



Evaluation of the Policy for Providing BLT Village Funds for Overcoming the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Tirto District, Pekalongan Regency

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A B S T R A C T

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the government in the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo, Tirto Sub-district, Pekalongan Regency to use village funds to become BLT Village Funds to help communities affected by the pandemic. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the ongoing BLT Dana Desa policy. This study uses an exploratory qualitative approach, which describes in depth the policy of the Village Fund BLT in the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo. data collection methods through interviews and documentation. As a result, the Pacar and Dadirejo governments did not succeed in implementing the Village Fund BLT policy properly, this was based on the public policy evaluation indicators from William N Dunn, such as effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has caused various problems to occur. Economic, social, and health problems are increasing as a result of these problems. In the economic sector, for example, people experience a decrease in welfare due to the wheels of the economy not running, as usual, increasing poverty levels (Maun, 2020)

Social problems due to the COVID-19 pandemic, namely social disorganization and dysfunction, increasing crime, weakening of the tourism sector, and health problems arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, namely mental health problems such as social restrictions that can lead to violence in the family, addiction to internet use. increased, addiction to playing games (IKA, 2020). The covid-19 pandemic also has an impact on the tourism sector because there is no travel from the community and the policy to stay at home makes the tourism sector empty of visitors (Mufida, 2020) The problems faced by the community during the COVID-19 pandemic have made the Indonesian government make the Village Fund BLT policy to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as an effort to overcome these problems. Village Fund BLT is one of the social assistance policies originating from local village funds which is intended as a form of economic recovery for villagers. Before the Village Fund BLT, the Government of Indonesia had made social assistance policies such as PKH, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Pre-Employment Cards, Ministry of Social Cash Social Assistance (BST), and Social Security for the Elderly (Ihsanuddin, 2020).

The implementation of the Village Fund BLT policy is based on Permendes Number 6 of 2020. In the implementation of the Village Fund BLT policy, there are still several problems, especially in the distribution aspect. Data from Tirto

Subdistrict, Pekalongan Regency in 2020, explains that not all village communities are registered as recipients of assistance, besides that there are still several people who receive double assistance at the same time, namely BLT Village Funds and other social assistance. The existence of people who receive double assistance can cause social jealousy between neighbors which in the end can cause division.

Problems with social assistance also occurred in the Villages of Pacar and villages of Dadirejo. Pacar and Dadirejo villages are villages in the Tirto sub-district. On average, the people of Pacar and Dadirejo villages work as laborers in the batik industry as well as farmers, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the community's economy has decreased. The Regency Minimum Wage in 2020 is Rp. 2,072,000, while the wages of batik workers still do not increase. The wages of batik workers who work in the *nyolet* (batik coloring) section are Rp. 25,000 per day or Rp. 600,000 a month. While the wages of batik workers for the *nglorod* section (dyeing batik cloth in hot water to release the night candle) are Rp. 70,000 per day or Rp. 1,680,000 a month (Nurul Kurniasih, 2021).

Very far from the minimum wage that is the standard in Pekalongan Regency. Another problem occurred due to the Covid-19 pandemic where the Community Activity Restriction (PPKM) policy caused batik sales in the Tirto District, Pekalongan Regency to decrease and the poverty rate to increase. Based on data from (BPS Central Java Province, 2020) Poverty rates rose during the COVID-19 outbreak. This also happened to the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo. In 2019 the poverty rate in Pacar village was 6.78%, while in 2020 it was 7.81%. One of the reasons for this increase in poverty is that many people have lost their jobs due to the lack of people's purchasing power for batik.

On the other hand, in Dadirejo Village where the majority of the community, apart from working as laborers in the batik industry, also work as farmers. The policy of limiting community activities to reduce the spread of COVID-19 causes agricultural activities to experience obstacles such as difficulty selling in the market or buying agricultural raw materials including fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides due to limited supply and transportation. This problem eventually resulted in the poverty rate increasing in Dadirejo Village in 2019 the poverty rate was 5.78% while in 2020 the poverty rate rose to 6.89%. According to Carl Frederick (Wahab, 2008) policy is interpreted as an action used to direct something toward what is expected, while according to Richard Rose (Warnano, 2016) policies, namely a series of activities related to the impacts that will result from the decisions to be taken. Policy evaluation serves as a tool to assess the extent to which policies implemented can provide solutions to current problems. according to (Islamy, 2010) policy evaluation is related to the content of the policy, the implementation of the policy, and the impact of the policy itself. Policy evaluation covers all stages of the policy, from the beginning to the end of the policy stage (Kurnia & Widhiasthini, 2021). Policy evaluation is related to the content of the policy, the implementation of the policy, and the impact of the policy itself. Policy evaluation covers all stages of the policy, from the beginning to the end of the policy stage (Kurnia & Widhiasthini, 2021). Policy evaluation is related to the content of the policy, the implementation of the policy, and the impact of the policy itself. Policy evaluation covers all stages of the policy, from the beginning to the end of the policy stage (Kurnia & Widhiasthini, 2021).

Policy evaluation is always related to (a) a description of the impacts that occur as a result of the policy and (b) the determination of criteria and standards for policy success (Sartika, 2011). According to (Nugroho, 2008) policy evaluation provides reliable information about policy implementation. There have been many studies discussing aid policies during the COVID-19 pandemic. (Khoiriyah et al., 2020) with the findings of the BST Program and BLT-Village Funds in Gedongarum Village, Kanor District, Bojonegoro Regency, it is still considered less effective in terms of lack of data accuracy and not on target because there is no data update. Next (Mufida, 2020) with the finding that too many regulations made by the government to overcome the COVID-19 problem did not run optimally due to the lack of knowledge that the public had about the new policies made by the government. Next (Wowiling, 2022) that the inaccuracy of targeting the people who receive Cash Direct Assistance causes problems to arise in the community. There are still people with a high economy but receiving BLT from the Village Fund, this can happen because the community has family relationships with government officials or the government itself. The existence of this problem makes people who need the Village Fund BLT unable to get assistance.

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the author conducted a study on the evaluation of the policy of direct cash assistance (BLT) for Village funds in the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo in 2020. The objectives of this research are to find out whether the BLT program in the villages of Pacar and Dadirejo has been running smoothly. good or not and knowing the impact of the policy.

METHOD

The method used in this research is qualitative with an exploratory analysis level. A qualitative approach is an approach that comes from descriptive data from informants who can explain a problem as well as data in the form of documents from related parties (Moleong, 2018). While exploratory is looking for and digging deeper into a situation in explaining a problem that occurs (Suharmi, 2002). According to Sugiyono (2015), the data collection method is the method used to obtain the required data sources. Data collection techniques used by researchers are interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with informants such as Ms. Markonah and Ms. Yayuk as representatives of the beneficiary communities and Mbak Niken and Mas Warjono as representatives of the Village Government. According to Afrizal (2014), research informants are people who are considered to have the information needed about a problem being studied, whether it is the time of the incident, the perpetrator of the incident or when the incident occurred. In addition to interviews as a data collection technique, researchers also conducted observations and documentation studies as additional data. According to Sugiyono (2016) that data analysis techniques are activities that are carried out interactively in qualitative data analysis to produce the required data. Data analysis techniques used in qualitative research include interview transcripts, data reduction, analysis, data interpretation, and triangulation. From the results of the data analysis, conclusions can then be drawn

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Portrait of Village Fund BLT Distribution in the Villages of Dadirejo and Dadirejo

Pacar and Dadirejo village is one of the villages located in Tirta District, Pekalongan Regency. As a village that is also affected by the global Covid-19 pandemic, as the spearhead of the government, the Sukoharjo II Village Head carries out recommendations from the central and regional governments to use the village funds as a form of direct cash assistance (BLT) intended for the community for the impact from the covid-19 pandemic. The data collection mechanism is carried out by the Village apparatus, and assisted by Village Volunteers. The existing data is then carried out in a special village meeting attended by village officials and village community representatives as a form of validation and verification.

Communities who are entitled to receive Village Fund BLT must meet several criteria, such as families who have not received other social assistance, poor people, living in local villages, and families who have chronic or chronic diseases and lost their jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is done to simplify the data collection process. After the data collection process is carried out, the next step is to hold a special village meeting together with the Village Consultative Body.

Table 1. Recipients of Village Fund BLT in Pacar and Dadirejo Villages in 2020

Number	Recipients of Village Fund BLT Assistance	
1	Pacar Village	121 People
2	Dadirejo Village	115 People

Source: Pacar and Dadirejo Village Government, 2020

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the results of the special village deliberations received 121 people in Paddy Village and 115

people were entitled to BLT Village Fund assistance. The results of the special village deliberations will then be verified and validated regarding the authenticity of the community's condition. The final stage will be signed by the local village head and ratification will be carried out by the Regent.

Evaluation of the BLT Village Fund Program for Overcoming the Impact of the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic

The BLT Village Fund Program for handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Pacar and the Dadirejo villages, there are still some problems in the implementation process, this is indicated by the fact that there are still some people who receive double assistance, namely PKH and BLT Village Funds. To assess whether the existing policies are what is expected, several evaluation criteria can be used as stated by William N Dunn in 2003, namely: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, smoothing, responsiveness, and accuracy. Here are the results of the research:

Table 2. Public Policy Evaluation Indicators

Number	Criteria Type	Question
1	Effectiveness	Have the desired results been achieved?
2	Efficiency	How much effort is required to achieve the desired result?
3	Adequacy	To what extent does achieving the desired result solve the problem?
4	Alignment	Are costs and benefits distributed equally to specific groups?
5	Responsiveness	Do policy outcomes satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of particular groups?
6	Accuracy	Is the desired outcome (goal) useful or valuable?

Source: William N Dunn (2003: 610)

Effectiveness

Effectiveness meant achieving the expected goals. Effectiveness is always related to the expected results. According to (Dunn, 2003) Effectiveness is a step taken to achieve something that is expected. When the implementation of a public policy is carried out and has an impact that cannot solve a problem, then the policy is considered a failure or must be replaced/revised.

In overcoming economic problems at the village level, the central government makes a policy to provide assistance sourced from local village funds, namely the Village Fund BLT. The assistance provided by the village government is used by the community to buy daily basic needs, buy family necessities, pay for children's school fees and increase business capital. The implementation of the Village Fund BLT runs effectively because the benefits can be felt directly by families affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic. The purpose of the Village Fund BLT itself is to help the poor, who have lost their livelihoods. Mbah KH and Mrs. AR, the people of Dadirejo Village said that the function of the Village Fund BLT was to assist in helping to buy rice, and business capital (Interview, 12 March 2022). This is also in line with what was said by Mrs. St.,

Based on the results of statements submitted by some community members of the Paddy and Dadirejo Villages, it can be concluded that the BLT Village Fund social assistance policy

provided by the village government during the pandemic was to help overcome economic problems that were occurring due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the criteria expressed by Dunn in evaluation theory have achieved what is desired.

Efficiency

According to Dunn (2003) Efficiency is the amount of effort done in achieving something that is expected. So, efficiency is always related to calculating the cost of something done. If a public policy reaches a high level of effectiveness but costs little, it can be ascertained that the policy is efficient. The policy of granting Village Fund BLT is a step taken by the village government by changing the function of the village fund budget into a form of social assistance. The village fund which was converted to the form of Village Fund BLT in the village of Pacar amounted to Rp. 435,600,000 while for Dadirejo Village it is Rp. 414,000,000.

This is supported by the statements of the heads of Gadis Village and Dadirejo Village Heads, namely Mr. Mulyono and Mr. Fatoni where their village has budgeted village funds for the needs of the Village Fund BLT in 2020 and will be distributed in three stages, namely: Phase I in April-June with the amount of Rp. 600,000, phase II in July-September with the amount of Rp. 300.00 and stage III in October-December with the amount of Rp. 300,000 (Interview on October 30, 2021)

In addition, the Government of Pacar and Dadirejo Villages also collected data on the people who were entitled to receive assistance where there was a total of 121 people who were entitled to receive assistance in Pacar Village and 115 people in Dadirejo Village. The role of the government is very much needed to restore the economic condition of the community. A positive role that seeks to realize the welfare of all levels of society and help overcome economic problems that are being experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic (Paat et al., 2021).

Alignment

Alignment in public policy is about justice obtained from existing public policies to society in general. According to Dunn (2003), the smoothing criterion relates to the broad distribution of public policies to all groups of society. Determination of the people who are entitled to receive assistance is done by synchronizing data in the DTKS owned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and non-DTS funds owned by the Village Government. The non-update of DTKS data caused some people to receive double assistance, namely PKH and BLT Dana Desa, this actually should not happen because one of the conditions for receiving assistance is that the community may not receive other social assistance.

Table 3. Recipients of PKH and Village Fund BLT assistance in Pacar Village in 2020

Number	Name	Pacar Village		Work
		Community Recipient of Social Assistance		
		PKH	Village Fund BLT	
1	KA	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
2	SR	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
3	MR	Yes	Yes	Batik Workers
4	Sh	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
5	St	Yes	Yes	Batik Workers

6	NA	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
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Source: DTKS Ministry of Social Affairs, 2020

Based on Table 3, it is known that there were six communities in the village of Pacar in 2020 that received double assistance, namely BLT Village Funds and PKH assistance. Based on Permendesa Number 6 of 2020, the people who are entitled to receive the Village Fund BLT are those who have not previously received other social assistance. The existence of people who received double assistance implemented the BLT program did not run as smoothly as possible. Another problem that can occur due to the existence of people who receive double assistance is the jealousy of the surrounding community. The village government is considered unable to distribute social assistance equitably if there are still some communities that receive double assistance.

Table 4. Recipients of PKH and Village Fund BLT assistance in Dadirejo Village in 2020

Number	Name	Dadirejo Village Community Recipient of Social Assistance		Work
		PKH	Village Fund BLT	
2	Sh	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
3	NJ	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
4	Kh	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
5	Jh	Yes	Yes	Farmer
6	AR	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
7	REW	Yes	Yes	Farmer
8	Ri	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work
9	Ki	Yes	Yes	Doesn't work

Source: DTKS Ministry of Social Affairs, 2020

The same thing also happened in Dadirejo Village were based on Table 4 it is known that there were nine Dadirejo Village communities in 2020 receiving double assistance, namely BLT Village Funds and PKH assistance. The problem of receiving double assistance in the Paddy and Dadirejo Villages in 2020 occurred due to the non-update of the data held by the Ministry of Social Affairs, causing the data to be out of sync between the Village Government and data from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Another problem that occurred was that the community felt that they did not receive BLT assistance even though their names were listed on the beneficiaries. Mrs. AR, Mrs. Ri, and Mrs. Jh, the people of Dadirejo Village said they did not get the Village Fund BLT but PKH. (Interview on 27 October 2021).

Based on the results of statements submitted by several residents of Dadirejo Village as well as existing data on receiving

BLT Village Fund assistance, it can be concluded that there was a problem in collecting data on receipt of assistance in Dadirejo Village, where there were people who received double assistance, namely PKH and BLT Village Funds. Another problem that occurs is that some communities are registered but do not receive assistance. The same thing also happened in the Gianyar Regency, according to (I Wayan Tagel Winarta, 2020) that the implementation of the distribution of social assistance funds in the Gianyar Regency Government is not effective enough, this is indicated by the presence of people who should receive assistance but do not get their rights. According to (Wowiling, 2022) that the inaccuracy of targeting the people who receive Cash Direct Assistance causes problems to arise in the community. There are still people with a high economy but receiving BLT from the Village Fund, this can happen because the community has family relationships with government officials or the government itself. The existence of this problem makes people who need the Village Fund BLT unable to get assistance.

This problem may not occur if there is coordination between the village government and members of the social policy implementer from the Ministry of Social Affairs as expressed by (Iswanto, 2021) that the implementation of the Village Fund BLT in Sukoharjo II Village, Sukoharjo Subdistrict, Pringsewu Regency, the provision of assistance has been very evenly distributed because data validation and selection of the recipient community are carried out by the village government itself and assisted by PSM.

Adequacy

According to Dunn (2003) Adequacy relates to the level of effectiveness in providing the satisfaction of needs, values, or opportunities in overcoming problems that occur in society. The village government of Pacar and Dadirejo assisted the village community during the COVID-19 pandemic to ease the economic burden felt by the community. The assistance provided to the community is Rp. 600,000; during the first three months from April to July 2020 then the next three months will get Rp. 300,000. Residents who receive assistance can immediately feel the benefits of the assistance received.

According to the village heads of Pacar and the Dadirejo, their village has distributed BLT in three stages. Phase one is Rp. 600,000 for three months starting from April, May, and June, this is stated in PMK/40/2020. Phase two is carried out in July, August, and September, and phase three is carried out in October, November, and December with the amount of Rp. 300,000 which is contained in PMK/50/2020. The following is the data on the number of recipients, of BLT Village Funds in the Villages of Dadirejo and Dadirejo in 2020.

Table 5. Disbursement of BLT Village Funds in Pacar and Dadirejo Villages in 2020

Distribution Stage	Village	KPM	Funds received	Amount of aid disbursed	Total	Total Budget	
						Pacar Village	Dadirejo Village
Stage 1 (April-June)	Pacar	121	600,000	1,800,000	217,800,000		
Stage 2 (July-Sep)	Dadirejo	115	600,000	1,800,000	207,000,000	435.600.000	414,000,000
	Pacar	121	300,000	900,000	108,900,000		
Stage 3 (Octo-Dec)	Dadirejo	115	300,000	900,000	103,500,000		

	Pacar	121	300,000	900,000	108,900,000
Stage 1 (April-June)	Dadirejo	115	300,000	900,000	103,500,000
	Pacar	121	600,000	1,800,000	217,800,000

Source: Pacar and Dadirejo Village Government, 2020

The distribution of the amount of the Village Fund BLT assistance in the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo was also supported by several statements from the village community. Mbak REW, the community of Dadirejo Village said that: Received Village Fund BLT assistance of Rp. 1,800,000, (Interview 27 October 2021). A different statement was expressed by Ms. MR and Ms. NA, Community of Dadirejo Village) that: The BLT of Village Funds obtained was (Rp 600,000; (2x) Rp 300,000 (1x) a total of Rp 1,500,000. (Interview on November 5, 2021).

Based on the results of interviews with village communities as well as data from Table 5, it can be concluded that there are differences in the provision of Village Fund BLT assistance to the community in the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo, where there are village communities who receive the assistance of Rp. 1,800,000 and some people receive the assistance of Rp. IDR 1,500,000.

Responsiveness

Responsiveness is the response made to the implementation of the policy. According to Dunn (2003) responsiveness is a response to the impact of the policy on the needs and values that exist in society. Successful policies can be seen from the public's response to the implementation of existing policies. The more positive the response from the community to the ongoing policy, the better the policy, but the more negative the response from the community, the policy can be interpreted as a failure.

The government's response to the Paddy and Dadirejo Village governments facing economic problems due to COVID-19 is to distribute the Village Fund BLT. The Village Fund BLT is the provision of social assistance originating from the Village Fund and given to communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This policy was responded to well by the people of the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo. The existence of these policies can ease the burden on the economy of the community. Many village communities can no longer sell their wares due to a policy of limiting activities, causing many problems, such as business closures, employee layoff programs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and capital that is difficult to turn back.

Nevertheless, this social assistance policy still found several shortcomings, one of which was that there was no sticker attached as proof of the recipient of the assistance. The sticker is used to make it easier to monitor and distribute the aid, as well as being more transparent and on target. This is supported by several statements from the village community. Mrs. SR, Mrs. St., and Mrs. Sh, the Village Community of Pacar said that: There is no sticker attached as proof of the recipient of the Village Fund BLT assistance. (Interview on 5 November 2021).

Based on several statements from the community of Dadirejo Village regarding the affixing of stickers as proof of beneficiaries, it can be concluded that there are still some villagers who have received assistance but no stickers have been affixed to their homes as proof of recipients of assistance. The absence of pasting stickers on the homes of the people who receive the Village Fund BLT can cause several problems, such as non-

transparency, double assistance, and social jealousy between people who do not receive assistance, not on target.

Accuracy

Accuracy relates to the existing value of the public policy. According to Dunn (2003) Accuracy relates to how valuable existing public policies can solve problems that exist in society. Policies will be more valuable if they provide the results needed to help solve problems that occur. Based on Permendes No. 6 of 2020, there are 14 or at least nine criteria that must be met by the community to be able to receive BLT Village Funds to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the communities of Paddy and Dadirejo Villages do not meet the criteria based on existing regulations because the local village government has difficulty in selecting communities that must comply with the criteria described in Permendes No. 6 of 2020, thus making the Government of Paddy Village or Dadirejo Village easier the requirements for BLT Village Fund recipients into three criteria, namely:

This is following the statement expressed by Mas Aris, Dadirejo Village Government: The people who receive the Village Fund BLT assistance are people who have disabilities and also chronic or chronic diseases (Interview on October 15, 2021). The same thing was also expressed by Mbak Nopi, the Pacar Village Government that: Screening some communities who have not received other assistance, can be included with village authority in the form of village fund BLT, namely widows or widowers, they are no longer productive, meaning they are no longer getting income (odd jobs), have a chronic or critical illness. From the three criteria, it is also necessary to see whether the community has received other assistance or not. (Interview on October 17, 2021).

Based on the statement from the Government of the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo as well as the existing data regarding the criteria for receiving the Village Fund BLT assistance, it can be concluded that the 14 criteria for prospective recipients of assistance based on Permendes Number 6 of 2020 will be very difficult to find, this makes some of the people of the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo not meet criteria based on existing regulations. To overcome this problem, the Government of Paddy Village or Dadirejo Village eased the requirements for Village Fund BLT recipients into three criteria, namely: poor families who have family members who are prone to chronic/chronic illness, do not receive other social assistance such as PKH, people who have lost their livelihoods because of the existence of poverty. COVID-19. The same thing also happened in Kemlagi Village, Mojokerto Regency where according to (Sri Wibawani, Felixtha Hernanda, et al., 2021) that the implementation of the Village Fund BLT in Kemlagi Village only applies three criteria out of 14 existing criteria.

The stages of evaluating the BLT Dana Desa policy in the Villages of Dadirejo and Dadirejo by looking at the indicators from William N Dunn regarding the evaluation of public policies based on six criteria, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, determination, equity, adequacy, do not run optimally. received multiple aids and there were some people whose houses did not

have the beneficiary sticker attached. This problem was also expressed by (Khoiriyah et al., 2020) with their findings that the BST and BLT-Village Fund Programs in Gedongarum Village, Kanor District, Bojonegoro Regency are still considered less effective in terms of lack of data accuracy and not on target because there is no data update.

Another opinion expressed by (Sasuwuk et al., 2021). that the implementation of the Village Fund BLT program in the Sea Village, Minahasa Regency has not been running properly, this is indicated by the presence of people who receive double assistance such as BLT Village Funds and other social assistance so that this causes the receipt of aid to be not on target. The implementation of the Village Fund BLT program has a positive impact on recipients of assistance, this can be seen from the economic level of the community that experienced economic improvement after receiving the assistance. It is undeniable that the provision of Village Fund BLT is very helpful for the community, especially for the poor who are affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, this assistance is very beneficial for the village community. This opinion is also supported by research conducted by (Maun, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the policy of providing BLT Village Funds to overcome the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Villages of Dadirejo and Dadirejo based on the results of research on the implementation of BLT Village Funds in the Villages of Dadirejo and Dadirejo in 2020 there are still several problems, as in the policy evaluation criteria disclosed by Dunn, there are two criteria that are not fulfilled, namely the Responsiveness criteria about sticking stickers in the Pacar Village and the leveling criteria about the social assistance recipient community in Dadirejo Village. In addition, based on the existing regulations, the implementation of the social assistance program in the Villages of Pacar and Dadirejo also does not apply 14 or a minimum of nine criteria that have been set in Permendes Number 6 of 2020, this makes some village communities do not meet the criteria based on existing regulations.

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