affected Covid-19 in Pendopo Induk District. Regarding these factors, researchers have looked at the maturity of the questionnaire, which consists of the respondent's biodata and covers six categories of personal information, including age, gender, family status, education, occupation, and income. There are five questions for each variable that respondents must respond to. In addition, the LIKERT scale was employed in this investigation (1. Strongly Disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neutral; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly Agree).The following are the results of data analysis that the researchers presented in the form of tables and diagrams via SPSS, as follows :

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	174	87.00.00	87.00.00	87.00.00
	Female	26	13.00	13.00	100.00.00
	Total	200	100.00.00	100.00.00	

Table 1. Gender

Based on 200 respondents, the highest frequency was male, which was 87%, while the frequency for women was 13%, which means that most of the respondents who filled out the research questionnaire were heads of families in the pendopo sub-district.
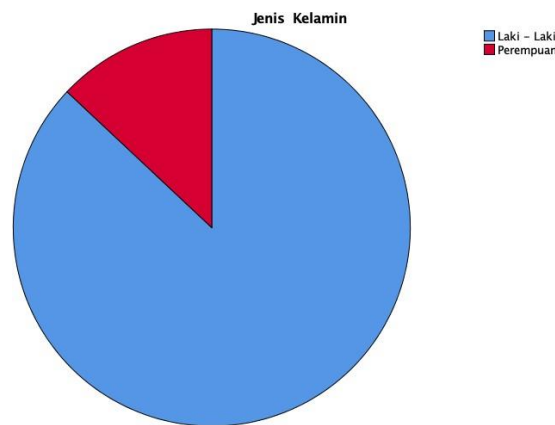

Figure 1. Gender

Based on data analysis, the diagram above shows that the majority of respondents who filled out the research questionnaire were men or heads of families in the pendopo sub-district.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	21-30	9	04.05	04.05	04.05
	31-40	1	.5	.5	05.00
	41-50	6	03.00	03.00	08.00
	51-60	184	92.00.00	92.00.00	100.00.00
	Total	200	100.00.00	100.00.00	

Table 2. Age

According to data analysis, the table above demonstrates that the majority of respondents who completed the research questionnaire were between the ages of 51 and 60 (92%), with 4.5% being between the ages of 21 and 30. According to this study, a significant number of Village Funds recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) are still in their prime working years. The outcomes are represented diagrammatically as follows:
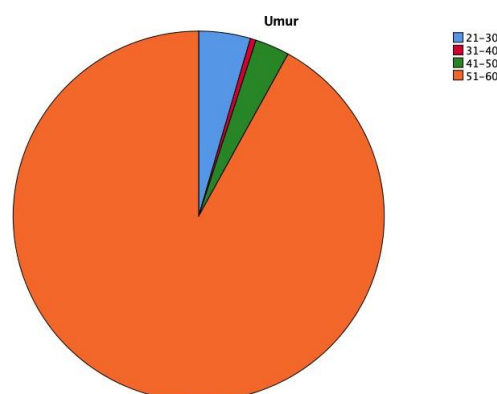

Figure 2. Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	4	02.00	02.00	02.00
	Married	196	98.00.00	98.00.00	100.00.00
	Total	200	100.00.00	100.00.00	

Table 3. Status

Based on the results of the study, the table above explains that the status of the family who fills out the questionnaire is married as much as 98% while single status is as much as 2% with the possibility of divorce or divorce. The following are the results of the research in the form of a diagram:
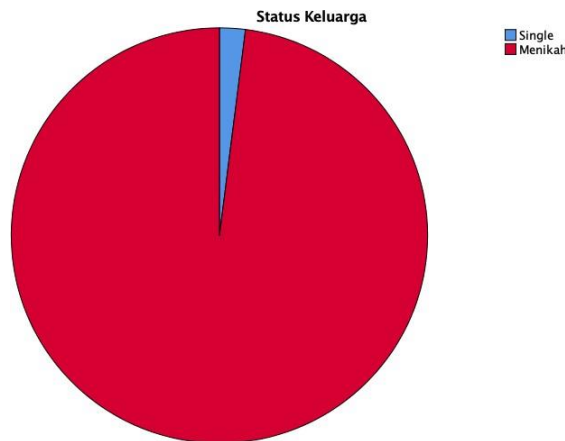

Figure 3. Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Elementary School	25	12.05	12.05	12.05
	Junior Highest School	104	52.00.00	52.00.00	64.05.00
	Senior Highest School	65	32.05.00	32.05.00	97.00.00
	Bachelor	6	03.00	03.00	100.00.00
	Total	200	100.00.00	100.00.00	

Table 4. Education

Based on data analysis, the table above shows that the majority of the respondents in this study were at the junior high school level of 52%, followed by the high school education level of 65%. The following are the results of the study in diagrammatic form:
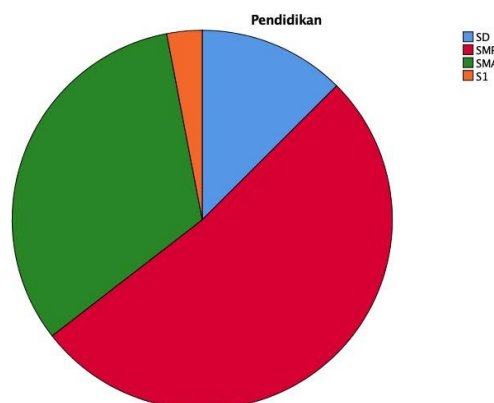

Figure 4. Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer	183	91.05.00	91.05.00	91.05.00
	No working	5	02.05	02.05	94.00.00
	Maid	12	06.00	06.00	100.00.00
	Total	200	100.00.00	100.00.00	

Table 5. Occupation

Based on data analysis, the table above shows that the majority of the work of the respondents in this study were farmers, namely as much as 91.5%, followed by housemaid work by 6%. The following are the results of the study in diagrammatic form:
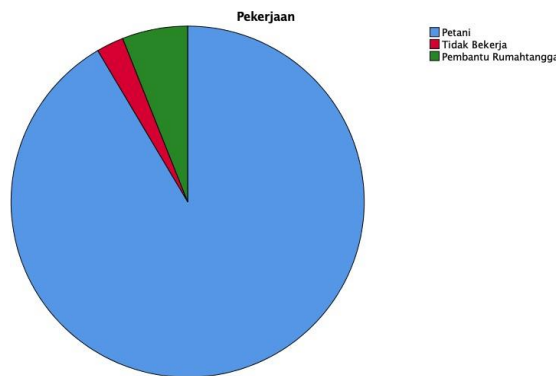

Figure 5. Occupation

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.929	.936	25

Table 6. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's alpha reliability test results for all variables based on 25 surveys were 0.936 after data analysis. High reliability is indicated by an alpha value of 0.70 to 0.90. The dependability is moderate if alpha is between 0.50 and 0.70. Low reliability if alpha is less than 0.50.

Table 7. Correlations

		Nominal	Efektivitas	Responsibility	Kepuasan Masyarakat	Penerima BLT
Nominal	Pearson Correlation	1	.284**	.374**	.372**	.344**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
Effectiveness	Pearson Correlation	.284**	1	.616**	.583**	.626**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
Responsibility	Pearson Correlation	.374**	.616**	1	.716**	.677**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
Cummunity Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.372**	.583**	.716**	1	.619**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
BLT Recipents	Pearson Correlation	.344**	.626**	.677**	.619**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	200	200	200	200	200

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

The hypothesis is rejected or accepted based on the significance of the 1-tailed and 2-tailed results. The directed hypothesis is tested with 1-tailed. The undirected hypothesis is tested using 2-tailed in the meantime. The six hypotheses are displayed in the table above, with a positive correlation for each variable.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In the study of the *Effectiveness Service Equity, Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to the Community which impacted Covid-19 in Pendopo Induk District*, it has reached the stage of research results such as data tabulation, data analysis (Reability Correlation Frequency Descriptive and standard deviation). Based on this research process, researchers obtained several findings, one of which is the object of research where the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) recipients experience problems such as the process of implementing disbursement money that was previously assisted by the village committee then resulted in deductions for each disbursement of assistance. Furthermore, this is related to a statement or policy from the central government stating that village committees can help to disburse BLT funds only for people who are far away, such as those in the mountains. This was utilized by the village committee in the disbursement process. This phenomenon has resulted in community dissatisfaction with the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) disbursement process.

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