



Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis

Vol. 11, No. 1, June 2022, pp. 113 - 125

**Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indragiri (STIE-I) Rengat**

<https://journal.stieindragiri.ac.id/index.php/jmbi/issue/view/22>

## PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY OF DIRECT VILLAGE CASH ASSISTANCE (BLTDD) FOR POOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY COVID-19 IN INDRAGIRI HULU DISTRICT

<sup>1)</sup> Airine Yulianda <sup>2)</sup> Kurnia Dewi

Management Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indragiri Rengat

14, R. Soeprapto St., Rengat, Indragiri Hulu, Riau

[airine@stieindragiri.ac.id](mailto:airine@stieindragiri.ac.id), [kurniadewi@stieindragiri.ac.id](mailto:kurniadewi@stieindragiri.ac.id)

Submitted: 2022.07.31 Reviewed: 2022.07.31 Accepted: 2022.08.04

<https://doi.org/10.34006/jmbi.v11i1.476>

### *Abstract*

*The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of providing direct village cash assistance (BLT-DD) covid-19 using measurement indicators in the form of timeliness and accuracy of choice, as well as to analyze the impact caused by the provision of direct village cash assistance (BLT-DD) covid. -19 from an economic and social perspective for the people of Indragiri Hulu Regency. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The results of this study indicate that the data collection process for the distribution of BLT-DD in the Indragiri Hulu Regency has been effective in terms of timeliness and accuracy of choice. In addition, the Covid-19 BLT-DD can help the community's economy amid a pandemic*

**Keywords:** *Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), Phenomenological Studies, Impact of BLT-DD*

### INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition of an association or individual who needs help from other groups whose standard of living is better than theirs so that people who need help can be helped to meet their needs. Poverty is a serious problem that must be faced by the government because this problem has existed for a long time. Many things can cause poverty, including lack of capital, lack of knowledge and skills, lack of available jobs, and others. Poverty is also a dangerous problem because the high number and level of poverty can lead individuals to commit crimes so with the existence of crime a new serious problem is born (Fajriawati, 2016).

One of the causes of increased poverty in Indonesia in 2020 was the emergence of the coronavirus which made Indonesia and the world try their best to eliminate the pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that the coronavirus or Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is a pandemic that has claimed the lives of thousands of people. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the WHO to various health authorities in the world, stated that during the spread of the coronavirus, everyone should remain silent or stay at home to avoid the spread of the virus. (Shofan, 2020)

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic attacks various aspects of life such as social, economic, educational, and others. The existence of restrictions on community activities outside the home to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 or PSBB and also the lockdown carried out by the government has greatly impacted people's lives. The economic sector has also been affected by COVID-19, including the decline in people's purchasing power because it is undeniable that the prices of basic commodities have increased during the PSBB period. In the community, the phenomenon of layoffs also has an impact on reducing people's income where many employees have been laid off.

The government, of course, has made efforts to implement programs aimed at reducing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the community, one of which is the distribution of direct cash assistance from village funds (BLT-DD) to the community. The main reason the government provides BLT-DD is an effort to maintain household consumption of the poor due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Fadilah, Siregar, & Harahap, 2021).

Poverty is a condition in which a person experiences a lack of resources which results in the inability to meet his basic needs (Selviana, Akib, & Risfaisal, 2016). The BLT-DD provided to the community comes from various sources, including village funds, the central government, and provincial and district/city governments.

Research that has been conducted (Maun, 2020) which examined the effectiveness of BLT-DD for the poor in the affected Talaitad Village, provides evidence that the effectiveness of the BLTDD program and this program also provides benefits that can be felt by the community so that many people support the program.

Research conducted by (Iping, 2020) which discusses social protection by providing BLT during the covid-19 pandemic with a review of economic and social perspectives, shows the results that various social protection programs have been carried out in Indonesia since the Old Order era, in addition to In this covid19, the government has also provided BLT for people affected by the pandemic, especially for the poor, online motorcycle taxis, workers and informal workers, besides that from an economic perspective, the BLT program has had a significant impact on the community's economy by increasing purchasing power and reducing the impact of layoffs. but from a social perspective, this program has an impact in the form of conflict and corruption.

From several studies that have been carried out regarding BLT-DD, the authors are interested in researching the phenomenology of village cash direct assistance (BLT-DD) to the community during the COVID-19 pandemic which is seen from the aspect of timeliness and

accuracy in making choices, as well as to determine the impact caused by the BLT-DD from an economic and social perspective. The object of this research is the program to provide BLT-dd for the poor in Indragiri Hulu Regency who has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Indragiri Hulu Regency is one of the regencies that is part of Riau Province where the majority of the population work as farmers, traders, and fishermen. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to social restrictions (PSBB) which have made it difficult for people to sell their crops. This research is expected to provide benefits as learning material and study material for further research, as well as as a comparison material for the provision of BLT-DD in the future.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method, namely by observing, analyzing, and interpreting the data obtained both from interviews and the results of studies from various archives and documents, then conclusions are drawn on the problems that are the object of research.

Descriptive analysis according to (Narbuko & Ahmadi, 2015) states that descriptive research is research to find answers to problems based on data obtained by the process of presenting data and then the data is analyzed and then interpreted.

Qualitative descriptive according to (Yuliani, 2018) is a simple qualitative method using an inductive flow which is the process of explaining events that are used to make conclusions.

The focus of this research is the effectiveness of providing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) in Indragiri Hulu Regency, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic with several indicators including the timeliness and accuracy of the choice of giving BLT-DD for the recipient community which is no less important than the research. This study aims to analyze the impact of the provision of BLT in the form of social and economic impacts on the community in the Indragiri Hulu Regency.

The data used in this study is primary data sourced from the research location in the form of interview data and data from the government of Indragiri Hulu Regency, secondary data is also the main reference in this research such as from various research journals, laws, and regulations, and books of course. related to the research focus.

The next stage is that the primary data and secondary data that have been collected will be analyzed for conclusions to be drawn by the researcher in answering the various problems questioned in the study.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of Indragiri Hulu Regency

Indragiri Regency is part of the Regency in Riau Province. With 14 villages that are part of Indragiri Hulu Regency. Indragiri Hulu Regency is divided into 194 villages, the result of the division of villages and sub-districts in 2006 which previously only had 9 sub-districts and 172 villages.

The population of Indragiri Hulu in 2021 is 453,241 people with a male population of 228,502 (51.40%) and a female population of 216,046 (48.60%). The male population in Indragiri Hulu district is greater than the female population, with a sex ratio in Indragiri Hulu district of 105.76, meaning that there are 106 male residents for every 100 female residents. The population density of Indragiri Hulu in 2021 is 55 people per square kilometer.

The majority of the residents of Indragiri Regency have a livelihood as farmers, traders, and fishermen. Besides other professions that also exist but are not too dominant. (BPS INHU, 2022)

### **Legal Basis of 2020 Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance**

Legal Basis for the Management of Village Cash Direct Assistance:

1. Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or In Facing Threats That Harm the Economy National and/or Financial System Stability Becomes Law.
2. Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Village of PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020. The regulations related to BLT-Village Funds can be seen in article 8, article 8A, as well as in Appendix-1 and Appendix-2 which is an integral part of this Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 6 of 2020.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Village of PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds.
4. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 40 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Management of Village Funds. Arrangements related to BLT-Village Funds can be seen in article 24 paragraph 2, article 24A, article 24B, article 25A, article 25B, article 32, article 32A, article 34, article 35, article 47A, and article 50.
5. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 50/PMK.07/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Village Fund Management. Arrangements related to BLT-Village Funds can be seen in Article 32A.
6. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 20 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management.
7. Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 3 of 2020 regarding the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Village through the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
8. Instruction of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 1 of 2020 dated May 15, 2020, regarding the Acceleration of the Distribution of Village Funds Direct Cash Assistance (BLT).
  - i. Instruction of the Minister of Villages PDTT Number 2 of 2020 concerning Acceleration of the Distribution of the First Phase of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance

- for Villages Holding Special Village Deliberations. j. Letter of the Minister of Villages PD TT Number 1261/PRI.00/IV/2020 dated April 14, 2020, regarding Notification of Amendment to Permendes PD TT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for Development of DD in 2020 to Permendes PD TT Number 06 of 2020. k. Letter of the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment of the Ministry of Villages PD TT Number 9/PRI.00/IV/2020 dated April 16, 2020, regarding Technical Guidelines for Data Collection of Candidates for Village Fund BLT Recipients.
9. Letter of the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment of the Ministry of Villages PD TT Number 12/PRI.00/IV/2020 April 27, 2020, regarding the Affirmation of the Village Fund BLT.
  10. Letter of the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment of the Ministry of Villages PD TT Number 10/PRI.00/IV/2020 dated April 21, 2020, regarding the Confirmation of Technical Instructions for Data Collection of Candidates for Village Fund BLT Recipients.
  11. Circular Letter of the Corruption Eradication Commission Number 11/2020 dated April 21, 2020, regarding the Use of Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and Non-DTKS in Providing Social Assistance to the Community.

### **Effectiveness of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance for Community Affected by Covid 19 in Talaitad Village**

The focus of this study is whether the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program Assistance is for the poor in Indragiri Hulu Regency. By using indicators to assess effectiveness, the theory from Makmur (2010) regarding effectiveness is used as the main theory to dissect existing problems. Furthermore, it is described through the results of research in the field as follows:

#### **1. Punctuality**

One indicator to assess the effectiveness of a program is timeliness. The most important thing in a program is not only implementation but how a program is planned. The time used properly will affect the effectiveness of a program in achieving its goals. To find out the timeliness of the distribution of Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance (BLTDD), first explained the mechanism for collecting data on prospective Village Fund BLT recipients.

Mechanisms and Flows of Data Collection for Candidates for BLT-Village Funds can be determined by the village itself by following established criteria, carrying out data collection transparently and fairly, and can be legally accounted for. Villages can use village data as a reference, and use DTKS as a reference for PKH, BPNT recipients, as well as Department of Manpower data to identify recipients of Pre-Employment Card assistance. If the data on JPS recipients is not available, the village can use the recapitulation data of beneficiaries from the social safety net program assistant. The following is the mechanism for collecting data on poor

and vulnerable families as BLT-Dana Desa recipients and determining the results of the data collection:

- Data Collection Stage

- a. Village officials prepare village data that includes village population profiles based on age, welfare, education, health, and disability.
- b. The Village Head forms and gives an assignment letter to Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force to collect data on poor families who are candidates for BLT-Village Fund recipients.
- c. The number of data collectors must be at least 3 people and if more, the number must be odd.
- d. Collect data at the neighborhood association (RT) or RW (RW) level by using the data collection form in Appendix 2, or at the hamlet level using the Village Against COVID-19 application. All data collection activities must comply with health protocols.

- Consolidation and Verification Process

- a) Village Volunteers and/or COVID-19 Task Forces collect data collection results from RT, RW, or hamlet and verify and tabulate data. In the process of verifying the requirements for Village Fund BLTD recipients, the things to do are:
  - 1) Poor families receiving PKH or BPNT recipients are excluded from the list of BLT-Dana Desa recipients. Data on recipients of PKH and BPNT assistance is in the DTKS, which can be obtained from the district/city Social Service or the PKH Facilitator.
  - 2) Poor families receiving Pre-Employment Cards are excluded from the list of candidates for Village Fund BLTD recipients. Data on the recipient of the card can be obtained from the district/city Manpower Office.
  - c) Identifying poor and vulnerable families to be prioritized as recipients of the Village Fund BLTD.
  - 3) Verify the demographic status of prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients based on population administration data (adminduk) owned by the village or from the district/city Population and Civil Registration Office (Dukcapil Office).
- b) Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force ensure that poor and vulnerable families such as female heads of household, elderly citizens, and persons with disabilities are a priority/not to be missed.
- c) Every time they verify poor families and identify poor and vulnerable families, Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force need to take photos and include their location of residence manually and digitally (share location) if possible.
- d) If it is found that poor families who are prospective recipients of BLT-Village Funds do not have a Population Identification Number (NIK), the data collection officer records it and gives it to the head of government or special officers in the village, for which a Certificate of Domicile is made. Prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients who only have the certificate are then recorded and informed to the village administration officer if there



is one, or to the sub-district or directly to the Dukcapil Office to get administrative services.

- e) The results of the new verification and data collection are submitted by the Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force to the Village Head.

The list of candidates for BLT-Dana Desa recipients is reported and ratified by the Regent or can be represented to the Camat. For the second month of distribution, villages must ensure that the data on BLT-DD recipients has been validated.

Effectiveness is something that is closely related to productivity and efficiency. As stated by Atmosoeparto, (2001) productivity is a measure of what is obtained with what is given. The use of time in the development program, namely the distribution of BLT-DD in Indragiri Hulu Regency, was completed on time as specified in the plan.

To find out the timeliness of the distribution of BLT-DD in Indragiri Hulu Regency, the researcher interviewed an informant from the Head of Rengat District regarding the distribution of BLT-DD, he said:

"From the report, I received from the village through the village head, it was clear that COVID-19 had a huge impact on the community. Villages distribute BLT-DD to communities in need and are monitored in the implementation mechanism. BLT-DD is distributed in two waves, namely the first wave is given in April (phase I), May (Phase II), and June (Phase III) each at Rp600 thousand per KPM per month. While the second wave is given in July (Phase IV), August (Phase V), and September (Phase VI) each Rp.300,000 per KPM per month. We from the sub-district continue to monitor the implementation of the BLT-DD provision so that it is right on target. Previously, the village had also ensured that the BLT-DD recipients were people who deserved to receive assistance".

The researcher also interviewed a community informant, Mr. S.S. regarding the timeliness of distribution he said:

"For the distribution of BLT-DD from the village, we first recorded as poor people. We were asked to complete the administration and provide the information needed by village officials. After it was decided that we were entitled to receive the aid, there was a village official who put a sticker on the house. I myself am a BLT-DD recipient because my name is also registered at the village office. The process of taking aid through the post office. I am greatly helped by this BLT-DD".

This information is also supported by direct observations that the researcher conducted in the village with several communities and conducted interviews. Several BLT-DD recipients also confirmed the information conveyed by Mr. S.S. Where the flow and mechanism for data collection have been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. From the results of

these interviews, it can be concluded that the indicators of the timeliness of the distribution of BLT village funds from stages I to Stage IV have gone well.

## 2. Accuracy in Making Choices

Making choices is not an easy matter and also not just guessing but through a process, so that one can find the best among the good or the honest among the honest or both the best and the honest among the good and honest.

Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-Dana Desa) is financial assistance to poor families in villages sourced from the Village Fund to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The value of BLT-DD is IDR 600,000 per month for every poor family who meets the criteria and is given for 3 (three) months and IDR 300,000 every month for the next three months. The community receiving the BLT-Dana Desa is not required to pay taxes.

In order to determine the choice of eligible recipients and ineligible recipients of BLT village funds, the village government must first follow the Validation and Determination Process of Data Collection Results. The process is as follows:

- a) The Village Head facilitates the BPD to carry out special village deliberations by inviting community representatives and other relevant parties to assist in the verification and validation of data related to the determination of BLT-Village Fund recipients.
- b) Based on the results of the deliberation, the Village Head and the BPD sign a list of poor families who are prospective recipients of the BLT-Village Fund. Referring to the list, the village distributes the first month BLT-Dana Desa.
- c) The Village Head disseminates a list of prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients that have been approved to the community either through information boards in each hamlet and/or in strategic and easily accessible places.
- d) If there are complaints from the community against the list of potential recipients of BLT-Village Funds, the village together with the BPD facilitate village deliberations to discuss the complaint and agree on a solution.

To find out whether the village government was right in determining its choice of BLT-DD recipients in Indragiri Hulu Regency, the researchers conducted interviews with informants who were considered capable of answering these questions. The researcher interviewed the village apparatus in Pasir Kemilu Village, namely Mr. A.L. He said:

“To determine the prospective BLT-DD recipients, of course we have to carry out a strict process and according to the established procedures”.

One of the requirements for receiving BLT village funds is that the prospective recipient is not a participant in the Family Hope Program (PKH). The problem is that sometimes the village government does not detect people who have received PKH and do not acknowledge it, it returns to the community, because previously we have also socialized the requirements for recipients of the village fund BLT program. So our job is really to make sure that BLT-DD recipients are not PKH participants.



Based on the information obtained from the village ministry, it is stated that the prospective recipients of the BLT-Village Fund are poor families, both those recorded in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and those not recorded (exclusion error) who meet the following criteria:

- a) Did not receive assistance from PKH/ BPNT/ Pre-Employment Card holders;
- b) Experiencing loss of livelihood (not having sufficient economic reserves to survive for the next three months);
- c) Having family members who are prone to chronic/chronic illness.

The data collection team must ensure that vulnerable groups such as poor families headed by women, the elderly, and people with disabilities are registered as prospective Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Village Fund BLT.

Next, the researcher interviewed community informants who received BLT-DD to find out whether the choice of BLT-DD recipients in Indragiri Hulu Regency was correct. Community Leader informant Mr. T.M gave his statement as follows:

“Alhamdulillah, this program is very helpful for people who are really getting difficult during the Covid-19 period. I really hope that the village head and his staff will be able to filter out more valid information on prospective BLT-DD recipients, because there are indeed discordant voices in the community that BLT-DD recipients should not receive it because some do not meet the requirements”.

From the results of research regarding the accuracy of determining the choice of the village government, it has worked according to the procedure.

### 3. Target Accuracy

In order to ensure the accuracy of targets, namely in the distribution of BLT-DD, the central government has issued mechanisms and tasks for each level of government from the central government to those in the regions. To carry out the process of distributing BLT-Village Funds, it is necessary to have good cross-sectoral and cross-level coordination of government. The following is the coordination and division of tasks and authorities in fostering and supervising the data collection of prospective Village Fund BLTD recipients.

#### a. Central government

- 1) Coordinate and provide policy directions for the implementation of data collection on prospective BLT-Village Fund recipients.
- 2) Carry out guidance and supervision of the implementation of data collection on candidates for Village Fund BLTD recipients.

#### b. Provincial Government

1. Monitoring, fostering, and supervising the implementation of activities related to the data collection of BLT-Village Funds through: - Capacity building and technical guidance to the district/city PMD Office, sub-district (Camat, Village Government Technical

Supervisor or PTPD and Village Facilitator) and village government/ BPD; and - Monitoring, coaching and direct supervision of the implementation of BLT-Village Funds.

2. Mapping the availability of social assistance and safety nets from both the central and regional governments and setting the number of targets and the timing of their distribution. By reading the results of the village data collection verified by the district/city local government, the provincial government can determine the number of provincial social assistance targets that have not been met by the BLT-Village Fund, district/city social assistance and the central government.

c. District/City Local Government

- 1) The Regent/Mayor directs coordination between related agencies, especially the Social Service, PMD Service, Camat, and Village Head in the use of DTKS in accordance with Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Management of Integrated Social Welfare Data.
- 2) The Regent/Mayor directs coordination between related agencies, especially the Social Service and Dukcapil Office in the process of updating the NIK at DTKS in accordance with the direction of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Ministry of Social Circular Letter.
- 3) The Regent/Mayor together with Bappeda, Social Service and related agencies coordinate with the province regarding the number of targets and timing of distribution of various social assistances in their area (ensure there is no overlapping of data and recipients of BLT-Village Funds and other social assistance) .
- 4) The Regent/Mayor disseminates information on data collection for BLT-Village Fund recipients and supervises data collection on prospective BLT-Village Fund recipients.
- 5) The Regent/Mayor involves civil society organizations to actively facilitate and/or supervise the implementation of BLT-Village Funds.
- 6) The PMD Service and other related agencies carry out capacity building and/or provide technical assistance to sub-districts (Camat, PTPD and Village Assistants) and village government/BPD regarding data collection on prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients.
- 7) If possible, the Social Service Office in collaboration with the village conducts verification and validation quickly by involving the Social Welfare Center (Puskesmas) and the potential and sources of social welfare in the sub-district. The DTKS data collection process in districts/cities follows the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Management of Integrated Social Welfare Data.
- 8) The Department of Population and Civil Registration provides population data based on NIK to Bappeda and villages for comparison with DTKS.
- 9) The Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) in stages ensures that the implementation of the COVID-19 response through the Village Budget (as a whole), and in particular the data collection on prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients is carried out effectively, efficiently, transparently, and accountably.

d. Subdistrict

- 1) Assist the Regent in verifying the list of proposed heads of poor and vulnerable families as BLT-Dana Desa recipients proposed by the Village Head.
- 2) The Camat monitors and evaluates the implementation of data collection on BLT-Dana Desa recipients.
- 3) The sub-district team (Camat, PTPD and Village Assistants) facilitates, assists and guides the village government and/or Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force to accelerate data collection and distribution of BLT-Village Funds.

To find out the accuracy of the targets that have been carried out by the village government in the distribution of BLT-DD in Indragiri Hulu Regency, the researcher interviewed an informant, a community leader, namely Mr. Z.N. He said:

“I can say that from my assessment the BLT-DD has been distributed on target, in the sense that the BLT-DD recipient community deserves to receive the funds. Thank you to the village for their hard work to make this program right on target”.

The statement of the community leaders was also reinforced by several statements made by several people who happened to tell stories and revealed that in essence the distribution of BLT-DD was in accordance with procedures and the majority of the people of Indragiri Hulu Regency were affected by Covid 19, but returned again due to budget constraints from the government. government, then not all people get the BLT Village Fund assistance.

Furthermore, in the context of complaints regarding direct cash assistance from village funds, the central government issued a mechanism whereby the Village Government cooperates with the BPD with Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force, preparing complaint channels and aspirations that can be utilized by residents to submit complaints related to the implementation BLT-Village Fund.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn from the research that has been carried out by the author in Indragiri Hulu Regency are as follows:

1. The effectiveness of the distribution of BLT-DD in Indragiri Hulu Regency is seen from the timeliness of distribution where it can be said that the distribution has been on time and in accordance with the distribution time schedule in government provisions and regulations.
2. Effectiveness based on the accuracy of the selection, the results obtained in the form of a data collection process until the distribution of BLT-DD in Indragiri Hulu Regency was in accordance with regulations and accuracy by the government, and the people who received BLT-DD had complied with the stipulated requirements so that they were not misdirected.

3. The economic impact caused by the provision of BLT-DD is that it can help the economy of people who are slumped so that they can help meet basic needs and the purchasing power of the people during the pandemic can increase.
4. The social impact of the direct cash assistance from village funds (BLT-DD) in Indragiri Hulu Regency is a vertical conflict that considers the village government and the hamlet government to be unfair, as well as a horizontal conflict, namely the emergence of a sense of social jealousy between residents who receive BLT-DD and residents who did not receive BLT-DD.

### Recommendations

The recommendations given by the author based on the research that has been done are:

1. It is hoped that further research will add other variables regarding effectiveness and use more diverse data collection methods.
2. For the Indragiri Hulu Regency Government to pay more attention to the recipients of direct village cash assistance (BLT-DD) so that they are right on target and do not cause conflict in the community.

### REFERENCE

- Carly, E.F. Maun, 2021. Effectiveness of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance for Poor People Affected by Covid-19 in Talaitad Village, Suluun Tareran District, South Minahasa Regency. Government Science Study Program FISIP UNSRAT.
- Fajriawati. (2016). The Economic Impact on the Poor in the Fishermen's Village, Medan Labuhan Subdistrict. *Journal of Economists* 16(2),
- Khoiriyah, Fathkul, Liana Oktavia, Ni'matus Zakiyah, and Muhammad Afthon Ilman Huda. (2020). The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Social Assistance from the Government to Communities Affected by Covid19 in Gendongarum Village, Kanor District, Bojonegoro Regency. *Public Spirit* 15(2), 97-110.
- Kurniansih, Erni Panca. (2020). The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Decline in the Welfare of the People of Pontianak City. *Proceedings of the Annual Academic Seminar of Economics and Development Studies* 5(7),277.
- Made. N. Duwipantara, 2020. The Effectiveness of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance for Poor People Affected by Covid-19 in Sambangan Village, Sukasadakabupaten Buleleng District. Ganesha University of Education.
- Prosperous. 2010. Effectiveness of Institutional Supervision Policies. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Wulandari, R. M. (2021). The Effectiveness of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance for Poor People Affected by Covid-19 in Karangduwur Village. *Journal of Education Tambusai*, 5228-5234.
- Yuliani, W. (2018). Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods in Guidance and Counseling Perspective. *Quanta*, 83-91

**Other Sources:**

Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020 issued April 14, 2020 regarding amendments to the regulation of the village minister, development of disadvantaged areas, and transmigration number 11 of 2019 concerning the priority use of village funds in 2020

Village Minister Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020

Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or In Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability

Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 concerning Villages Responding to Covid-19 and Confirmation of Village Cash Intensive Work

<https://setkab.go.id/>

<http://tnp2k.go.id>