



Implementation of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program Policy in Sungai Kakap District Kubu Raya District

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to describe the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance program policy sourced from the Village Fund in 2022 in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency. This study used qualitative research methods. The research location was carried out in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency. From the results of the research carried out, it is known that the implementation of Village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) has a few obstacles from the Central Government in distributing aid funds to the Village Government, but this can be overcome by doubling the aid, namely funds that are delayed in the following month so that in the year In 2022, the community will receive aid funds amounting to IDR 900,000 after the distribution of aid funds has been delayed for 3 months.

Keywords: Program Policy, Direct Cash Assistance, Poverty.



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INTRODUCTION

Villages are given the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, customs and socio-cultural values of village communities, the regulation of which is guided by the following 13 principles: Recognition, namely recognition of rights of origin. Togetherness, namely the spirit to play an active role and work together with the principle of mutual respect between institutions at the Village level and elements of the Village community in developing the Village. Diversity, namely recognition and respect for the value system that applies in the village community, but while still paying attention to the shared value system in national and state life ([Lankarani et al., 2023](#); [Peckham et al., 2022](#); [Wang et al., 2023](#)). Democracy is a system of organizing village communities in a system of government carried out by village communities or with the approval of village communities and the nobility of human dignity as creatures of God Almighty is recognized, regulated and guaranteed. Independence is a process carried out by the Village Government and the Village community to carry out an activity in order to meet their needs with their own abilities. Participation is taking an active role in an activity ([Dunn et al., 2013](#); [Fletcher, 2000](#); [Ramírez & Leyer, 2023](#)).

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Empowerment is an effort to improve the standard of living and welfare of Village communities through establishing policies, programs and activities that are in accordance with the essence of the problems and priority needs of Village communities ([Roberts, 2016](#); [Scharlach et al., 2014](#); [Septanti et al., 2023](#); [Zhu, 2018](#)). Sustainability is a process that is carried out in a coordinated, integrated and continuous manner in planning and implementing village development programs. Considering that the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), which has become a global pandemic, has had a serious impact on economic aspects and public health, as well as following up on the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the priority of using village funds to strengthen economic aspects through Village Cash Intensive Work. (PKTD) and strengthening public health through efforts to prevent and handle COVID-19, so to protect the poor and vulnerable from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has designed several social protection guarantee programs ([Mészáros, 2021](#); [Sheikhattari et al., 2012](#)).

One of them is Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-Village Fund), namely financial assistance sourced from the Village Fund and aimed at poor and vulnerable communities who have difficulty meeting their daily living needs, especially due to the COVID-19 outbreak ([Arifin et al., 2020](#); [Ash-Shidiqqi & Wibisono, 2018](#); [Azlina et al., 2017](#); [Sriatmi et al., 2022](#)). Poor and vulnerable people who have not received assistance from other social welfare insurance schemes such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and Pre-Employment Cards are entitled to receive this assistance. The Family Hope Program, hereinafter referred to as PKH, is a program providing conditional social assistance to poor families (KM) who are designated as PKH beneficiary families. The Social Protection Program, which is also known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), has proven to be quite successful in overcoming the poverty faced in these countries, especially the problem of chronic poverty. As a conditional social assistance program, PKH opens access for poor families, especially pregnant women and children, to utilize various health service facilities (faskes) and education service facilities available around them ([Kayser, 2017](#); [Ko et al., 2019](#); [Krisnawati, 2009](#); [Laging & Heidenreich, 2019](#)). Through PKH, poor families are encouraged to have access and utilize basic social services such as health, education, food and nutrition, care and assistance, including access to various other social protection programs which are complementary programs on an ongoing basis.

PKH is directed to become the epicenter and center of excellence for poverty reduction which synergizes various national social protection and empowerment programs. PKH's big mission to reduce poverty is becoming increasingly prominent considering that the number of poor people in Indonesia as of March 2016 was still 10.86% of the total population or 28.01 million people ([BPS, 2016](#)). The government has set a target for reducing poverty to 7-8% by 2019, as stated in the 2015-2019 RPJMN. In order to increase the effectiveness and accuracy of targets in the distribution of social assistance and to encourage financial inclusion, the President of the Republic of Indonesia gave directions that social assistance and subsidies be distributed non-cash at the Limited Meeting (Ratas) on Financial Inclusion on 26 April 2016. Distribution of non-cash social assistance using the banking system can support the productive behavior of aid recipients and increase program transparency and accountability for ease of control, monitoring and reducing irregularities. Furthermore, at the Meeting on Alleviating Poverty and Economic Inequality on

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March 16 2016, the President gave directions that starting from the 2017 Fiscal Year, the distribution of Prosperous Rice (Rastra) should be carried out via electronic vouchers (E-vouchers) so as to fulfill the 6 T principles, namely Right on Target, Right on Price, Right Quality, Right Time, Right Quantity and Right Administration. This e-voucher is used by beneficiaries to buy rice and nutritious food, according to the desired quantity and quality.

Thus, the aim of the non-cash Food Assistance Program is to increase the accuracy of the target group; providing more balanced nutrition and more choice and control to poor people; encouraging people's retail businesses; provide access to financial services for poor people; and streamline the budget. In the long term, the non-cash distribution of food aid is expected to have an impact on improving the welfare and economic capacity of the beneficiaries. Distribution of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) began in 2017 in 44 cities that have adequate access and facilities. Gradually, food aid was expanded to all cities and districts according to the readiness of non-cash distribution facilities and infrastructure. Thus, Social Food Assistance is distributed to each district/city in non-cash or in-kind form, namely still in the form of rice. Second, using a special mechanism for district areas that is in accordance with the assessment of the Control Team and decided by the Director General for Poverty Handling, Ministry of Social Affairs. In order for the implementation of the BPNT Program to run well and achieve its objectives, General Guidelines for Non-Cash Food Assistance have been prepared as guidance, direction or reference for implementation in the field. These General Guidelines are intended to be used by program implementers, namely: Central Government, Regional Government, BPNT Distributing Banks, e-Warong as food distribution agents and other related parties.

The benefit of the pre-employment card program in 2020 is IDR 3. 550,000 consists of training assistance of IDR 1. 000,000, post-training incentive of IDR 600. 000 per month for four months and a job survey incentive of IDR 50. 000 per survey for three surveys or a total of IDR 150. 000 per participant. The COVID-19 pandemic not only has an impact on health, but also on social and economic conditions. In terms of the economy, this pandemic has caused a decline in domestic economic activity, which does not rule out the possibility of reducing people's welfare. In the long term, the gap between income groups will widen, disparities between regions and urban-rural areas will increase, and have an impact on intergenerational poverty. With the economic and social resources they have, especially the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) and village funds, villages can contribute to handling COVID-19 ([BADRUDIN et al., 2021](#); [Savitri & Diyanto, 2019](#); [Sukmawati, 2019](#); [Yusuf et al., 2019a](#)).

Village funds are on-budget allocations that can be used directly to support efforts to reduce the impact of COVID-19 at the household and village level. Some of the advantages of village funds include budget allocations available in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget; can be made into a rapid action program that can be started immediately; can complement other programs to minimize social and economic impacts; does not require a new system so that village officials can immediately move because they already understand the existing system; can be directed at building the legitimacy and credibility of village governments through local problem solving; and the availability of monitoring, evaluation and accountability systems that can be optimized to ensure accountability. In Article 2 Paragraph (1) letter (i) of the regulation, it is stated that it is necessary

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to prioritize the use of budget allocations for certain activities (refocusing), adjust allocations, and/or cut/postpone the distribution of budget transfers to regions and village funds, with certain criteria. Furthermore, in the explanation of the Perppu, it is stated that what is meant by "prioritizing the use of village funds" is that village funds can be used, among other things, for direct cash assistance for poor residents in kets and activities to handle the Covid-19 pandemic. In the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated in the constitutional mandate, that efforts to overcome poverty are a protection for the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood, promote general welfare, make the life of the nation intelligent and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. Internal factors include the individual's condition.

Concerned, families or communities are seen as having low education and income. The government is aware that the pandemic situation not only has an impact on the health sector but also the economic and social sectors in all regions of Indonesia. Therefore, to maintain the purchasing power of poor people in affected villages In the COVID-19 situation, the policy of providing Village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) was rolled out. Village BLT is the provision of cash to poor or underprivileged families in villages sourced from Village Fund allocations. The aim is to reduce the economic impact on rural residents due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia issued Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 dated March 24 2020 concerning COVID-19 Response Villages and Affirmation of Cash Intensive Work. In accordance with President Joko Widodo's instructions at the Limited Cabinet Meeting on 18 May 2020 for the government to take steps to accelerate the distribution of Village BLT, the Ministry of Finance followed up by enacting Minister of Finance Regulation Number 50/PMK. 07/2020. Through this regulation, Village Funds are instructed to be distributed more quickly and no longer limit the percentage of Village Fund use for Village BLT distribution. This is intended solely so that the benefits of Village BLT can immediately be felt by rural residents affected by COVID-19. Among them, Village BLT recipients are not recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Basic Food Cards and Pre-Employment Cards. Apart from that, the smooth running of the Village BLT program cannot be separated from the support of the Regional Government, Village officials and the community to work together to help smooth distribution and supervision. We hope that this Village BLT program can maintain the hope of rural communities in facing the COVID-19 outbreak ([Putra et al., 2022](#); [Sukmawati & Saudi, 2019a](#); [Triyowati & Masnita, 2019](#); [Yusuf et al., 2019b](#)).

In implementing the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program in Sungai Kakap District, several problems were found, including: 2) Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) which determines the list of BLT recipients, often overlapping with the Ministry of Social Affairs' Family Hope Program (PKH). and BNPB who went to the village. The basis for collecting data and determining potential aid recipients often differs between social safety net programs. 1) How will the 2022 BLT-DD program policy be implemented in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency. 2) What factors support and hinder the successful implementation of the 2022 BLT-DD program in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency. 1) Describe the implementation of the 2022 BLT-DD program policy in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency. 2) Analyze the factors that support and hinder the successful implementation of the 2022 BLT-DD program in Sungai Kakap

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District, Kubu Raya Regency. The results of the research regarding the implementation of the BLT-DD program policy in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency is a scientific study and it is hoped that it can become a discourse to increase knowledge and insight for future researchers. It is hoped that the results of this research can add to the literature and sources of information within the Postgraduate Masters in Public Administration (MAP) Program at Tanjungpura University, Pontianak. It is hoped that the results of this research will help provide information and input for the government in making decisions, especially regarding the BLT program for the community in the future ([Madyan et al., 2020](#); [Sukmawati & Saudi, 2019b](#); [Syafingi et al., 2020a](#)).

Family welfare is the creation of a harmonious situation and the fulfillment of physical and social needs for family members, without experiencing serious obstacles within the family environment, and in facing family problems it will be easy for family members to overcome them together, so that the standard of living family can be realized. Therefore, the performance of local government (executives) will ultimately be directly related to its activities in providing public services to improve community welfare. Departing from this formal level, the performance of public services by regional governments can ideally (quantitatively and qualitatively) be measured by the extent to which regional governments can carry out their obligations in order to provide services to the community which is directly related to how the regional government concerned carries out the process. his service. Public policy is a form of intervention carried out continuously by the government in the interests of disadvantaged groups in society so that they can live and participate in development at large. 2) Public policy is a direction or pattern of action carried out by government officials and not isolated decisions. The implementation of public policy becomes increasingly important and interesting if it is linked to regional autonomy that has been implemented. The implementation of regional autonomy is expected to provide prosperity for the community, so there is a need for a clear formulation regarding policy implementation and it must go through a clear process as well. Rose (Winarno, 2015) states that policy should be understood as a series of activities that are more or less related and their consequences for those concerned rather than as a separate decision. This policy is understood as a direction or pattern of activity and not just a decision to do something ([Ronaldo & Suryanto, 2022](#); [Syafingi et al., 2020b](#); [UDJIANTO et al., 2021](#)).

This definition can be classified as state intervention with its people in order to overcome public problems, because through this there will be a debate between those who agree and disagree with a policy outcome made by the government. A well-structured program implementation plan will contribute 45% to 100% success. Therefore, apart from requiring a mature work plan, a policy also requires resource support. According to Van Metter and Van Horn, as quoted by (Wahab, Analisis Kebijaksanaan: Dari Formulasi Ke Implementasi Kebijaksanaan Negara. Edisi Kedua, 2015), there are several variables that play a significant role in determining the success of a policy implementation, these variables are: Implementation activities and communication between organizations, Characteristics of the implementing agent , Economic, social and political environmental conditions, Tendencies of implementers (in utilizing resources). According to (George C Edward III, 2015), policy implementation studies are crucial for public administration and public policy. Based on the theory that has been presented, it can be seen that several factors influence the success of policy implementation, namely policy objectives, communication,

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resources, attitudes of implementers, bureaucratic structure, environment, causality and coordination, and in this research more emphasis is placed on aspects of communication, sources and resources, attitude of implementers and coordination. Without good communication, all plans, rules, decisions or concepts that have been carefully designed will not be captured, digested or processed by subordinates.

A policy, no matter how well formulated, is supported by strong legal or regulatory instruments, but if it is not supported by the availability of adequate resources, in the form of funds, equipment, technology and other facilities and infrastructure, it will be difficult to implement. According to (Winarno, 2015), implementation orders may be passed on carefully, clearly and consistently, but if the implementers lack the resources needed to implement the policy, then implementation tends to be ineffective. In the policy implementation process, support from implementing officials who are qualified and highly committed to program implementation is needed. If the implementers behave favorably towards a particular policy, it is likely that the implementing apparatus will carry it out as desired by the initial decision makers. However, if the behavior or perspectives of implementers are different from those of decision makers, the process of implementing a policy will become more difficult. In connection with this research, the policy process for providing additional income includes work systems and procedures that must be prepared by taking into account aspects of objectives, facilities, equipment, materials, costs and available time as well as aspects of the extent, type and nature of the task or work. If the worker's behavior produces work results that are in accordance with the standards or criteria set by the organization, then their work performance is classified as good. On the other hand, if the worker's behavior produces work results that are inadequate or not in accordance with the standards or criteria set by the organization, then their work performance is classified as poor.

Performance is a systematic description of the strengths and weaknesses associated with the work of a person or group. Performance is a periodic assessment of an individual employee's value to the organization, carried out by his superior or someone who is in a position to observe or assess work performance. According to (Sitorus, 2020) that: "Policy is a program of activities chosen by a person or group of people and can be implemented and influence a large number of people in order to achieve a certain goal." An expert named, (Wahab, 2020) stated that: "Policy analysis is an applied social science discipline that uses various research methods and arguments to produce and transfer information that is relevant to policy, so that it can be used at the political level in order to solve policy problems." To implement public policy, then There are two options or steps that can be taken, namely implementing it directly in the form of a program or through formulating a derivative policy or part of the public policy. Policy implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process. A policy program must be implemented so that it has the impact or goal that society desires and hopes will become a reality. "Implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws but can also take the form of important executive orders or decisions or decisions of judicial bodies.

This process takes place after going through a number of certain stages, usually starting with the stage of ratifying the law then the policy output in the form of implementation of the decision by the implementing body (agency), and finally important improvements to the relevant laws or

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regulations." Van Meter and Van Horn policy implementation are actions that carried out either by individuals or officials or government or private groups, which are directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. Policy implementation is how the policies made are adjusted to the available resources. (Yuliah, 2020) consider that an implementation will be effective if the implementing bureaucracy meets what has been outlined in the regulations (implementation instructions and technical instructions). The success of a policy implementation can be measured or seen through the process and achievement of the final goal (output), namely: whether or not the goals to be achieved are achieved. Meanwhile, the success of implementation according to Grindle (Iskandar, 2016) is influenced by two large variables, namely: first, the content of the policy concerned; the interests of the target group, the type of benefit, the degree of change desired, the location of the decision maker, program implementation, and the resources involved and secondly, the implementation environment in which the policy is implemented.

Basically considers that a policy can be said to be successful not only in terms of achieving the desired target of a program, but also whether the target or implementation of the policy is successful. Three important things in the policy communication process, namely transmission, consistency and policy (elarity), according to Edwards, the first requirement for effective policy implementation is that those who implement decisions must know what they have to do. The tendencies here are the tendencies of policy implementers which have important consequences in policy implementation. If the implementers have a good attitude towards a particular implementation, and this means there is support, it is likely that they will implement the policy as desired, and vice versa, if the behavior or perspectives of the implementers are different from those of the implementers. decision makers, then the process of implementing a policy will become increasingly difficult. Bureaucracy is one of the policy implementing bodies, according to Edwards, there are two important elements in bureaucracy, namely those related to work procedures. Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that to implement a policy there are many factors that can influence and need to be considered in implementing the policy, one of which is as stated by Edwadrs.

METHOD

Research on the implementation of the 2022 Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program policy in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency using qualitative research methods. According to (Sugiyono, 2014) Qualitative methods are research methods used to examine the conditions of natural objects, and the researcher is the key instrument and the research results place more emphasis on the meaning of what is being studied, rather than generalizing the research object. Qualitative research methods are easier to adapt to field conditions, more sensitive to changes in patterns/values and even existing data in the field (Moleong, 2014). Then, to sharpen the picture of the phenomenon being studied, direct interpretation of the phenomenon/event has a higher priority in qualitative research than interpretation of data measurements. Theories in qualitative research are not solely intended to be proven (verification), but can be developed based on the data collected (falsification). Thus, qualitative research produces descriptive data in the form

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of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2014). Based on the research focus, researchers divided the observation phenomenon into two groups, the first was observation of the program implementation process, and the second was observation of the factors that supported and hindered the success of program implementation. Implementation of socialization of the BLT-DD program carried out by program implementers. Implementing skills, observed phenomena: Skills in implementing data verification. Coordination between program implementers, observed phenomena: Data collection methods are techniques or methods that researchers can use to collect data.

Data collection methods in research are obtained using the following techniques: 1) Literature study, namely the technique of collecting data or information related to the problem being studied by studying and reviewing books, newspapers, journals, theses, and data obtained online from internet that is related to the problem under study. 2) Field studies, namely collecting data or information through research activities directly at the research location to look for facts related to the problem being studied. Observation is the collection of data on objects or phenomena related to research. Distribution of questionnaires is the activity of collecting data by distributing a list of questions to be answered as needed in the research. Meanwhile, (Rukin, 2019) the interview method or technique is to obtain information by asking respondents directly, and interviews are a process of interaction and communication. This interview was conducted using a free, open and unstructured interview guide or in-depth interview to describe the dynamics that occurred during the implementation process of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) Policy. The research instrument used was the researcher himself as the main instrument, equipped with documentation, interviews and direct observation. The number of informants needed in qualitative research cannot be determined, the research process takes place from one informant to another. Data analysis techniques using qualitative analysis, there are three stages, namely data reduction, data display (data presentation), and finally conclusion drawing or verification (drawing conclusions or verification) quoting the analysis stages (Sugiyono, 2014). Presenting data or displaying data is by describing information conclusions to draw conclusions and in the form of a narrative. Drawing conclusions and verification is from the beginning of data collection, looking for the meaning of the phenomena found and then recording clarity, cause and effect patterns and proportions that appear.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the policies issued by the government is the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Permendes PDTT) No. 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020 which is the juridical and implementation basis for Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to poor village residents. Charles O Jones explains that policy implementation is a series of activities or activities to carry out a program which is intended to cause certain effects (O. Jones stated that in terms of implementing public policy there are three main activities that are very important which will be explained further as follows. 1 Organizations in Implementing the Village

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Direct Cash Assistance Program Policy in Sungai Kakap District “Organizations are consciously coordinated social entities, with relatively identifiable boundaries, which work on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal or group of goals” (Tanjung, Purba, & Muhammad, 2022). (Nursifa, 2021), says that organizations are "activities related to the formation or rearrangement of resources, units and methods to make programs work". (Tahar, Setiadi, & Rahayu, 2022), bureaucratic organizations relating to (a) the formation or rearrangement of resources, (b) units, and (c) methods for making the program work. Staffing is particularly important for implementation when the policy involved is one that imposes on people desirable constraints whether they are the requirements of a grant policy, regulatory policy or criminal law. Resources essential to policy implementation include a staff of sufficient size, and possessing appropriate skills for the accomplishment of their tasks, authority, and the facilities necessary to translate written proposals into government functions. These policy resources must also be available in order to expedite the implementation (implementation) of a policy. Lack of Human Resources, limited funds or facilities in implementing policies, is a major contribution to the failure of policy implementation. Resources have an important role in implementing policies.

The success of policy implementation is very dependent on the ability to utilize available resources. The resources referred to here are those related to all sources that can be used to determine the success of a policy or program, both from human resources and human resources. financial resources without adequate resources, a policy or program will not work well. Regarding human resources, what researchers mean are people involved in the planning process and the accountability process for distributing direct cash assistance. Based on the results of observations made by researchers, the researchers looked at human resources ranging from village volunteers, village assistants to grand chiefs. Human resources who carry out and implement the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) policy in Kakap Village, Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency have the following roles and functions: a) Supervisor: has roles and functions starting from the planning process, disbursement of village funds to responsibility for implementation. This task is a long part, because this task is a Quality Control so that the planning process to the accountability process can run on time and so that the distribution of aid can run according to the people who need it. b) Advisor: has duties and functions as a mediator or as a solution seeker if needed or if there are people who do not receive assistance and the community really needs help. This advisor provides a dialogue discussion to the community so that results can be obtained based on mutual agreement. c) Companion: has the duty and function to accompany or look for people who need BLT assistance based on the following criteria: Farmers, Traders, Unemployed. Based on the results of an interview as the Head of Planning Affairs for Sungai Kakap Village, the distribution of village funding assistance is as follows: "it is in accordance with the procedures provided, but there are obstacles to the distribution of this assistance program, namely that it does not come from village officials but from the district government where there is a delay in transferring the budget so that when the distribution of aid experiences delays and does not comply with the specified schedule". In 2022, the distribution of Village Fund BLT funds in Sungai Kakap Village, Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency will occur in 12 stages, 12 months, according to the Sungai Kakap Village Treasurer, the people of Sungai Kakap Village will receive assistance funds of Rp. 300,000 per Beneficiary Family (KPM), and in the number of Beneficiaries (KPM), but according to the Sungai Kakap Village Treasurer, the implementation of the aid funds that come

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out is sometimes not in accordance with the specified schedule, for example during the distribution schedule for aid funds in stage 7 .8 and 9 had to be combined at once due to delays in disbursement from the district government so that the people of Sungai Kakap village received IDR 900. 000 due to distribution delays. Structure is the formal mechanisms by which an organization is managed, (Munawardi, 2015) says that: "structure shows the framework and arrangement for the realization of fixed patterns of relationships between functions, parts or positions, as well as people which shows different positions, duties of authority and responsibilities within an organization."

Based on the results of monitoring, until now Sungai Kakap Village does not have clear standards or rules in the process of implementing the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) policy because Sungai Kakap District Kubu Raya Regency does not yet have its own or independent policy regarding planning, implementation and reporting. Everything is still within a policy regulation issued by the Minister of Village Development for Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Permendes PDDT) No. 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020. Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Sungai Kakap District Planning Staff, he said that: "Until now we do not have an independent policy regarding BLT, we are still focused on policies from the center only. MDSK is our mediator if we have problems with community and finally legalized through a regulation by the village head or the person here mentioned is Datuk Penghulu". Lack of important buildings, tools, equipment, or land can hinder the implementation of policies as much as can deficiencies in other resources that have checks. Based on the results of observations made by researchers, there are still very few facilities and infrastructure that can support the successful implementation of the BLT policy, which can be seen from the researchers' observations. Researchers see that many of the implementation processes are still carried out in residents' homes or in facilities owned by residents, not those provided by the government, especially Sungai Kakap Village or the community uses a multipurpose room at the Sungai Kakap District office, Kubu Raya Regency. Based on the results of an interview by the Head of Planning Affairs for Sungai Kakap Village, he said that: "There are no special facilities to implement this policy, the only difference is that it is a village assistant.

CONCLUSION

Policy implementation is really needed in evaluating how good a policy product made by the government is for the community. If the implementation of a policy product goes well then there is no harm in using the policy product until the objectives of the policy are achieved. The implementation of the distribution of Village Fund BLT during the pandemic to Target Households is based on orders in 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 the Corona Virus Disease (COVID) Pandemic -19) and/or In Order to Face Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability Become Law.

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The Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program was motivated by efforts to maintain target household consumption levels (RTS) as a result of the pandemic which had an impact on the community's economy, especially the affected poor communities. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that in this discussion it cannot be denied that there are several small obstacles in the distribution process, namely that it is not running smoothly as expected by the community even though the funds distributed are in accordance with the provisions, but apart from that, the implementation of direct cash assistance for village funds in Sungai Kakap Village community is quite effective because it is given to people who meet the criteria in accordance with PDIT Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020.

Even though there is a slight obstacle from the center in distributing aid funds to villages, this can be overcome by doubling the aid funds which are delayed in the following month, therefore in 2022 the community will receive aid funds amounting to IDR 900,000 after the distribution of aid funds has been delayed for 3 months. In society, these aid funds are very useful for meeting people's daily needs during the pandemic. For this reason, the government should run the process of distributing aid funds more effectively so that people who receive aid do not wait too long for the funds.

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