



Article

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

M Rijal Amirulloh¹ ; Fanisya Dewi Rahmalia² ; Risma Sri Mulyani Sundari³

¹²³Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi
*mrijalamirulloh@ummi.ac.id

Abstrak

Negara Indonesia adalah salah satu negara berkembang karena memiliki berbagai masalah. Upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan terutama masyarakat miskin dilakukan pemerintah yakni membuat berbagai model program bantuan kepada masyarakat miskin. Hal ini Gubernur Jawa Barat dalam mengatasi kemiskinan membuat peraturan No.179 tahun 2021 tentang Bantuan Langsung Tunai Daerah Provinsi dalam Penanganan Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Jawa Barat. Skema BLT Dana Desa ini memberikan 6 keleluasaan bagi pemerintah desa untuk menentukan sendiri calon penerima bantuan secara partisipatif melalui Musyawarah Desa. Permasalahan Kebijakan BLT yaitu keterlambatan pencairan BLT Dana Desa sehingga banyak warga Desa Nagrak yang menunggu kepastian mengenai proses pencairan dana BLT Dana Desa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi proses pelaksanaan program Bantuan Langsung Tunai mulai dari sosialisasi RT/RW dan Musdesus sampai pelaksanaan program tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan penentuan informan yang digunakan untuk mendapatkan informasi untuk kebenaran data dan validasi data tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Nagrak Kabupaten Sukabumi. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teori Miles dan Huberman. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan teori implementasi model George Edwards III keberhasilan teori tersebut di ukur dari komunikasi, sumberdaya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Hasil penelitian ada beberapa kendala yang terjadi pada program tersebut yaitu (1) ada beberapa keluarga penerima manfaat yang tidak sesuai dengan kriteria program tersebut. (2) ada beberapa data KPM yang tidak valid. Dalam hal ini pemerintah desa selaku pelaksana Program DCA-VF mencari solusi dan alternatif untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut agar Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa bisa dilaksanakan di Desa Nagrak yaitu, Pemerintah desa lebih teliti dalam mendata kriteria KPM. Perlu ditekankan kembali sosialisasi kepada RT/RW setempat tentang program bantuan langsung tunai dana desa (DCA-VF) sebagai upaya meminimalisir kecemburuan sosial bagi masyarakat Desa Nagrak Kecamatan Cisaat Kabupaten Sukabumi.

Kata Kunci: DCA-VF, Implementasi, Kebijakan

Abstract

Indonesia is a developing country because it has various problems. Efforts to improve welfare, especially for the poor, are carried out by the government, namely making various models of assistance programs for the poor. This is the Governor of West Java in overcoming poverty making regulation No. 179 of 2021 concerning Provincial Direct Cash Assistance in Handling Extreme Poverty in West Java. The Village Fund BLT scheme provides flexibility for village governments to determine their beneficiaries in a participatory manner through Village Consultations. The problem with the BLT Policy was the delay in disbursing the Village Fund BLT funds so many residents of Nagrak Village were waiting for confirmation regarding the process of disbursing the Village Fund BLT funds. This study aims to determine the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance program

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

implementation process starting from the socialization of RT/RW and Musdesus to the implementation of the program. This study uses qualitative methods and determines the informants used to obtain information for the correctness of the data and validation of the data. This research was conducted in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency. Collecting data using the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques use the theory of Miles and Huberman. This study uses the implementation theory approach of the George Edwards III model. The success of this theory is measured by communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The results of the study showed that several obstacles occurred in the program, namely (1) there were several beneficiary families who did not meet the program's criteria. (2) there are some invalid KPM data. In this case, the village government as the implementer of the DCA-VF Program is looking for solutions and alternatives to overcome these problems so that the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program can be implemented in Nagrak Village, namely, the village government is more thorough in recording KPM criteria. It is necessary to re-emphasize socialization to the local RT/RW about the direct village fund cash assistance program (DCA-VF) as an effort to minimize social jealousy among the people of Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency.

Keywords: *DCA-VF, Implementation, Policy*

1. Introduction

Direct Cash Assistance (English: cash transfers) or abbreviated as DCA in Indonesia is a government assistance program in the form of providing cash or various other assistance, both conditional (conditional cash transfers) and unconditional cash transfers (Fitriani et al., 2020). Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 104 of 2021 concerning Details of the 2022 State Budget is urged to be revised, especially regulating the use of village funds. The Presidential Decree mandates the village government to allocate 25 percent for direct cash assistance (DCA) (Indartuti, 2022). Poverty is a global phenomenon, namely, poverty is a problem that must be faced and becomes a concern for many people in the world (Lasimpala et al., 2022).

Efforts to improve welfare, especially for the poor, are realized so that these people can live properly and develop themselves (Yusuf & Khoirunurrofik, 2022). The government has made different efforts to reduce poverty by establishing several forms of aid programs for the poor (Rulandari et al., 2022). The Indonesian government is attempting to eradicate poverty, and in this situation, the government's hard work is required to assist disadvantaged people (Ulumudin et al., 2022).

Various efforts have been made by the government to alleviate poverty by creating various models of assistance programs for the poor. The Indonesian government is trying to eradicate poverty, so in this case, to achieve this goal, the government's hard work is needed to serve the underprivileged community. The distribution of social assistance provided by the government to the Indonesian people is not something new. Various social assistance and subsidy schemes have been implemented by the government to fulfill basic rights, relieve dependents, and improve the standard of living of underprivileged citizens. This is in line with the theory of the welfare state, referring to (Khotimah, 2021) concept of the welfare state in the Encyclopedia Britannica, which is related to the responsibility of the state as the front guard in protecting and prospering the economic and social welfare of its people.

The government carries out a work program for the benefit of public welfare as stated in Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2015 concerning the acceleration of poverty reduction as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 96 of 2015 and the Decree of the Minister of Social RI21/HUK2017 regarding the determination of the number of families beneficiary of the

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

prosperous rice subsidy and the 2017 non-cash food assistance program. 179 of 2021 concerning Provincial Direct Cash Assistance in Handling Extreme Poverty in West Java.

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions & Transmigration (PDTT) revised the Regulation of the Village Minister of PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2020 which was changed to Regulation of the Minister of Village of PDTT Number 6 of 2020 (Mamonto et al., 2021). This change is used for the use of village funds that support the prevention and handling of coronavirus. Then this regulation also contains rules regarding the handling of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which can be in the form of DCA-Village Funds for poor families by statutory regulations (Makhrus, 2021). One example of the poor family in question is a family that has lost its livelihood or job due to the co-19 pandemic (Ramdani et al., 2022).

Regulations regarding the criteria for DCA recipients can be seen in Article 15A paragraph (1) and Article 15A paragraph (3) and can also be seen in the DCA-VF Village Data Collection Guide Pocket Book (Yulianda & Dewi, 2022). With the issuance of PDTT Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to PDTT Village Minister Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds in 2020, this has become the legal basis for direct cash assistance to the poor in the village (Mamonto et al., 2021).

The previous DCA Policy problems showed compatibility with the problems that arose, DCA was not new, the first problem was the delay in the disbursement of the Village Fund DCA so many residents of Nagrak Village were waiting for confirmation regarding the process of disbursing the Village Fund DCA funds. Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency is one of the villages in Sukabumi whose people have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, with the existence of Direct Cash Assistance in the village fund program issued by the government, which budgets direct assistance funds of 25% of the total village budget that will be received, and funds that the community will receive for IDR 300,000/head of household. The goal of this aid is to finish a series of social safety net programs established by the government.

The Village Fund DCA scheme provides flexibility for village governments to determine their beneficiaries in a participatory manner through Village Conferences. It is hoped that the receiving community will use the funds as well as possible to meet their basic or primary needs. Based on the problems that occur above, the purpose of this research is to find out the implementation of determining the beneficiary families of the direct village fund cash assistance program (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. The focus of the problem in this research is related to the implementation of determining the beneficiary family (KPM) of the direct village fund cash assistance program (BLT-DD) in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. Based on 4 aspects namely Communication, Human Resources, Disposition, Bureaucratic Structure.

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe and explain the Implementation of the Determination of Beneficiary Families (KPM) Direct Cash Assistance Program Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022. The research technique is a scientific approach for gathering data with specific goals and applications. Based on this, four major factors must be considered: scientific techniques, data, aims, and specific applications (Syah, 2022).

The object of this research is the implementation of the DCA-VF distribution policy in the post-covid-19 pandemic and the A Model of The Policy Implementation Process is the name of a model created by Van Meter and Van Horn in 1975. This model demonstrates how several connected independent variables have an impact on how well policies perform.

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

This research was conducted in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. Research informants are people who can provide information related to the research topic, namely the head of Nagrak Village, the secretary of Nagrak Village, and the DCA-VF Recipient Community.

To obtain this information, researchers used data collection techniques used in this research technique, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was carried out when data collection took place through the results of interviews using the three processes of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion, Miles Huberman's hypothesis.

3. Result

In the previous chapter, data was presented, both primary data and secondary data from research results obtained through interviews with selected informants, literature studies, and direct field observations to find out how the DCA-VF program was implemented in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. The data that has been obtained will be analyzed and presented by the research focus, namely regarding the research indicators that have been determined previously. Then from this discussion, it can be assessed the success of the implementation of the DCA-VF program in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. Based on Edward III's theory which consists of 4 aspects/dimensions, namely:

3.1 Communication

One of the forms of communication carried out by the Nagrak Village government is by holding socialization. The socialization that was carried out went as it should through several meetings with the RT/RW, especially during the special village meeting (murderous) on the DCA-VF program which was about to be implemented. The Social Welfare of Nagrak Village immediately aided the beneficiaries with the socialization that was carried out in conjunction with the execution of the DCA-VF Program.

Mr. Taopik Abdullah Mansyur as Head of Nagrak Village explained:

"Government programs are inextricably linked to communicating with the community about socialization; this socialization activity is aided by their RT/RW as a benchmark at the lower level of government, and provides information about how much assistance is issued, in what amount, and it must be socialized for fear of not targeting the beneficiaries. Although, in essence, it does not rule out the prospect of some persons passing during the implementation". (Interview, 25 November 2022)

"Everyone wants to receive all of the assistance. However, the terms, categories, and conditions of beneficiaries of DCA-VF are people who are affected by Covid-19, and it is clear that all of the people are affected; however, many people do not see through the economic strata, so it is mentioned that only those affected by Covid-19, which is why I suggested to every RT/RW to give this DCA to those who were affected and had never received government assistance before. This policy raises pros and cons because of all the beneficiaries, only 110 people or 25% received assistance, minimizing the length and breadth, so we leave it to the RT/RW to determine who deserves this assistance."

3.2 Resources

With sufficient resources and skills in implementing policies, policies will be implemented properly and successfully. Edward revealed that there are four indicators in resources, namely:

3.2.1 Staff/HR

In achieving the goals of a policy, of course, the role of staff or human resources is very important. Policy implementation needs to be supported by competent and committed staff in every field of work.

Based on the explanation above, regarding Human Resources in the implementation of the DCA-VF Program in Nagrak Village, it was felt that some residents still did not get a good

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

response because they did not want to understand the procedures or provisions that had to be relevant to this DCA-VF program.

"The DCA-VF is given once every three months (quarterly), due to a delay in the disbursement in September, so that the disbursement of the previous 2 months was disbursed in September. And the final DCA-VF payment for October, November, and December was made yesterday. Why was the disbursement carried out concurrently there was a PERGUB which constituted the basis for modifying the DCA-VF recipients. And, for the distribution of DCA-VF this time, we have a policy of changing the beneficiaries monthly by modifying the technique. October (110 Beneficiaries), November (110 Beneficiaries), and December (110 Beneficiaries), and every month there are different people. At first, the beneficiary policy was from January to December with the same beneficiary data and could not be changed, but when mid-September there was a change in the PERGUB policy which could change beneficiaries and the beneficiaries were more numerous and more flexible to sort, and choose which ones did not receive assistance and are eligible to become beneficiaries. With a total of 330 beneficiaries, this reduced confusion among the community and this has been proven when the implementation of door-to-door distribution of DCA-VF was effective and right on target". (Interview, Tuesday 25 November 2022).

3.2.2 Facilities and Infrastructure

Other important sources aside from qualified human resources and clear information, some facilities and infrastructures are no less important in policy implementation. A policy will not be properly executed unless it is supported by supporting facilities and infrastructure. With complete facilities and infrastructure, employees or staff can carry out their jobs and responsibilities properly. So that the implementation of the program can be carried out in full. Even though there are still incomplete facilities and infrastructure in supporting activities for gathering places or meeting places or secretaries for organizations in the village, MUSDESUS activities support the implementation of the DCA-VF program.

3.2.3 Budget

In Article 1 number 28 of the Regulation of the Village Minister of PDTT No. 6 of 2020 concerning amendments to the Minister of Village Regulation, PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds for 2020, it is explained that Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds, abbreviated as DCA-VF, is the giving of money to underprivileged individuals or poor families in the community to lessen the financial strain caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Villages can help manage COVID-19 by contributing their social and economic resources, particularly in the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) and Funds.

Table 1. BLT-DD budget (per three months)

No	Great Help	Period	Recipient
1.	Rp. 300,000	October	110
2.	Rp. 300,000	November	110
3.	Rp. 300,000	December	110
Amount			330

Presentation of the DCA-VF program budget by Mr. Taopik Abdullah Mansyur as Head of Nagrak Village.

"The assistance was determined at the beginning of the year from village funds at a minimum of 25%, so we set the total DCA-VF recipients to be around 25% of the Village Fund and that was determined at the beginning of the year, not set in October, November and December and the reference it's already like that. When the months of October, November, and

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

December are more stipulated, the beneficiary's policy changes. If the reference for presentation of the amount or budget at the beginning of the year has been set at 25% for DCA-VF in 2022".

Furthermore, Mrs. Aam as one of the beneficiary families of DCA-VF explained:

"It's very helpful because with a meager salary and a lot of needs sometimes it's not enough to meet daily needs. With this assistance, it can lighten the burden on me or especially the residents for their daily needs that are lacking"

Based on the explanations from the two informants above, the budget for the DCA-VF program has been properly implemented, and budget transparency has also been explained. And the allocated budget has been entirely utilized.

3.3 Structure and Bureaucracy

In addition, one of the most important aspects of the organizational structure or committee of any program policy is the existence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which are used as guidelines or references for implementers.

The problems that became the DCA-VF program in Nagrak Village were quite good but some data were inaccurate and not on target because there was no update. Even if only partially, if this main problem is not immediately resolved then the community will perceive this social assistance program not as a positive thing but quite the opposite. Additionally, it will lead to disputes between groups due to societal resentment.

Furthermore, Mr. Risman Hermawan as the Village Secretary explained;

"Initially from the Ministry of Social Affairs first, we first obtained regulations regarding setting quotas based on a minimum of 25% of the Village funds that we have received, while to determine KPM from the results of the Musdessa deliberation with RT/RW, only after that there was socialization regarding the distribution of DCA-VF for example at the beginning of that year the Village was in the process of definite planning after that, for quarterly distribution, for example, the determination in January, February, March was usually held every 3 months so the reports were also quarterly 1, 2, 3 and 4. Because the distribution of DCA had to follow the existing regulations, for example, in 2022 the minimum is 25% and for the current year 2023 it is a minimum of 10% and a maximum of 25% because there are already minimum and maximum limits and because there is a policy that reduces social conflict in society"

4. Discussion

The Nagrak Village Office, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency is located at Jalan Village Hall Number 04 Cisaat, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. A good building certainly affects the performance of employees so that employees/staff will feel comfortable in carrying out all their duties. Then the workers are also facilitated with a complete workspace (such as computers and printers). Nagrak Village also has other facilities such as the Village ambulance which is used to facilitate the mobility of people who need assistance. In Nagrak Village there is also a Posyandu for the community. In addition, Nagrak Village has its own Hall for every meeting or deliberation with the community and other matters related to the Village's tasks such as the MUSRENBANGDES event.

The number of staff in Nagrak Village is 12 people. In implementing the DCA-VF Program in Nagrak Village itself, the staff has been quite maximal in carrying it out. In line with research (Ramdani et al., 2022) this resource component includes the number of staff, the expertise of implementers, relevant and sufficient information to implement policies and fulfillment of related resources in program implementation, the existence of authority that ensures that programs can be directed as expected, and the existence of supporting facilities that can be used to carry out program activities such as funds and infrastructure.

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

Inadequate human resources (number and ability) result in the program not being able to implement perfectly because they cannot carry out proper supervision. If the number of policy-implementing staff is limited, what must be done is to improve the skills/ability of the implementers to carry out the program. For this reason, it is necessary to have good HR management to improve program performance. The inability of implementing this program is because the energy conservation policy is a new thing for them and implementing this program requires special abilities, at least they must master electrical engineering (Mamonto et al., 2021).

In a policy, communication is one of the factors which is of course very important because, with communication, a process of channeling plans for implementing policies can be communicated to all stakeholders in an accurate, precise, and consistent manner (Karim et al., 2023). So that in the distribution of decisions, there is no miscommunication, the information received is clear so it is not confusing and the implementation must be consistent so that the policy can be implemented as well as possible (Novalia et al., 2022). Likewise in the implementation of policies in the village fund direct cash assistance program (DCA-VF) in Nagrak village, of course, it requires good communication to achieve the objectives of the policy so that it can be achieved optimally.

Resources relate to all sources that can be used to aid in the efficient execution of policies. In policy implementation, the existence of these resources is a very important factor. With sufficient resources and skills in implementing the policy, the policy will be implemented properly and successfully (Khotimah, 2021). Money is fundamental for survival to meet primary, secondary, and tertiary needs. With complete facilities and infrastructure, employees or staff can carry out their work and responsibilities properly. So that the implementation of the program can be carried out in full (Dewi et al., 2023). However, there are still incomplete facilities and infrastructure in supporting activities for gathering places or meeting places or secretaries for organizations in the Village, so deliberations are held in the Hall or take turns at individual homes (Syaifuddin et al., 2022).

The way a public policy is implemented is significantly influenced by the mindset or disposition of those who will carry it out. For a policy to be effectively implemented, its implementers must not only know what to do but also be able to do it without bias. The consequences of the executors' attitude or disposition are some crucial factors in the disposition that will make it more difficult to implement the policy if the current staff does not carry out the high officials' desired policies (Kencana et al., 2022). Therefore, those chosen and appointed to implement policies must be very committed, particularly when putting the needs of the community first (Sopanah et al., 2022).

One of the factors that influence the effectiveness of policy implementation is the attitude of the implementer (disposition). If the implementer agrees with the contents of the policy, they will happily implement it, but if their views differ from those of the policy maker, then the implementation process will experience many problems (Khotimah, 2021).

There are three forms of attitude/response of the implementer to the policy; implementer's awareness, implementer's instructions/directions to respond to the program towards acceptance or rejection, and the intensity of the response. The executors may understand the aims and objectives of the program but often fail to implement the program properly because they reject the goals contained therein so they secretly divert and avoid implementing the program. In addition, the support of implementing officials is needed in achieving program targets (Mamonto et al., 2021).

Support from the leadership greatly influences the implementation of the program so that it can achieve its goals effectively and efficiently. The manifestation of this leadership support is placing policies as program priorities, placing executors with people who support the program, and paying attention to the balance of the region, religion, ethnicity, gender, and other

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

demographic characteristics. Besides that, the provision of sufficient funds to provide incentives for program implementers so that they fully support and work in implementing policies/programs (Ulumudin et al., 2022).

After recording the potential Therefore, those chosen and appointed to implement policies must be very committed, particularly when putting the needs of the community first (Alawiah & Siregar, 2022). RT, RW, or Hamlet data should be collected, verified, and tabulated. While confirming the prerequisites for Village Fund DCA beneficiaries (Wijaya et al., 2022), the things that are done are:

1. Poor families who receive PKH or BPNT recipients are excluded from the list of potential recipients of DCA-VF.
2. Identify poor and vulnerable families to be prioritized as recipients of the Village Fund DCA.
3. Verify the demographic status of potential DCA-VF recipients based on population administration data (adminduk) owned by the village or from the district/city Population and Civil Registration Service (Dinas Dukcapil).
4. Village officials ensure that poor and vulnerable families such as female heads of households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities are a priority/should not be overlooked.
5. If a poor family is found who is a potential recipient of DCA-VF who does not have a National Identity Number (NIK), the data collection officer will record it and give it to the head of the government or a special officer in the village, to then make a Domicile Certificate. Prospective DCA-VF recipients who only have the certificate are then recorded and informed to the administration officer in the village if there is one, or to the sub-district or directly to the Dukcapil Office to get adminduk services.
6. The implementation team gives the Village Head the findings of the verification and fresh data collecting.

One of the most important aspects of the organizational structure or committee of any program policy is the existence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which serve as guidelines or references for implementers (Yulianda & Dewi, 2022).

Discussing the implementing agency of a policy cannot be separated from the bureaucratic structure. The bureaucratic structure is the characteristics, norms, and patterns of relationships that occur repeatedly in executive bodies that have both potential and actual relationships with what they have in carrying out policies. In line with research (Syah, 2022) which shows several elements that may influence an organization in implementing policies, namely the competence and size of the staff of an agency, the level of hierarchical oversight of sub-unit decisions and processes within the implementing agency, sources the politics of an organization (eg support among legislatures and executives), the vitality of an organization, the level of "open" communication, i.e. free horizontal and vertical communication networks and relatively high levels of freedom in communication with individuals outside the organization, and an agency's formal and informal linkages with decision-making or decision-implementing bodies.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above regarding the implementation of the determination of beneficiary families (KPM) of the direct village fund cash assistance program (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. The following conclusions can be drawn as one of the policies carried out by the Government through the distribution of DCA with a mechanism in the form of giving money. In carrying out this program, of course, there must be synergy between the government and also the community in carrying out the DCA-VF program. The DCA-VF program sees that the condition of the people affected by Covid-19 has affected social, economic, and communal well-being in addition to the health

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

sector. This work arrangement program went through several stages, namely special village meetings (MUSDESSUS).

The implementation of the determination of the beneficiary family (KPM) of the village fund direct cash assistance program (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency was seen from 4 aspects according to George Edwards III (1980), namely the delivery of communication was quite good between the village government, RT and RW. Qualified human resources in implementing policies. The implementor's attitude or disposition is good enough by following directions from the central government, and the related bureaucratic structure is good enough because workers/apparatuses have carried out their duties and functions by applicable guidelines and SOPs. So that the implementation of determining the beneficiary family (KPM) of the village fund direct cash assistance program (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency, can be said to be quite good, but there are still some that are not on target according to policies related to changes in beneficiary families (KPM)) DCA-VF in 2022 which is determined in September. However, even though it has been quite effective in implementing the DCA-VF program, there are still people who do not want to understand the procedures for KPM beneficiary criteria.

It is necessary to re-emphasize socialization to the local RT/RW about the direct village fund cash assistance program as an effort to minimize chaos/caused social jealousy for the people of Nagrak Village, Cisaat District, Sukabumi Regency. The community must be able to ask questions and village officials must be able to explain directly if there are things that are unclear so as not to cause misunderstandings. To executors it is clearer and firmer, and if there are violations in the distribution of BLT, if necessary, it must be transparent. Because this BLT-DD was carried out as an effort to alleviate poverty. It is hoped that the beneficiary community/families can also use this assistance for their daily needs and not misuse it so that later they will blame the village administration if the BLT-DD in Nagrak village is not on target.

References

1. Alawiah, E. T., & Siregar, M. H. (2022). Method of Selection of Feasibility Criteria Recipients of Msme Cash Direct Assistance With Topsis Method. *International Journal of Information System & Technology*, 5(158).
2. Dewi, N. P., Ubaidi, U., & Ismail Moadz, U. N. (2023). Combination of AHP and SMART Methods in Determining Recipients of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance: Kombinasi Metode AHP dan SMART pada Penentuan Penerima Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa. *Digital Zone: Jurnal Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, 14(1), 13–27. <https://doi.org/10.31849/digitalzone.v14i1.13165>
3. Fitriani, D., Shauki, E. R., Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Pratiwi, S. C., & Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia. (2020). Village fund accountability and gendering in Masculine Hegemonic Institution: A study during COVID-19. *ASEAN Journal of Community Engagement*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.7454/ajce.v4i2.1106>
4. Indartuti, E. (2022). Utilization of Village Funds in Improving the Economy of Village Communities. *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 6(3).
5. Karim, A., Ruslan, M., Burhanuddin, A., & Taibe, P. (2023). Contribution of Village Funds to Regional Economic Recovery in South Sulawesi Province. *SEIKO : Journal of Management & Business*, 6(1).
6. Kencana, C. P., Dm, M. A., & Apriani, I. (2022). Implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Policy (BLT-DD) for Pajar Bulan Village, Tanjung Sakti Pumi District, Lahat Regency, South Sumatra Province. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 1(2).

Implementation of Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance Through Village Funds (DCA-VF) in Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency in 2022

7. Khotimah, D. R. K. (2021). Big Data Analysis: How Public Response to Poverty Eradication Programs in Indonesia during COVID-19 Pandemic?. *The SARPASS*, 1(1).
8. Lasimpala, F., Mooduto, W. I. S., & Kadir, M. I. (2022). The Role Of Village Officials In Updating The Data On Beneficiaries In Lembah Hijau Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango. *Journal of Economics*, 3(3).
9. Makhrus. (2021). Policies and Implementation of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Central Java: Juridical and MaqasidashShari'aPerspectives. *Asy-Syir'ah Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah dan Hukum*, 55(2).
10. Mamonto, F. H., Wawointana, T., & Moningka, G. E. (2021). Policy Implementation Direct Cash Assistance Program in Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) in Tondegesan Village Kawangkoan Sub District. *Publik (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi)*, 10(1), 126. <https://doi.org/10.31314/pjia.10.1.126-138.2021>
11. Novalia, K., Fenza, I. P., Wulandari, M., & Zukhri, N. (2022). Analysis the Role of the Jada Bahrin Village Government in the Direct Cash Transfer (BLT) Program During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *IJBTOB*, 2(6).
12. Ramdani, D., Trianti, N. T., Pebryantini, D., & Puli, T. Y. (2022). The effect of policy implementation on village fund cash direct assistance services in Tagog Apu Village Padalarang District West Bandung Regency. *Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 4(5).
13. Rulandari, N., Natisation, A., Esien, E. B., & Kesmawan, A. P. (2022). The Policy Implementation Of Social Ministry's Cash Assistance Program During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Jakarta. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 9(1), Layouting. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.v9i1.13113>
14. Sopanah, A., Anantadi, N. M., Anggarani, D., & Hasan, K. (2022). Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Distribution of Village Funds in 2021. *Wiga : Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Ekonomi*, 12(4), 283–295. <https://doi.org/10.30741/wiga.v12i4.903>
15. Syah, S. (2022). Implementation of Village Government Policies in Distributing Direct Cash Assistance During the Covid 19 Pandemic In Pao Village, West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. *Jurnal Office*, 8(1), 57. <https://doi.org/10.26858/jo.v8i1.33134>
16. Syaifuddin, A., Ernawati, E., Ashari, T. A., Firnanda, G., & Lutfia, H. (2022). Community Economic Recovery Strategy with Increased Understanding of Business Law Post-Covid-19 Pandemic. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(8), 466–474. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i8.512>
17. Ulumudin, A., Triana, Y., Mulyaningsih, M., & Akbar, G. G. (2022). The Effectiveness of Direct Cash Village Fund Program in 2021. *Journal of Governance*, 7(4). <https://doi.org/10.31506/jog.v7i4.17665>
18. Wijaya, R. K., Andi Tenri Sompia, & Siswanto Rawali. (2022). Implementation of Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Tabalong Regency, Indonesia. *International Journal of Politic, Public Policy and Environmental Issues*, 2(02), 72–83. <https://doi.org/10.53622/ij3pei.v2i02.131>
19. Yulianda, A., & Dewi, K. (2022). Phenomenology Study Of Direct Village Cash Assistance (BLTDD) For Poor Communities Affected By Covid-19 In Indragiri Hulu District. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 11(1), 113–125. <https://doi.org/10.34006/jmbi.v11i1.476>
20. Yusuf, M., & Khoirunurrofik, K. (2022). The Relationship of Village Funds With Village Economic Development: A Village Level Study in Indonesia. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 14(3), 493–504. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.14.2022.493-504>