

OPTIMIZING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT VILLAGE FUNDS FOR CASH ASSISTANCE IN CENTRAL BANGKA: A CRITICAL REVIEW

Kelvin Ridho Ansori Putra¹⁾, M. Irwan Tahir²⁾

^{1),2)}**Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri**

Email: kelvin.ridho28@gmail.com¹⁾, irwan.tahir@pps.ipdn.ac.id²⁾

Abstract: *Problem Statment/Background (GAP): The distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance is a form of assistance to people in need. This distribution is a form of social assistance to people who have difficulties, especially economic problems. BLT-DD distribution must be carried out transparently, quickly, and right on target to Beneficiary Families. However, in fact, in Central Bangka Regency, not all funds could be channeled to the registered KPM. In 2023, there were 2921 KPM recorded, while the funds that were distributed until the end amounted to 2915 people. Purpose: This study aims to evaluate the performance of the Social, Community and Village Empowerment Office in the distribution of direct cash assistance of the Village Fund in Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Methods: Data were obtained through direct observation in the field, interviews with staff of the Social Agency for Community and Village Empowerment, village officials, and the community, as well as analyzing documentation related to the distribution of assistance. Results: The results showed that the performance of the Social, Community and Village Empowerment Agency in distributing direct cash assistance for the Village Fund in Central Bangka Regency was not optimal. Conclusion: from the results of the study it can be concluded that the performance of the social, community and village empowerment offices is not optimal, this is based on several factors. To overcome these factors, it is necessary to increase the capacity of human resources in the field of village government and participate in monitoring and evaluating the performance of the village government.*

Keywords: *Performance, Distribution, Village Fund Cash Transfer*

Abstrak: Rumusan Masalah/Latar Belakang (GAP): Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa merupakan salah satu bentuk bantuan kepada masyarakat yang membutuhkan. Penyaluran ini merupakan salah satu bentuk bantuan sosial kepada masyarakat yang mengalami kesulitan, khususnya permasalahan ekonomi. Penyaluran BLT-DD harus dilakukan secara transparan, cepat, dan tepat sasaran kepada Keluarga Penerima. Namun faktanya di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah tidak semua dana bisa disalurkan ke KPM yang terdaftar. Pada tahun 2023 tercatat sebanyak 2.921 KPM, sedangkan dana yang disalurkan hingga akhir berjumlah 2.915 orang. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kinerja Dinas Pemberdayaan Sosial, Masyarakat dan Desa dalam penyaluran bantuan langsung tunai Dana Desa di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah, Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Metode: Data diperoleh melalui observasi langsung di lapangan, wawancara dengan staf Dinas Sosial Pemberdayaan Masyarakat

dan Desa, perangkat desa, dan masyarakat, serta analisis dokumentasi terkait penyaluran bantuan. Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja Dinas Sosial, Masyarakat dan Desa dalam menyalurkan bantuan langsung tunai Dana Desa di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah belum maksimal. Kesimpulan: dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kinerja Dinas Sosial, Kemasyarakatan dan Pemberdayaan Desa belum maksimal, hal ini didasari oleh beberapa faktor. Untuk mengatasi faktor-faktor tersebut, perlu dilakukan peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia di bidang pemerintahan desa dan ikut serta dalam pemantauan dan evaluasi kinerja pemerintah desa.

Kata Kunci: Kinerja, Penyaluran, Transfer Tunai Dana Desa

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a serious issue that has been faced by Indonesia for a long time. Currently, the government is struggling to overcome extreme poverty in Indonesia. Poverty according to , is defined as a low standard of living, namely the existence of a level of material deprivation in a number or group of people compared to the standard of living that is generally prevailing in the society concerned. Poverty is a major national problem facing Indonesia, the solution of which requires straightforward, imaginative, comprehensive, and cooperative action. One of the main causes of poverty that has occurred recently is the outbreak (Suparlan, 1995)*Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. At the beginning of 2020 the world was shocked by Corona Virus Disease or abbreviated as Covid-19, where this virus originated from Wuhan, China and this virus officially hit Indonesia in early March 2020, the virus spread to all Indonesian provinces. This pandemic has caused the emergence of social problems, one of which is to suppress the economy from various aspects, including the village economy (Maryam & Cahyani, 2022).

Indonesia is one of the countries that has been under pressure from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on its economic mobility. The Central Statistics Agency or abbreviated as BPS presented data on the development of poverty rates in Indonesia from March 2019 to March 2020. It is known that the number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2020 has reached 26.42 million people. When compared to March 2019, the number of poor people increased by 1.28 million people. Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province is no exception, also feeling the impact of this

pandemic. The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, issued Village Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Village Regulation Number 11 of 2020 which regulates the priority of the use of Village Funds (DD) in 2020. In Perpu Number 11 of 2020, it is emphasized that the priority of using village funds is that it can be used, among others, for Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to poor residents in villages and activities to handle the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic. Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds (BLT-DD) is financial assistance sourced from Village funds and is shown for people who are underprivileged or have economic difficulties to meet their living needs. Direct Cash Assistance is a government program by providing cash or various other assistance, either conditional (*Conditional Cash Transfer*) (Firmansyah & Fanida, 2022) (Rahayuni & Rusli, 2021) (Anggitaningsih, Anggraini, Karimah, & Adib, 2024) and unconditional (*unconditional cash transfer*) for the poor. The BLT program was introduced to the public in 2005 to overcome the impact of rising prices for the poor. This BLT was initiated by Jusuf Kalla right after he and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono won the general election as president and vice president of Indonesia in 2004. Direct cash assistance refers to a program that provides cash to individuals or groups in a direct way. The BLT-DD program aims to assist them in dealing with situations involving unstable financial markets.

Central Bangka Regency is one of the regions in Bangka Belitung Province that implements BLT-DD to the general public who meet the requirements to receive benefits. This assistance is given to people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused the economy to become unstable. The impact of COVID-19 has caused a significant increase in the number of poor people in Central Bangka Regency. In the context of distributing BLT-Village Funds, the Social Service takes part in implementing the program. The performance of the Social Service in distributing direct cash assistance is an important indicator in evaluating the effectiveness of the social assistance program. Throughout 2023, the number of beneficiary families (KPM) recorded in 2023 amounted to 2,921

Problem Gap Taken (Gap Research)

Previous research related to the distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) generally focused on the aspects of the success and impact of the assistance on the recipient community. However, in-depth research on the performance of the Social Service for Community and Village Empowerment (Dinsos PMD) in the BLT-DD distribution process is still limited. This gap includes a detailed analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of distribution, as well as the obstacles faced by the PMD Social Service in Central Bangka Regency. Many studies have identified the benefits of BLT-DD in general, but few have explored how the performance of local bureaucracies affects the results of the disbursement of the Aid.

In addition, existing research often ignores the aspect of coordination between the PMD Social Service and related parties such as village governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The performance of BLT-DD distribution is highly dependent on good cooperation between institutions, but few studies evaluate the extent to which this collaboration occurs and how it affects the timeliness and accuracy of aid distribution. This gap is important to be researched in order to provide more comprehensive recommendations in improving the BLT-DD distribution process in the future. In addition, the aspects of transparency and accountability in the distribution of BLT-DD also often receive little attention. Many reports mention that there is ambiguity in the process of distributing and using funds, but research that specifically evaluates the transparency and accountability of the PMD Social Service in this context is still rare. Research highlighting weaknesses in oversight and reporting systems can provide important insights to improve transparency and accountability in the distribution of BLT-DD. Finally, the social impact of the PMD Social Service's performance in distributing BLT-DD also needs to be explored further. Although many studies have discussed the economic benefits of this cash assistance, social impacts such as changes in community interaction patterns, perceptions of the government, and potential social conflicts due to injustice in aid distribution are still not analyzed. Examining these aspects can provide a more holistic picture of how the performance of the PMD Social Service affects social dynamics in Central Bangka Regency, as well as provide a solid basis for future policy improvements.

Previous Research

This research is inspired by several previous studies, especially in the context of kinnerja. Previous research conducted by researching the Performance of Social Services in the Data Management of the Family Hope Program stated that Productivity is a measurement in assessing how well an organization uses resources effectively and efficiently that are used to produce the goals desired by the organization. (Novdiyanti, 2022)

The research entitled "Performance of Social Services in Handling Street Children in Manado City" in 2022 revealed that the performance of social services in handling street children in Manado City will be seen from the program output of the Manado City social service, and according to the results of the research obtained by the researcher shows that the Manado City social service program in handling street children in the city has been handled well, because in this case the Manado City Social Service is present in handling street children in the form of providing some assistance, with the aim of fulfilling the needs of street children in Manado City. (Popo, Singkoh, & Kumayas, 20022)

The research entitled "Performance of Social Services in Empowering Disabled and Elderly People in South Minahasa Regency" assumes that Quality, in this indicator, the researcher sees that the quality of the South Minahasa Regency Social Service is still considered not optimal because in the implementation of empowerment of people with disabilities and age. (Toar, Liando, & Pangemanan, 2023)

The research entitled "The Performance of Social Services and Community Empowerment in Rehabilitating the Homeless and Beggars in Manado City" revealed that based on efficiency indicators, it is known that the Social Service and Community Empowerment in carrying out procedures for handling homeless people and beggars as well as assistance programs have not been implemented optimally and the cause of this is that there is no budget that has not been determined or provided, especially with the existence of The influence of the Covid 19 pandemic that has been running in recent years has had an impact on several public organizations, one of which is the Social Service and Community Empowerment of Manado City (Andu, Nayoan, & Monintja, 2023)

The research entitled "Performance of the Social Service for Community Empowerment in Handling Abandoned Children in Manado City" revealed that organizational performance is the totality of the work achieved by an organization. Employee performance and organizational performance are very closely related. The achievement of organizational goals cannot be separated from the resources owned by the organization that is moved or run by employees who play an active role as actors in efforts to achieve the goals of the organization. (Sajow, Sambiran, & Kirupan)

The research entitled "The Performance of Social Services in Handling Street Children in Sukabumi City" revealed that the Social Service in carrying out the handling of street children in Sukabumi City always pays attention to external factors that focus on opportunities and threats as well as internal factors that focus on strengths and weaknesses. An opportunity that can encourage the success of the street child handling program is the planning of programs and policies that are directed at the creation of the goal of street child handling, namely restoring the social function of street children. However, the weakness that arises today is the limited budget and human resources within the Sukabumi City Social Service. (Latipah, Meigawati, & Mulyadi, 2021)

The research entitled "Performance of Social Services in Implementing the Street Child Development Program in Palembang City" revealed that social service activities in implementing the street child development program in the city of Palembang were considered less successful because my child always returned to the streets. The obstacle faced by the Social Service in welcoming street children is that children wander back to the streets even after they are placed. The solution to overcome the obstacles faced by the Social National is to carry out propaganda, namely encouraging the public not to give money or anything to street children. However, this is not effective in preventing children from wandering back into the streets. This can be explained from the results of the analysis using theoretical performance indicators. (Yuliana, Isabella, & Febriyanti, 2022)

The research entitled "Performance of the Social Service for Women's Empowerment of Child Protection in the Distribution of Social Assistance to Communities Affected by COVID-19 in Pematangsiantar City" revealed that the assessment of performance was carried out using the theory of performance assessment

according to Agus Dwiyanto. The indicators in the theory consist of Productivity, Service Quality, Responsiveness, Responsibility, and Accountability. The results of the research using the data obtained show that the performance of Social Services, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the Distribution of Social Assistance to People Affected by COVID-19 in Pematangsiantar City is good. The basis of this assessment can be seen in the percentage of aid distribution that has been implemented. (Pangaribuan, 2021)

The research entitled "The Performance of the Social Service in the Distribution of Cash Social Assistance to the Community in Marannu Village, Maros Regency" revealed that based on the results of research and observations in the field based on aspects of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, responsibility, and accountability, it was concluded that the performance of the Social Service in distributing social assistance funds to the community in Marannu village, Maros Regency has not fully shown performance which is maximum because from the accountability aspect there is invalid data because it uses data from 2017 so that in the distribution of Cash Social Assistance there are those who do not receive social assistance. (Raasdiana & Isnah, 2021)

The research entitled "Performance of Social Services in Post-Social Conflict Rehabilitation on September 23, 2019 in Jayawijaya Regency" revealed that based on the results of the analysis of the indicators discussed in the previous chapters, the researcher can conclude about the Performance of Social Services in post-social conflict rehabilitation on September 23, 2019 in Jayawijaya Regency, namely the Performance of Social Services in post-social conflict rehabilitation on September 23, 2019 in Jayawijaya Regency It can be said that it is quite good. The researcher measures organizational performance with five indicators, namely productivity, service quality, responsiveness, responsibility, and accountability. The results obtained from the study show that the four indicators are quite good because they are in line with the expectations of the work results to be achieved; Quality of Service, Responsiveness, Responsibility, and Accountability. However, productivity indicators can be even better by paying attention to the level of efficiency and effectiveness. (Simatupang, 2022)

Statement of Scientific Novelty

Where the context of the research carried out is the Performance of the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service in distributing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Central Bangka Regency which should have a higher success rate, the method used is qualitative. The theory used is also different from previous research. The theory I use is the theory of the kinnerja according to which explains that performance has 4 (four) dimensions, namely input, process, output, and benefit (Wibowo, 2016).

Purpose.

This study aims to analyze and obtain a clear picture of the Performance of the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service in the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses Qualitative method. The author uses a qualitative research method because qualitative research describes the actual situation at the time of the research, namely by collecting data and then interpreting it into analysis and formulation of problems found in the field. According to (Creswell, 2023) *Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human. The research process involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretation of the meaning of the data.*

The author collects data through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. explain (Simangunsong, 2017) Basically, the type of data between qualitative research in government research is the same in principle, namely primary data and secondary data, but the only difference is "how to get primary data and the results of the primary data".

The author conducted interviews with 11 informants selected with the *purposive sampling*. According to (Moelong, 2014) stated that an informant is a person who is used to provide information about the situation and conditions of the research background.

Informants play an important role in the research process because they are very helpful for researchers in obtaining data and information sources. According to "Qualitative researchers as (Sugiyono, 2013)*Human Instrument* functions to determine the focus of research, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data and make conclusions on its findings

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author analyzes the performance of the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service in the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province using the performance theory from which it is stated that measuring performance can be seen from 4 aspects, namely input, process, output, and benefits. (Wibowo, 2016)

Inputs

Source of Funds

The implementation of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency certainly requires various kinds of resources to run it. One of the important factors in implementing this BLT-Village Fund is the source of funds. Funds or budgets are an important factor for the running of an activity or program. The Social Service for Community and Village Empowerment in carrying out Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds uses sources of funds taken from Village Funds. For 2022, the funds for BLT-Village Funds have a minimum budgeting of 40%. According to the source, an important factor in the distribution of BLT-DD is the source of funds, funds or budgets are the main key to the distribution activity process. BLT-Village Funds are sourced from village funds that are transferred by the central government directly to the village and not through the district so that it does not cause several problems such as lack of balance at the time of distributing the BLT-Village Fund and anticipates that the amount of BLT-Village Funds will not be reduced by government officials. This shows that the utilization of resources has been carried out well. (Menggala, 2023)

Facilities and Infrastructure

The implementation of the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds requires technical equipment in the process or what is commonly called infrastructure facilities. This facility is used to carry out the entire series of BLT-Village Fund activities starting from data collection to distribution. The Social Service, Community and Village Empowerment has infrastructure facilities to support the implementation of BLT-Village Funds. The infrastructure facilities owned by the Social Service, Community and Village Empowerment are as follows:

Table 3.1 Facilities and Infrastructure of Dinsos-PMD Central Bangka

No.	Item Name	Number of Items
1.	SOIL	0
2.	EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY	
	a. Assistive Devices	1
	b. Motorized Land Transportation Equipment	5
	c. Two-Wheeled Motor Vehicle	9
	d. Office Tools	1
	e. Office Supplies Storage	36
	f. Other Office Tools	41
	g. Household Appliances	86
	h. Cleaning Tools	1
	i. Refrigeration Equipment	22
	j. Other Household Appliances	20
	k. Work Desks and Chairs/Official Meetings	28
	l. Official Cabinets and Archives	2
	m. Studio Tools	6
	n. Computer	53
3.	BUILDINGS AND BUILDINGS	
	a. Workplace Building	11

No.	Item Name	Number of Items
4	ROADS, IRRIGATION AND NETWORKS	
	a. Road	5
	b. Dirty Water Building	4
	c. Irritation of Clean Water/Raw Water	3
	d. Electricity Grid Establishment	3
5.	CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	
TOTAL		337

Source: Central Bangkan Regency DINSOS-PMD Strategic Plan 2021-2026

Based on this data, it can be seen that the facilities owned by the Office of Social Service, Community Empowerment and Villages of Central Bangka Regency are quite adequate, especially for the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds.

Process

Transparency in Distribution

The level of transparency in the process of distributing this aid is very important, especially related to finance. This aims to increase public trust in the government. The PMD Social Service has an important role in terms of transparency so that it must often monitor every existing distribution activity so that all funds distributed can be carried out properly. The level of transparency carried out by DINSOS-PMD is good because this is evidenced by the absence of protests from the public regarding the lack of transparency in the distribution stage. Another factor that causes transparency is that the funds received by the public are now no longer in cash but are transferred through banks. DINSOS-PMD also supervises and coordinates always with the bank regarding the distribution of these funds. In addition to the bank, DINSOS-PMD also coordinates with village officials. The village apparatus has also tried its best to increase transparency in the distribution of the aid. This is evidenced by carrying out village deliberations in determining residents who are eligible to receive the assistance in accordance with existing regulations.

Speed and Precision in Distribution

The speed and accuracy in the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance is also an important factor in the process of distribution activities. The government must be able to work on the speed of the distribution process so that the community can feel the benefits. As for accuracy, the government has issued several rules regarding the BLT. The government must re-ensure that the people who receive assistance are in accordance with the criteria. In terms of speed and accuracy, the government refers to PMK Number 145 and 146 of 2023 regarding the SOP for disbursement of BLT-DD. The SOPs are:

1. Planning and Preparation

A. Recipient Identification and Verification:

- 1) The Village Government collects data and verifies prospective BLT-DD recipients in accordance with the established performance.
- 2) The verified recipient data is then ratified in the Special Village Meeting (Musdesus) for the determination of BLT-DD recipients.

B. Document Preparation:

- 1) The Village Government compiles a list of beneficiaries who have been ratified by Musdesus.
- 2) Prepare a Cost Budget Plan (RAB) for BLT-DD in accordance with the available allocation of village funds.

2. Disbursement Submission

A. Preparation and Submission of Proposals:

- 1) The village government prepares a proposal for the disbursement of BLT-DD which includes a list of beneficiaries, RAB, and minutes of the Musdesus.
- 2) Proposals for submission are submitted to the Community Empowerment and Village Office of Regency/city.

B. Verification and Approval:

- 1) DPMPD Regency/city verifies the proposal submitted by the Village Government.

- 2) After verification, the Regency/Koyta DPMPD gave approval and recommendations for the disbursement of BLT-DD.

3. Disbursement of Funds

A. Fund Transfer:

- 1) After obtaining approval from the DPMPD, the Regency/City Government through the Regional General Treasurer (BUD) transfers BLT-DD funds to the village cash account.

B. Disbursement and Distribution:

- 1) The Village Government disburses funds from the village cash account in accordance with the list of recipients that have been ratified.
- 2) BLT-DD funds are distributed directly to beneficiaries through a transparent and accountable mechanism, such as through the recipient's bank account or in cash with complete proof of receipt.

4. Reporting and Accountability

A. Reporting:

- 1) The Village Government is required to prepare a report on the use of BLT-DD periodically, including the amount of funds disbursed and distributed, as well as evidence of receipt by beneficiaries.
- 2) The report is submitted to the Regency/City DPMPD as a form of accountability and transparency in the use of funds.

B. Audit and Monitoring:

- 1) The Regency/City DPMPD together with the Regional Inspectorate conducts audits and monitoring of the use of BLT-DD funds to ensure compliance with applicable procedures and rules
- 2) Audit and monitoring findings are used to improve the implementation of the program in the next period.

The speed and accuracy of the distribution is good, but it is constrained at the beginning of the year which must be reported because it is waiting for the budget to drop first. However, for the next month, it will be carried out on time, namely once a month.

Output

Distribution of BLT-DD Distributed to the Community

The distribution process is the main key to the BLT-DD distribution activity itself. All ranks of both DINSOS-PMD and village officials must be able to ensure whether the funds from the assistance have reached each community that receives the assistance or not. The government, in this case, the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service must actively coordinate with banks and village officials to find out whether the funds have reached each Beneficiary Family (KPM) or not.

Table 3.2
BLT-DD Realization Data in 2023

No.	Village Name	Number of KPM Recorded	Realized
1	Air Mesu	50	50
2	East Mesu Water	57	57
3	Baskara Bakti	56	56
4	Hollow Stone	47	47
5	Ribbed Stone	47	47
6	Belilik	60	57
7	Carambola	30	30
8	Beluluk	55	55
9	Fort	63	63
10	Anonymous	50	50
11	Kijang Hill	51	51
12	Cambai	49	49
13	South Cambai	54	54

No.	Village Name	Number of KPM Recorded	Realized
14	Celuak	45	45
15	Guntung	34	33
16	Jelutung	52	52
17	Orange	50	50
18	Katis	48	48
19	Ironwood	35	35
20	Freckles	51	51
21	Kemingking	30	30
22	Shellfish	56	56
23	Chain	38	38
24	Rift	59	59
25	Upper Rift	45	45
26	Kulur	53	53
27	Kulur Ilir	54	54
28	Kurau	51	51
29	West Kurau	51	51
30	Lamp	37	37
31	Lubuk Besar	74	74
32	Lubuk Lingkok	63	63
33	Lubuk Factory	71	70
34	Mangkol	57	57
35	Hoarding	36	36
36	Munggu	70	70
37	Namang	50	50
38	Nibung	72	72
39	Padang Baru	50	50
40	Salt Sand	53	53

No.	Village Name	Number of KPM Recorded	Realized
41	Pedindang	57	57
42	Penyar	65	65
43	Perlang	73	73
44	Pinang Sebatang	50	50
45	Puput	25	25
46	Romadhon	56	56
47	Sarangmandi	56	56
48	Simpang Katis	48	48
49	Sungai Selan Atas	33	32
50	Sungkap	54	54
51	Tanjung Gunung	79	79
52	Tanjung Pura	32	32
53	Slag	63	63
54	Spanning III	62	62
55	Teru	59	59
56	Trubus	55	55
TOTAL		2.921	2.915

Source: DINSOS-PMD Central Bangka Regency, processed by the author 2024

In accordance with the existing data, it can be seen from the beginning that the number of KPM recorded amounted to 2,921 KPM which was realized until the end only 2,915 KPM. This is based on the presence of residents who have died or moved their souls.

Activities Carried Out Quickly and Appropriately

The timely implementation of BLT-Village Funds is expected to be able to help the economy of the poor affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The government's hope will be realized in 2020 and 2022, this is evidenced by the declining number of poor people

in Central Bangka Regency. However, in 2021 the number of poor people experienced a surge compared to 2020, while in 2021 the implementation of BLT-Village Funds was distributed in a timely manner just like in 2020 and 2022. The implementation of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency is given on time every month, except for the provision of BLT-Village Funds for the first 3 months given in the 3rd month.

Benefit

Positive Impact on Organizations

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, many residents have lost their livelihoods, which are the main source of their lives. With assistance from the government in the form of distributing BLT-DD, it is certainly very helpful for people in need. The government, in this case DINSOS-PMD, is trying its best to distribute the assistance to people in need so that the impact can be felt directly for the community itself. In addition to having an impact on the community, of course, DINSOS-PMD will also feel the positive impact of the distribution activities, moreover DINSOS-PMD which directly handles the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency. DINSOS-PMD as the agency that handles this problem feels the positive impact. DINSOS-PMD employees are very happy to be able to help people in need from the distribution of BLT-DD funds and the activities carried out by DINSOS-PMD can foster public trust in the government.

Positive Impact on Society

BLT-DD distribution activities carried out by the government to the community have many positive impacts or benefits, including meeting the needs of the community, business capital, and others. The community is very affected by these activities, where people can take advantage of it by meeting their daily needs and can even be used as business capital

Discussion of the Main Findings of the Research

The Implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Distribution Program provides many benefits to the community. The Covid-19 pandemic which caused the community's economy to be poor made the community helped by these activities. The success of this activity was not spared from the performance of the Social Service for Community and Village Empowerment of Central Bangka Regency, in this case which handled the BLT-DD distribution activities.

In distribution activities, DINSOS-PMD is supported by several factors in the activity process, namely the distribution of funds through *non-cash* or *transfers*. The coordination carried out between DINSOS-PMD and village officials is one of the factors supporting the success of the activity. In addition to supporting factors, the Social Service for Community and Village Empowerment also has inhibiting factors, including not all funds are channeled to all KPM that are recorded due to the presence of residents who have died or moved their souls, as well as the findings of previous research which revealed that the performance of the Social Service in Maros Regency has not fully shown maximum performance because from the aspect of accountability there is invalid data because it uses data from 2017 so that in the distribution of Cash Social Assistance there are those who do not receive social assistance. (Raasdiana & Isnah, 2021)

CONCLUSION

The performance of the Social Service, Community Empowerment and Villages of Central Bangka Regency in the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency can be seen from its sufficient resources. However, there are several things that are lacking experienced by DINSOS-PMD. The obstacles that occurred were in the form of a lack of employees from DINSOS-PMD so that they could not conduct comprehensive monitoring of 56 villages spread across Central Bangka Regency. DINSOS-PMD of Central Bangka Regency can only go directly to several villages to distribute directly with the Regent of Central Bangka, the rest only receive reports from the Village Government regarding the distribution of BLT-Village Funds. In the implementation of the process of distributing Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds in Central Bangka Regency, the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service

experienced several supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factor is that the distribution process has gone through non-cash or *transfer* from Bank BRI. DINSOS-PMD collaborates with banks in this distribution process. This aims to increase transparency in the process of distribution activities and to minimize the misuse of funds carried out by certain individuals. Then another supporting factor is the support from the local government and village government which assists the Social Service for Community Empowerment and Village of Central Bangka Regency in BLT-DD Distribution activities. The inhibiting factor experienced is the lack of personnel in the Village Government Sector so that the process of direct distribution to 56 villages cannot be carried out directly by the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service. Another factor that is an obstacle is the slow disbursement process in several villages. This is due to the delay in the disbursement application process carried out by the village apparatus to the bank. The bank itself has certain procedures in the disbursement process so that when the village apparatus submits the disbursement, the funds cannot be found on the same day, they must follow the existing bank procedures. Due to the delay made by the village apparatus, it made the distribution of aid in that month a little late. Funds can be disbursed in the middle of the month until the end of the month.

Research Limitations. This study has the main limitation, namely the short research time so that the researcher has not been able to analyze more deeply the obstacles in BLT-DD distribution activities.

Future Direction of Research (*future work*). The author realizes that the research findings are still in the early stages, therefore the author suggests that further research can be carried out in similar locations related to the Performance of the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service in the distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance to find more in-depth results. Further research may also consider the use of more complex analytical models to more accurately identify the factors that hinder distribution activities and analyze their impacts in more depth

Acknowledgments

Sincere gratitude is conveyed to the Social Service for Community and Village Empowerment of Central Bangka Regency for the cooperation, support, and

extraordinary contribution in this research. Without the cooperation and assistance from the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service, this research would not have been realized. The contribution made by the Community and Village Empowerment Social Service is very valuable in enriching the results of this research. Hopefully the results of this study can provide real benefits for the distribution of BLT-DD in Central Bangka Regency. Thank you for your invaluable cooperation and support.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Andu, J. C., Nayoan, H., & Monintja, D. K. (2023). Kinerja Dinas Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Merehabilitas Gelandangan dan Pengemis di Koya Manado. *Jurnal Governance*.
- Anggitaningsih, R., Anggraini, N. N., Karimah, N., & A. K. (2024). Analisis Kinerja Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Desa Kabupaten Jember Dalam Proses Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) Tahun Anggaran 2023 Kepada Pemerintah Desa. *Gudang Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu*, 198-202.
- Creswell, J. W. (2023). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. United States of America: SAGE.
- Firmansyah, W. I., & Fanida, E. H. (2022). EFEKTIVITAS PENYALURAN BANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI DANA DESA (BLT-DD) KEPADA MASYARAKAT TERDAMPAK COVID-19 DI DESA KEPATIHAN. 261-272.
- Latipah, S., Meigawati, D., & Mulyadi, A. (2021). Kinerja Dinas Sosial Menangani Anak Jalanan di Kota Sukabumi. *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial dan Politik*.
- Maryam, S., & Cahyani, H. R. (2022). Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana. *Politik dan Pemerintahan Daerah*, 50-72.
- Menggala, L. P. (2023). EVALUASI BANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI DANA .
- Moelong, J. L. (2014). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Novdiyanti, D. W. (2022). KINERJA DINAS SOSIAL DALAM PENGELOLAAN DATA PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN KABUPATEN BULUNGAN, PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA .

- Pangaribuan, W. S. (2021). Kinerja Dinas Sosial Pemberdayaan Perempuan Perlindungan Anak dalam Pendistribusian Bantuan Sosial Kepada Masyarakat Terdampak COVID-19 di Kota Pematangsiantar.
- Popo, C. D., Singkoh, F., & Kumayas, N. (2022). Kinerja Dinas Sosial Dalam Penanganan Anak Jalanan di Kota Manado . *Jurnal Governance*.
- Raasdiana, & Isnah. (2021). Kinerja Dinas Sosial dalam Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Tunai Kepada Masyarakat di Desa Marannu Kabupaten Maros. *Public Adiministration Journal*.
- Rahayuni, W., & Rusli, Z. (2021). EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM BANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI DESA KAMPUNG BARU KECAMATAN GUNUNG TOAR.
- Sajow, A., Sambiran, S., & Kirupan, J. (t.thn.). Kinerja Dinas Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Menangani Anak Terlantar di Kota Manado. *Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan 2019*.
- SASUWUK, C. H., LENGKONG, F. D., & PALAR, N. A. (2021). IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN PENYALURAN BANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI.
- Simangunsong, F. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Pemerintahan Teoritik-Legalistik-Empirik-Inovatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Simatupang, U. (2022). Kinerja Dinas Sosial dalam Rehabilitas Pasca Konflik Sosial 23 September 2019 di Kabupaten Jayawijaya.
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. In *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*. PT. Alfabeta.
- Suparlan, P. (1995). *Kemiskinan di Perkotaan*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Toar, C. W., Liando, D. M., & Pangemanan, F. N. (2023). Kinerja Dinas Sosial dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Penyandang Disabilitas dan Lanjut Usia di Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan. *Jurnal Governance*.
- Wibowo. (2016). *Manajemen Kinerja*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.

<https://journalversa.com/s/index.php/jimb>

Tanggal Upload : 01 Juli 2024

**Jurnal Inovasi dan
Manajemen Bisnis**
Vol. 06, No. 3

Yuliana, Y., Isabella, & Febriyanti, D. (2022). KINERJA DINAS SOSIAL DALAM MELAKSANAKAN PROGRAM PEMBINAAN ANAK JALANAN DI KOTA PALEMBANG. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Jambi*.