

**APPLICATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE BUDGET
MANAGEMENT IN PONG LAO VILLAGE, RUTENG DISTRICT, MANGGARAI DISTRICT,
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Abstract

Direct cash assistance is a program rolled out by the government to the poor. The process of implementing aid must pay attention to the principles of good governance so that the target is right on target. This research aims to answer the question of how to apply the principles of good governance in collecting data on recipients of direct cash assistance in Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency. The research uses a qualitative case study type method. Research informants were village staff, hamlet heads and the community. Data collection was carried out through interviews and literature study. The research results show that data collection on recipients of direct cash assistance follows procedures that prioritise people in the inferior category. Application of sound governance principles at every stage; the planning stage applies the principles of democracy and participation; the organising stage applies the principles of professionalism, efficiency and effectiveness; in the mobilisation stage, they have implemented the principle of excellent service and the principle of supremacy of law; in the supervision stage, the principles of accountability and transparency have been implemented.

Keywords: Good Governance, Village Funds Direct Cash Assistance, Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara

INTRODUCTION

This research explains the application of sound governance principles in managing village funds, especially 2022 Direct Cash Assistance funds in Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province. Direct cash assistance (BLT) is a government assistance program in the form of providing cash or various other assistance, both conditional (conditional cash transfer) and unconditional (unconditional cash transfer) for poor communities to improve and maximise the economy of rural communities and as an effort to reduce the impact of the pandemic Covid-19.

The BLT policy is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Permendes PDTT) Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2020. The calculation method for determining

the amount Village Fund BLT beneficiaries are defined as follows: villages receiving village funds of less than IDR 800 million are allocated a maximum BLT of 25% of the total village funds; villages receiving village funds of IDR 800 million to IDR 1.2 billion allocate BLT a maximum of 30% of the total village funds; Villages that receive village funds of more than IDR 1.2 billion allocate a maximum BLT of 35% of the total village funds. Especially for villages where poor families exceed the allocated budget, they can increase the allocation after obtaining approval from the Regency/City Government. This method was created to ensure that the BLT program can be implemented effectively on target. The village head is responsible for distributing BLT.

Apart from that, the legal basis for BLT in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic is also regulated in Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic. 19) and/or to face threats that endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability. Pong Lao Village, in 2022, will have a population of 2,026 people. The livelihoods of most farmers and builders. The impact of COVID-19 poses a threat to the community's economy, so BLT has a vital role in survival. Village funds received by Pong Lao Village in 2022 amounting to Rp. 788,785,000 allocated for BLT amounting to Rp. 190,800,000 with the provision of Rp. 300,000 for the first month to the twelfth month per beneficiary family (KPM).

The criteria for members who receive assistance are poor or underprivileged people, the building area of the house is less than 32 square meters, the floor of the house is made of dirt/wood/cheap/walls without plaster, the roof of the house is not tin, defecating without facilities with other people, lighting without electricity, drinking water from unprotected wells/springs/rainwater, fuel wood/charcoal/kerosene, consumption of meat/milk/chicken only once a week, one set of clothes a year, eating 1-2 times a day, cannot afford to go to a clinic/polyclinic, the head of the family has no education/graduated from elementary school.

These BLT funds are given to the community with the aim of improving the welfare and quality of life of village communities and maximizing the community's economy. The village government must realize good governance through implementing the principles of good governance so that village funds are structured and effective in terms of service quality. Based on this explanation, researchers are interested in explaining how to implement good governance in direct cash assistance budget management in Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency in 2022.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used qualitative research methods. The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, which is the determination of a result or effect of research used to research the conditions of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulated manner. (a combination of observation, interviews, and documentation), the data obtained tends to be qualitative data, data analysis is qualitative, and the results of qualitative research are to understand meaning, understand uniqueness, construct phenomena, and find hypotheses(Sugiyono, 2018).

Determining informants in this research used a non-probability sampling technique, purposive sampling. The meaning of purposive sampling is that the sample is determined deliberately by the researcher, in this connection the sample is usually determined based on certain criteria or considerations.(Sugiyono, 2018). The basic criteria are people with the capacity and main tasks related to managing village funds. The informants planned for the research are as follows: village head, village secretary, village treasurer, hamlet head, community. The data collection technique through interviews is a conversation with a specific purpose carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who answers the questions given.

The type of interview used in this research is an unstructured interview, namely a free interview where the researcher does not use a systematically arranged interview guide or book in collecting data, but is more open to getting more in-depth information about the respondent's problems.(Sugiyono, 2018). Observation is a data collection technique with specific characteristics compared to other techniques. Observations are also not limited to people but also other natural objects. Documentation techniques are also a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and images in the form of reports and information that can support research. Finally, the literature should be studied by reading books, literature, or legislation related to implementing good governance principles in managing village funds. Primary data types are obtained through direct interviews; secondary data is obtained through intermediary media or indirectly in the form of books, notes, existing evidence, or archives, both published and not generally published.

Data analysis techniques: according to (Miles and Huberman 1984) activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously at each stage of the research until completion, including Data Collection (data collection) with observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation or a combination of all three (triangulation). Data Reduction means summarising, selecting the main things, focusing

on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. Data Display (data presentation) after the data has been reduced, the data is presented in short descriptions, graphs, charts, relationships between categories, and flowcharts. The conclusion drawing/verification put forward at the initial stage is supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, so the conclusion put forward is a credible conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Direct Cash Assistance or abbreviated as BLT is a government assistance program in the form of cash assistance or various other forms of assistance, both conditional and unconditional, given to the poor. The amount of funds provided and the mechanisms implemented in the BLT program vary depending on government policy in that country. Indonesia is one of the countries administering BLT with mechanisms that provide money, food, and health and education insurance. The stages of implementing the direct cash assistance program in Indonesia generally start from socialisation, data verification, card distribution, disbursement of funds and preparation of reports and evaluations. The criteria for potential recipients of BLT-Village Funds are as follows: (1) Do not receive PKH or BPNT and Pre-Employment Cards, (2) People who do not have sufficient economic reserves to survive during the pandemic (the next three months) due to loss of livelihood due to Covid-19 pandemic, (3) People who are vulnerable to illness or have family members who are chronically ill.

BLT-Village Fund recipients are prioritised for poor families who meet the criteria. Poor families are determined based on a joint decision in village deliberations, discussing the selection of targets so that aid programs are not mistargeted. Poor families who are potential recipients of BLT-Village Funds are determined through implementing an approach that strengthens social morals through mutual cooperation and deliberation. The more criteria a poor family fulfils, the more priority they become as recipients of BLT-Village Funds. The three criteria come from PDTT Village Ministerial Regulation No. 6 of 2020. Meanwhile, there is another source of criteria for potential BLT-Village Fund recipients, namely based on the PDTT Village Minister's Letter No. 1261/PRI.00/IV/2020 Regarding Notification containing guidelines for data collection for potential BLT-Village Fund recipients containing 14 criteria.

These criteria are similar to the criteria for Poor Households (RTM) from the Ministry of Social Affairs which can generally make it difficult for village actors to find families who are potential BLT-Village Fund recipients who meet the 14 criteria. The criteria for poor people as possible recipients of BLT-Village Funds are based on PDTT Village Minister Letter No. 1261/PRI.00/IV/2020 are as follows: 1). Floor area less than 8 m² per person, 2) Cheap dirt/bamboo/wooden floors, 3) Cheap bamboo/thatch/wooden walls/walls without plaster, 4) Defecation without facilities (with other people), 5)

Lighting without electricity , 6) Drinking water from unprotected wells or springs (rivers/rainwater), 7) Fuel from firewood or charcoal or kerosene, 8) Consume meat/chicken/milk only once per week, 9) One set of clothes per year, 10) Eat one to two meals per day, 11) Can't afford to go to a health center or polyclinic for treatment, 12) Source of income: KK (Family Card) farmers with the land of less than 500 m², agricultural workers, fishing workers, construction workers and other jobs in the form of less than Rp. 600,000 (six hundred thousand) per month, 13) Education KK (Family Card) no school or not finished elementary school or only completed elementary school, 14) Does not have savings or goods that can be sold at least Rp. 500,000 (five hundred thousand).

The process of determining and collecting data on communities as BLT recipients is based on the results of interviews with the informant Mr. Inovensius Abin as Head of Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency, who said that: "The determination of data collection on recipients of direct cash assistance in Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency in 2022 prioritises people who are categorised as extremely poor. Before the determination is made, we first form a team to verify and validate the data of prospective BLT recipients. "From this data, we held a deliberation with the BPD to determine then the prospective BLT recipients from the data the team received from the field. Then a final deliberation was held to determine the BLT recipient families."

The monthly BLT budget is IDR 300,000. BLT is received every 3 months, so it is done 4 times a year. If BLT funds are received once in the amount of Rp. 900,000, the total receipts in one year will be Rp. 3,600,000. Of the total Village Funds (DD) of Rp. 788,785,000 in the 2022 Fiscal Year received by the Pong Lao Village Government, the amount of funds allocated for Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to reduce the impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in Pong Lao Village is amounting to IDR 190,800,000. As for the results of the researcher's interview with one of the people who received Direct Cash Assistance, Mr. Isidorus Cabut said that:

"Data collection on BLT recipient communities in Pong Lao Village has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. "Communities who are BLT recipients have met the criteria for BLT recipients, so the assistance provided is right on target."

Based on the data and interview results above, the researcher concluded that data collection on BLT recipients in Pong Lao Village was by procedures that referred to the regulations or laws underlying the provision of BLT so that people who met the criteria were designated as BLT recipients. Thus, the provision of Direct Cash Assistance funds in Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency in 2022 has been carried out in an effective and targeted manner.

DISCUSSION

Planning

According to George R. Terry, planning is the selection of facts and efforts to relate the facts to one another, then making estimates and forecasts about conditions and formulating actions for the future that may be necessary to achieve the desired results. According to researchers, planning is a preparation process carried out to achieve goals.

In the planning stage, the Pong Lao village government held deliberations on nominating and determining recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) funds involving all Pong Lao village government officials, the community and also the Village Consultative Body as the supervisory and budget control body in Pong Lao Village. During the planning stage, Pong Lao village allocated funds 190,800,000 for Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) from village fund income in 2022, amounting to IDR 788,785,000. This Direct Cash Assistance Program is provided to help the community due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which is spreading throughout Indonesia and endangering public health and decreasing the community's economic condition. In this planning stage, the community was also very enthusiastic in providing feedback regarding the planning for receiving BLT and participating in every process of receiving BLT.

In connection with the planning stage in managing village funds, especially in providing direct cash assistance (BLT) in Pong Lao Village, based on the results of interviews with the informant Mr. Inovensius Abin as Head of Pong Lao Village, Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency and several other informants, it was revealed that the Pong La'o Village has implemented the principles of good governance, namely the principles of democracy and participation because in the planning stage for the use of village funds there is democracy which is marked by holding deliberations by village officials and being attended by the hamlet head and community members as a form of participation, so that the management process village funds are more focused and there is no misuse of funds. The planning stage for providing Direct Cash Assistance funds in Pong La'o Village has been carried out optimally to achieve goals by the principles of good governance.

The results of this research strengthen the results of research conducted by (Weny A. Dunga, Abdul Hamid Tome, 2017) which revealed that the principles of Good Governance had been applied in the administration of village government so that village program planning could be carried out well. This is characterised by the pattern of preparing the Village RPJM which is carried out with full community involvement so that the community needs can be stated in the village development plan document. And this research also strengthens the results of research conducted by (Nurisna, Sahade, Azwar Anwar, 2023), which states the principle of participation that has been implemented by the Pallawarukka Village government in managing village fund allocations where the village government always involves the community in various

forms of decision making during deliberations and the level of activeness of the Pallawarukka Village community is very high, namely 90% of the community attends Musrenbangdes activities. Community participation really supports the achievement of good governance.

Organizing

According to George R. Terry, organizing is defined as applying all activities that must be carried out between work groups and establishing certain authority and responsibility so that unity of effort can be achieved in achieving the goals that have been set. According to researchers, organizing is a process of preparing work tasks so that the goals that have been designed can be achieved.

In the organizing stage, the Pong Lao village government formed a team to verify and validate data on prospective BLT recipients. From these data, prospective BLT recipients are then determined to be designated as BLT recipient families. So, first make sure whether the criteria for someone receiving BLT have been met or not. This stage is of course carried out based on procedures that refer to the regulations or laws that underlie the provision of BLT. The research results show that Pong Lao village has been effective in collecting data on BLT recipient communities, so that people who are recipients of Direct Cash Assistance are the right targets by fulfilling the criteria based on applicable regulations.

Based on research conducted by researchers, it was found that in the organizing stage of village fund management in Pong La'o Village, especially in giving BLT, the principle of professionalism was applied because at that stage it was carried out based on procedures that referred to the regulations or laws that underlie the giving of BLT, as well as implementation. the principle of efficiency and effectiveness is because in collecting data on BLT recipients, village officials carry out their duties well so that the people who receive Direct Cash Assistance are the right targets by fulfilling the criteria based on applicable regulations. Thus, at the organizing stage, the provision of Direct Cash Assistance funds in Pong Lao Village was realized by the statutory regulations underlie the BLT provision.

The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted, which states that by establishing technical guidelines or RAB first, village development goals can be achieved well. The results of this research also strengthen the theory put forward by Samuel C. Certo who said that organizing is defined as the process of creating an orderly use of all resources owned by the management system.(J. Winardi, 2011). Orderly emphasizing that use is based on the correct goals and users of resources so as not to cause waste of resources in the achievement process.

Mobilization

According to George R. Terry, actuating is placing all members so they can work consciously to achieve a goal set according to planning. According to researchers, mobilization is the process of carrying out work in accordance with what has been planned or prepared.

In the process of mobilizing the implementation of BLT distribution in Pong Lao Village, it was carried out by applicable laws and regulations. The amount of funds given to BLT recipient communities is in accordance with the amount determined by the government. BLT funds are distributed once every 3 months for IDR 900,000 because the monthly BLT fund budget is IDR 300,000. So in a year distribution is carried out 4 times, so the total receipts in one year are IDR 3,600,000. After completion of the distribution, a SPJ (Letter of Accountability) is immediately made by the law.

Besides In addition, in the process of implementing BLT distribution in Pong Lao Village, the village government provided the best service without burdening the BLT recipient community, namely when the funds had been disbursed, they were immediately given to the BLT recipient families, so that there was no negative response from the village government regarding the use of village funds for BLT. . The community has not experienced any problems at all when receiving BLT and the implementation of providing direct cash assistance so far there have been no problems that lead to intentional mistakes and if there is a mistake made intentionally by village government officials, then it will definitely be dealt with firmly according to the law. applicable. In connection with the mobilization stage, the implementation of providing BLT funds in Pong La'o Village has implemented the principle of excellent service because it provides good service to the community in the implementation of providing BLT and also applies the principle of upholding the supremacy of law where the law is the highest authority, if something happens that is not By this law, strict action will definitely be taken. So that in this way the community gets fair service and feels well received by village officials and has no problems in the process of receiving direct cash assistance funds.

Thus, the implementation stage of providing Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) funds in Pong La Village'o has achieved the goals that have been set and distributed evenly and by the amount of funds that have been determined by the government to members of the community who are entitled to receive them. The results of this research are in line with the theory put forward by George R. Terry which states that mobilisation is a process of placing all members so they can work consciously to achieve a goal that has been set by planning.

Supervision

According to George R. Terry, supervision (Controlling) is a process for determining what is being implemented, evaluating the implementation and, if necessary, implementing corrective action in such a way that implementation is by the

plan. According to researchers, supervision is observing the implementation of all activities so that everything runs according to what was previously planned.

In the supervision stage, the Pong Lao village government provides accountability for managing village funds, especially in delivering BLT in the form of reporting, namely reports based on the number of recipients, the amount of money for each recipient. Reports are based on the SisKeuDes (Village Financial System) application. Apart from that, the Pong Lao village government has also given freedom to the community to participate in monitoring the implementation of BLT distribution by providing information through notice boards and billboards placed in public places where it is easy for the community to read and find out the overall use of village funds in one year and also all activities related to managing village funds, especially in providing BLT.

In connection with this supervision stage, the supervision stage of village fund management, especially in providing BLT in Pong La'o Village, has implemented the principle of accountability because village officials can be responsible in reporting the village fund management process, especially in providing direct cash assistance (BLT) and have also implemented the principle of transparency because it is very open in providing information related to the management of village funds, especially in providing BLT funds. So that in this way the supervisory body and the community can supervise the use of village funds, especially in providing BLT so that there is no misuse of funds.

Thus, the supervision stage in providing BLT funds in Pong Lao Village was carried out under maximum supervision so as to avoid misuse of funds or errors in providing BLT funds to the community.

This research strengthens the theory put forward by Henry Fayol which states that supervision is a determination in testing an agreement, which is adjusted to planning instructions and principles, which can no longer be denied. Supervision can be defined as the process of determining what must be achieved, namely standards, what is being done, namely implementation, assessing implementation and making improvements, so that implementation is in accordance with the plan, namely in line with standards.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that data collection on BLT recipients in Pong Lao Village refers to the law, namely prioritising people who are categorized as extreme poor. Village fund management has implemented the principles of good governance at every stage. At the planning stage, the principles of democracy and participation have been implemented; in the organising stage, the principles of professionalism, efficiency and effectiveness have been implemented; in the mobilisation stage, they have implemented the principle of excellent service and the

principle of supremacy of law; in the supervision stage, the principles of accountability and transparency have been implemented.

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LEGISLATION:

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