

## Implementation of Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Tabalong Regency, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

The Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) is one of the aid programmes for victims of the Covid-19 pandemic. It gives money to low-income, vulnerable, and low-income families. BST is the only programme that provides social protection to the village's residents. It differs from the autonomous village in that it can assist the community in a wider variety of ways and with greater flexibility. This is because Kelurahan and Desa are located in separate locations. This study employs a descriptive methodology for qualitative research. Interviews, observation, and documentation are methods for collecting data. People who assisted with the research included the head of Social Service, the Sub-District of Murung Pudak, the Village Head of Mabu'un, the head of the Post Office in Murung Pudak, Social Welfare workers from the Murung Pudak District, the Village Facilitator of Mabu'un, the head of RT Mabu'un Village, and beneficiaries of the programme. Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion were utilised for data analysis. The results of the research on implementing cash social assistance in Mabu'un Village indicate that, in general, everyone is aware of what's going on, as each stakeholder has performed his or her specific function. This is supported by the fact that good people are committed, trustworthy, and loyal to implementing the BST Program despite the absence of special incentives. Obstacles to the BST Program include overlapping beneficiary data, unclear criteria, a community mentality that is always dependent on the government, a lack of public understanding of the types of assistance, immigrants in Mabu'un village in Population Administration not knowing about the BST Program, so they do not enrol, and a lack of staff to distribute BST disbursement invitations.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has implemented several medical-sector initiatives and policies to halt the development of Covid-19-positive infections. These policies include Work From Home (WFH), the transfer of face-to-face teaching and learning activities to online to all levels of education, both formal and non-formal, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), and consistently implemented policies, namely the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM), where each level regulates restrictions on community activities. All Indonesians, from the Central, Provincial, and Regency/City Government levels to the Village and Subdistrict levels, are subject to these policies.

Covid-19 has generated other issues beyond the health aspect. Due of the different laws enacted to combat the spread of Covid-19, the economic side has also become a significant and primary concern. Numerous enterprises went out of business, laid off employees, and lost income for merchants, public transportation drivers, etc. in all aspects of economic life. According to data from the Ministry of Manpower as of May 27, 2020, 1,058,284 formal sector workers have been lay off and 380,221 people have been put off. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed informal labourers climbed 318,959, bringing the total to 1,757,464 individuals. This quantity greatly influences a country's economic position (CNBC Indonesia, 2020). Even the World Bank expects that the number of people globally living in extreme poverty will rise to 922 million by 2015. (World Bank, 2020).

The percentage of poor individuals in Indonesia has increased by 0.36 percent. This suggests that the Covid-19 epidemic has played a substantial impact in the rise of poverty in Indonesia. Loss of livelihood deprives many individuals of the means to meet their daily necessities. The aforementioned increase in the macro poverty rate adequately depicts the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The loss in people's purchasing power, layoffs of workers, high costs of necessary commodities, etc., highlight the general plight of the Indonesian populace.

Noting this, in addition to making medical policies to suppress the spread of Covid-19, the Government also makes non-medical policies through the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). The programs in the National Economic Recovery (PEN) are derived as follows:

Table 1.1  
National Economic Recovery Policy Program (PEN)

No	Program	Amount (Trillion Rupiah)
1	Hope Family Program	37,4
2	Grocery Card	43.6
3	Electricity Discount	6.9
4	Cash Social Assistance (BST) Non-Jabodetabek	32.4
5	Jabodetabek Basic Food Assistance	6.8
6	Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance	31.8
7	Pre-Employment Card Rp. 20T	20
8	Logistics/Food/Food	25
Total		203.9

Source: (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020)

According to Table 1.3, the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) is a government programme that provides social protection for the community. The programme targets all sectors believed to be impacted by Covid-19, including agriculture, trade, industry, factories, buildings, mining, and other workers. In the hope that this assistance can meet the daily needs of the community and act as an economic stimulant in the context of social protection for the community, these various aid programmes are provided to the community in various forms, such as cash, necessities, reductions in electricity bills, etc., which are currently more needed by those affected by Covid-19.

Since the end of March 2020, Indonesia has offered cash support to residents impacted by the Covid-19 outbreak via multiple PEN schemes. The Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 254/PMK.05/2015 on Social Assistance Expenditures at State Ministries/Institutions defines social assistance as transfers of money, products, or services made by the government to the impoverished or those unable to safeguard the community from potential threats. The improvement of economic capability, social welfare, and community welfare are a few of the objectives of the social welfare, economic development, and community The primary objective of these supports is to assure the provision of basic necessities and social protection, particularly for vulnerable groups impacted by the Covivirus-19 pandemic. Workers whose working hours, contracts, responsibilities, and assurances are uncertain are the vulnerable groups in concern.

One of the assistance programs to help communities affected by Covid-19 in PEN is the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). Cash Social Assistance is monetary aid provided to low-income, disadvantaged, and vulnerable families impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Cash Social Assistance (BST) totaling Rp 600,000 was provided to the community for the first time in April-June 2020 as a stimulus for the village to revive its economy. The Central Government then reduced the Cash Social Assistance (BST) grant to Rp the next month. 300,000 with the intention that no one would be dependent on the government. The aid will be transferred directly to the Recipient Families (KPM).

According to Nunik Dewi Pramanik (2020), "the requirements for Cash Social Assistance (BST) beneficiaries are those who have lost their livelihoods and/or have been economically affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and who are not registered in other social assistance programmes such as PKH, BPNT, Basic Food Cards, or Pre-Employment Card." Later, cash-based social assistance will be distributed through Himbara and PT bank accounts. The position of Pos Indonesia as a state-owned enterprise (BUMN). To assist the Central Government's policy in national economic recovery via the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST), the Tabalong Regency Government, via the Social Service backed by the Villages and Subdistricts, has gathered information on people impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Kelurahan's data collection for BST refers to the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and additional proposals given by Covid-19-affected localities.

The data on the stages of the beneficiaries of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) throughout the Murung Pudak District are as follows:

Table 1.2  
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash Social Assistance (BST)  
Based on the stages in Murung Pudak District

Stages	Distributor			Grand Total
	BNI	BRI	POST	
Stage 1	40	69	1087	1196
Stage 2	40	69	907	1016
Stage 3	40	68	924	1032
Stage 4	40	68	800	908
Stage 5	40	68	800	908
Stage 6	34	46	1031	1111
Stage 7	34	46	1031	1111
Stage 8	34	46	1031	1111
Stage 9	34	46	1031	1111
Grand Total	336	526	8642	9504

Source: Tabalong District Social Service Data

Based on Table 1.4 above, it can be seen that the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) beneficiaries throughout the Murung Pudak District have been carried out in 9 stages and as many as 9504 beneficiaries spread over 5 villages and 5 sub-districts. From the data, it can also be seen that the distribution of BST to beneficiaries throughout the Murung Pudak District in 9 stages was carried out through BNI Bank with as many as 336 beneficiaries, Bank BRI with as many as 526 beneficiaries, and PT. Pos Indonesia has as many as 8,642 beneficiaries. Then the data on beneficiaries in Mabu'un Village based on the stages are as follows:

Table 1.3  
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash Social Assistance (BST)  
Based on the Stages in Mabu'un Village

Stages	Number of Beneficiaries
Stage 1	101
Stage 2	97
Stage 3	81
Stage 4	54
Stage 5	54
Stage 6	96
Stage 7	95
Stage 8	95
Stage 9	95
Grand Total	768

Source: Tabalong District Social Service Data

Based on Table 1.3 above, it can be seen that the Cash Social Assistance (BST) has been distributed in 9 stages. A total of 768 beneficiaries in Mabu'un Village through Bank BNI, BRI, and PT. Indonesian post. The Murung Pudak District Post Office entirely carries out the distribution of Cash Social Assistance (BST) in Mabu'un Village.

The Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) is the only social assistance program that can provide social protection for the Village community during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This is because the position between Kelurahan and Desa is different, so it impacts their respective planning and budgeting systems.

The position of the Village in Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Districts, in article 1 paragraph (2) explains that the Village is part of the territory of the District as an apparatus of the District. That is, it can be explained that the planning and budgeting of the Kelurahan are embedded in the Subdistrict as a Regional Apparatus sourced in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and is stated in the Subdistrict Budget Implementation Document (DPA).

In contrast to the position of the Village based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Administration, the Village is an autonomous region that has the authority to regulate its affairs in line with the authority of the Village in determining the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes). That is, the Village has flexibility in budgeting for the needs and interests of the community.

Based on the above, the importance of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) for the Kelurahan community can be explained. The limited position of the Kelurahan in terms of planning and budgeting makes it difficult to provide social protection for the Kelurahan community directly affected by Covid-19. This is different from the position of the Village which can allocate social protection for its community through social assistance sourced from the Village Fund in the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) and additional assistance provided by the Central Government in Cash Social Assistance (BST).

Researchers have also previously conducted pre-research to find out other problems in Mabu'un Village regarding the Social Assistance Program (BST) provided to beneficiaries. Based on the pre-research conducted, it was found that problems such as the beneficiaries receiving BST did not match the data proposed by Mabu'un Village which resulted in social jealousy between those who received and those who did not. Indeed, before the proposal, field verification has been carried out so that the beneficiaries are people who need and are affected by Covid-19. However, the reality on the ground is that the target beneficiaries are still not in line with what was proposed.

Then, as is known, PT's distribution of BST is carried out. Pos Indonesia, but in reality, researchers found various problems in its distribution. The mechanism for distributing BST by PT. Pos Indonesia is to provide invitations for the disbursement of BST funds to each beneficiary. However, this mechanism creates other problems in the delivery of BST to beneficiaries. PT. Pos Indonesia had difficulty delivering the disbursement invitation to the beneficiary, so it was handed over to the Kelurahan to deliver the invitation to the beneficiary. In the end, the position of the Kelurahan became difficult, especially in Kelurahan Mabu'un which has a large population and the invitations that must be submitted are different from the data on the proposed beneficiaries submitted by Kelurahan Mabu'un.

## **2. METHOD**

This research approach is qualitative research. Qualitative research is considered suitable for use in this study. This is because the problems are complex and dynamic so they are not relevant if this research is conducted through quantitative research methods. In addition, the researcher intends to understand the social situation in depth and comprehensively regarding implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Mabu'un Village. This research was also carried out based on the facts in the field which were then put into words in the form of pictures. Thus, the author tries to examine the facts that exist in the field and describe them systematically, actually, and accurately, then based on these facts, general conclusions are drawn regarding the social assistance program for the community.

The research location focuses on the Mabu'un Village, Murung Pudak District, South Kalimantan Province. This location was chosen because of the position of Mabu'un Village, one of the locations for the center of urban and business development in Tabalong Regency. The impact of urban and business development has made Mabu'un Village have a higher population density than other Kelurahan/Villages in Tabalong Regency. As a result, complex urban problems that generally occur can

be found in Mabu'un Village, especially related to the problem of Cash Social Assistance (BST) during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This research relies on information from sources who are then called research informants. Informants are people who become sources of data in qualitative research to obtain information needed in research. Informants in this study were determined using a purposive technique, which means that the informants were selected based on appropriate criteria or special characteristics and had more knowledge to provide information related to the data of this study. The informants in this study were the Head of the Tabalong Regency Social Service, Murung Pudak Sub-district, Mabu'un Village Head, Murung Pudak Post Office Head, Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) Murung Pudak District, Mabu'un Village Facilitator, Head of RT in Mabu' Village. un and the Beneficiary Community

### **3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the research that has been submitted in the sub-chapter Previously, the phenomena found in the field were explained to answer the problem formulation related to how to implement the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, Murung Pudak District, South Kalimantan Province, and the inhibiting factors. Therefore, this subsection will be discussed from the researcher's point of view based on the results of the research that has been carried out.

#### **3.1 Implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Mabu'un Village, Murung Pudak District, Tabalong Regency**

Implementation examines how a policy can operate in accordance with the implementer's expectations. Researchers have investigated the location of Mabu'un Village, one of the localities that received Cash Social Assistance during the Covid-19 outbreak (BST). Because Mabu'un Village's planning and financing for providing social protection for its citizens during the Covid-19 Pandemic were inadequate, the researchers chose this place for their study. In contrast to the community that has the luxury of protecting its inhabitants. Therefore, Cash Social Assistance (BST) is the sole form of social assistance capable of providing social safety for the Kelurahan population.

Given the Kelurahan's limited jurisdiction, it is not unexpected that Kelurahan Mabu'un has the highest number of BST beneficiaries of any Kelurahan/Village in Tabalong Regency. A total of 768 KPM have received Cash Social Assistance at each of the nine levels. Researchers also performed observations and interviews with participants in Mabu'un Village's Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). The policy's implementers include the Tabalong District Social Service Head, the Murung Pudak Sub-district, the Mabu'un Village Head, the Murung Pudak Post Office Head, the Murung Pudak District TKSK, the Mabu'un Village Facilitator, the Mabu'un Village Head, and the Cash Social Assistance Community Beneficiaries (BST). Research on the Implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village was carried out based on indicators according to George Edward III which are explained as follows:

##### **a) Communication**

The first requirement for the effectiveness of policy implementation is that implementers must know what they should do with a policy program so that the communication process between each other can run well. To see the communication process between policy implementers in Mabu'un Village, there are 3 (three) things that are the targets of the study, namely:

##### **1) Transmission**

Transmission refers to the distribution or conveyance of knowledge to implementers, as well as their comprehension of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village. Various interpretations or misunderstandings of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) may subsequently alter policy-related facts. Based on the findings of interviews and observations about the understanding between colleague implementors, it can be stated that the understanding between fellow implementors appears to be excellent. Formal and informal measures have been taken to ensure

that all implementers have the same knowledge, perspective, and excitement for community service. Due to the fact that the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) was developed by the federal government to combat the effects of Covid-19, this equalisation of vision and comprehension is important. If there are disparate perspectives and understandings among implementers, it is believed that the established objectives will not be attained as intended.

## **2) Clarity**

Clarity about policy implementation directions. Implementers can later utilise these implementing guidelines while adopting a policy. Lack of clarity in implementing instructions will result in erroneous interpretations that may even contradict a policy's real intent. Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) implementation instructions in Mabu'un Village, it can be stated that there is clarity regarding this Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). The clarity of these implementation instructions is provided in Decree 54/HUK/2020 of the Minister of Social Affairs about the Implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in Response to the Effects of Covid-19. This indicates that each implementer has the legal authority to implement the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village in accordance with their individual authorities and responsibilities.

Each implementor needs to know their respective responsibilities in implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). Especially implementors are government officials who in carrying out their duties require a legal basis in clear implementation instructions.

## **3) Consistency**

Consistency refers to the certainty and clarity of directives that must be carried out. This indicates that the orders received by the executor must not be in disagreement. Changing instructions can cause confusion among implementers, which may push them to take acts opposed to the policy's intended direction. Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the consistency of orders in the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that each implementer is extremely obedient to the rules and instructions communicated by their respective direct supervisors. This indicates that all implementers in Mabu'un Village have the same understanding and commitment to administering the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). In order for policy implementers to execute programmes in accordance with the rules and directives of their individual leaders, it is crucial that communication orders are consistent. In addition, for the effective execution of a policy, it is essential that implementers adhere to orders.

### **b) Resource**

Resources related to the availability of supporting resources, especially human resources. Human resources in question are related to quantity and quality at work. A large quantity does not guarantee the implementation of a policy. While good quality will cover the shortcomings of the quantity itself. To see the availability of resources in implementing a policy in Mabu'un Village, there are 4 (four) things that are the targets of the study, namely:

#### **1) Staff**

Staff is the most crucial aspect of policy implementation. The amount of personnel does not necessarily influence policy implementation positively. Therefore, competent, knowledgeable, and skilled personnel will surely have a favourable effect on policy implementation. Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the competence, expertise, and skills of implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that each member of the staff assigned to implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village possesses outstanding competence, expertise, and skills. The presence of TKSK and Facilitators in the Subdistricts and Villages satisfied and assisted several good comments from affiliated agencies. A leader cannot implement a policy without the assistance of subordinates. Therefore, the presence of

competent, loyal, and skilled personnel is essential for supporting the implementation of planned initiatives.

## **2) Authority**

Authorities are concerned with the variety of duties that can be performed in support of a policy. So that each authority is proportional to the primary tasks and functions of each position. This authority must be formal because it is the justification for a person to carry out his responsibilities. Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the authority granted in the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) is a programme of the Central Government, meaning that the Central Government has full authority. not the Tabalong Regency Administration Based on suggestions from the Kelurahan and Kecamatan, the Tabalong Regency Government solely provides help by organising data on further proposals for Cash Social Assistance users through the Social Service. The village where the facilitator resides has limited authority to validate the verified data. Therefore, the Central Government determines who is eligible to receive Cash Social Assistance (BST).

## **3) Information**

Policy implementation requires information. The validity of a policy can be questioned in the absence of information about it. Based on the findings of interviews and observations of policy implementers' knowledge of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that the Central Government and the Tabalong Regency Government have disseminated information about the Cash Social Assistance Program's implementation (BST). Various print, digital, and social media have been distributed, so no one should be unaware of the presence of this Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). It is critical to disseminate information. This Cash Social Assistance Program (BST), in particular, is only available during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Kelurahan Mabu'un's planning and financing for social security for its people are minimal. Spreading information about the Cash Social Aid Program (BST) can make it easier for the public to receive government assistance during the Covid-19 outbreak.

## **4) Facility**

Facilities are connected to facilities that aid in the proper implementation of a policy. Of course, both physical and non-physical factors can assist smooth out a policy. Policy implementation will not always function smoothly if these facilities are not available. Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the availability of facilities in the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that Mabu'un Village has provided support by providing a workplace for Mabu'un Village Facilitators to facilitate their work through desks and computers in the service room. In addition to physical facilities, Kelurahan Mabu'un facilitates the essential meetings to assist data collecting for the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in its area. For the ease and success of an activity, supporting facilities are unquestionably required. Similarly, when it comes to policy implementation, all parties involved in implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) should be able to provide additional facilities for policy implementers.

## **c) Disposition**

The willingness of policy implementors to carry out the policy is referred to as disposition. Without the willingness and commitment to implement the programme, skill alone is insufficient. The implementer's attitude is a crucial factor to consider in their willingness and commitment to implement the policy. To see the willingness of the implementors in implementing a policy in Mabu'un Village, there are 2 (two) things that are the targets of the study, namely:

### **1) Bureaucratic Appointment**

Appointment of bureaucrats requires individuals with expertise, integrity, and dedication to the adopted policies. Appointment of bureaucrats is directly proportional to the implementer's commitment to the programme being implemented. The appointed officials have competence, honesty, and loyalty in executing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, as determined through interviews and observations. This cannot be isolated from the rigorous acceptance procedure required to become a TKSK Subdistrict and Village Facilitator for each Subdistrict and Village. Therefore, their expertise, honesty, and loyalty have been evaluated.

The appointment of bureaucrats or officers in Mabu'un Village had previously gone through a rigorous selection process. Thus, tasks related to their duties related to the social field can be completed immediately. Including the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village can be implemented without any significant problems.

### **2) Incentive**

Incentives are the imposition of particular fees to motivate policy implementers to fulfil their promises to carry out policy implementation. This is required to motivate policy implementers so that a policy can be implemented effectively. Based on interviews and observations conducted regarding special incentive funds in the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that the Social Service, Murung Pudak Subdistrict, and Mabu'un Village do not have a budget for special incentive funds in the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). This is because the programme is a temporary breakthrough from the federal government. As leaders, Camat and Lurah continue to monitor their subordinates tasked with implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). Incentives can motivate policy implementers to implement the policy thoroughly. Nevertheless, the Covid-19 scenario and conditions have had such an effect that state and regional financing has become deficient, making it difficult to provide additional incentives for policy implementation.

### **d) Bureaucratic Structure**

the bureaucratic structure is related to the suitability of the bureaucratic organization that is the organizer of policy implementation. Lack of coordination and cooperation among state and/or government institutions makes the implementation process far from effective. To see the indicators of this bureaucratic structure, there are 2 (two) things that are the targets of the study, namely:

#### **1) *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)***

SOPs are related to basic work procedures and measures that contain standard standards in carrying out work. This becomes important to implement policies to be more effective following standard procedures. Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been carried out regarding SOPs in implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that Mabu'un Village does not have a specific SOP in implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu' Village. un. So the SOP used is the implementation guide that has been set in the Ministry of Social Affairs. SOPs should indeed be established to become the basis for standard policy implementation procedures. However, unlike the case for the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST), this BST Program is only temporary in the context of the Covid-19 situation and conditions. Therefore, Kelurahan Mabu'un feels that there is no need to set a specific SOP, it is enough that the Instructions for the implementation of the Ministry of Social Affairs serve as the basis for implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) policy.



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## **2) Fragmentation**

Fragmentation relates to coordination between policy implementers in promoting the spirit of success in implementing policies, not prioritizing sectoral egos between policy-implementing agencies. Coordination between institutions/agencies will affect how a policy will be effective or not in its implementation. Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been carried out regarding coordination between institutions/agencies in implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, it can be concluded that the length of the bureaucratic structure does not interfere with the process of distributing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) to beneficiaries. . Coordination that went well actually brought togetherness between institutions/agencies in the smooth implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village.

Based on the results of the research, it can be said that the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village is going well even though there are significant obstacles because each policy implementer can jointly solve problems that arise in its implementation. In addition, the results of this study are to the research objectives that researchers want to find to see how the Implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Mabu'un Village. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this study can be used as learning and improvement in the implementation and planning of temporary social assistance programs in the future.

### **3.2 Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) During the Covid-19 Pandemic In Mabu'un Village, Murung Pudak District**

The implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program in several regions often encounters obstacles, especially data problems. Therefore, the relevant officers, especially the sub-district and sub-district apparatus as well as the participation of the community, need to fully understand the terms and conditions of the recipients of this Cash Social Assistance (BST).

Based on the results of interviews with various related parties, there are internal and external obstacles found in the community, namely:

#### **a. Internal**

##### **1) Overlapping Beneficiary Data**

There is still data on recipients of cash social assistance that still overlaps with other beneficiaries such as data on recipients of Cash Social Assistance (BST) whose names are also listed on the Rasda, BPNT, PKH, etc. programs. To overcome this overlapping problem, of course, it is necessary to coordinate with various related parties, especially the role of the local RT, the Kelurahan, and the Village Facilitator to update the data by going directly to the field, so that those who have been registered do not reappear in other programs.

##### **2) Old Beneficiary Data Still Appears**

The data used is sourced from DTKS data obtained from Kelurahan through the old RT. That's why it's important updating existing data in the field, especially the active role of the local RT Chair in conveying data updates in the community to the Kelurahan. So that the assistance made by the Central Government is not misdirected.

##### **3) Determination of Beneficiary Criteria**

The determination of unclear criteria ultimately makes it difficult for policy implementers to implement the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village. All elements of society are

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affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore, the lack of clear criteria for the beneficiaries of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) was a problem during data collection.

**b. External**

**1) People's Mindset Against Social Assistance**

The mindset of the community is also an obstacle in collecting data and distributing Social Assistance. Envy and jealousy between people who accept or do not accept are part of the low aspect of people's mindsets. People seem to always want to be helped continuously without trying to raise or stabilize their economy. However, Changing one's mindset in a larger environment is very difficult. However, this can be solved if all stakeholders can work together to build and socialize in the community to share and care for each other.

**2) Lack of Public Understanding of the Types of Assistance Provided by the Government**

The community's understanding is still lacking about the types of social assistance and its criteria, so some people receive PKH assistance but feel like asking why their neighbors get different assistance from what they get. Therefore, cooperation and coordination of all parties are needed to provide understanding to the community.

**3) Neglected Immigrants**

Migrants, such as those who live in rented houses or boarding houses, are often ignored by the RT because their ID cards are not native to the area. In addition, the awareness of people themselves is lazy to change their ID cards to their current domicile, even though all population affairs are currently very fast, different from before. As a result, during the current Covid-19 pandemic, the concerned person cannot enter the DTKS database in Kelurahan.

**4) Distribution of Cash Social Assistance Invitations**

Beneficiaries whom the Ministry of Social Affairs has validated will be given Cash Social Assistance. The Cash Social Assistance will later be distributed through the Post Office directly to each beneficiary with an invitation sent. However, the distribution of these invitations is a problem in itself because the numbers are very large while the human resources at the Post Office are also limited.

**4. CONCLUSION**

In general, the implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village has been going quite well as the indicators of George Edward III's theory of implementation used in this study. The indicators are summed up as follows:

a) Based on the communication criteria, it is evident from each sub-indicator that the distribution of information is operating properly, that there is a common understanding among implementers, that there is clarity on the Cash Social Assistance (BST) programme with established technical instructions through the Ministry of Social Affairs, and that there is a consistent order process in which each policy implementer executes orders as directed.

b) Based on the resource criteria, it can be seen from each sub-indicator that the staff appointed at each agency has the competence, expertise, or skills in implementing the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST), related to the authority of the Tabalong Regency Government through the Social Service only to be supportive with submit a report on the proposed addition of beneficiaries to the Central Government, regarding the delivery of information that has been distributed through print, digital, and social media in the community, and regarding the facilities each stakeholder has provided

support through physical and non-physical facilities to policy implementers,

c) Based on the implementer's disposition or attitude, each sub-indicator shows that when bureaucrats or officers were hired in the past, they had to go through a selection process where their skills, honesty, and loyalty were tested. In terms of incentives, the Social Assistance programme means that there is no special funding for policy implementers. Cash (BST) is a new idea from the Central Government that will only last for a short time.

d) Based on the bureaucratic structure criteria, each sub-indicator shows that Mabu'un Village does not have specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST). In general, the length of the bureaucratic structure does not slow down the process of distributing Cash Social Assistance Programs (BST) because policy implementers work together often.

There are inhibiting factors originating from internal and external in the Implementation of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST) in Mabu'un Village, namely:

a) **Internally**, there are still overlapping beneficiary data, the emergence of old beneficiary data, and the unclear determination of the criteria for beneficiaries of the Cash Social Assistance Program (BST).

b) **Externally**, the community's mindset is still low on social assistance which creates dependence on the Government, a lack of public understanding of the types of assistance provided by the Government, and neglect of migrants due to low awareness of population administration in the community so that when Covid-19 appears, people fail to get assistance from the Government, and the limited personnel of each policy implementer in distributing Cash Social Assistance (BST) invitations to the public.

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