

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BANSOS PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY WELFARE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SENTUL VILLAGE, TANGERANG DISTRICT

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### Abstract

This study aims to determine the implementation of the social assistance program and improve the Welfare of the people of Sentul Village, Tangerang Regency. The performance of distribution of social assistance is often an improvised program that is only aimed at easing and helping the people's economy during the pandemic. This impacts the limited time needed to validate household data, causing problems in collecting data on the distribution of social assistance, which leads to community dissatisfaction. This study aims to determine the implementation of the social assistance program and improve the Welfare of the people of Sentul Village, Tangerang Regency. The research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the implementation of the social assistance program has been carried out following the data obtained by the local RT. However, this social assistance program can be said to be uneven and not well-targeted.

**Keywords:** Social Assistance Program; Community Welfare

### INTRODUCTION

Apart from having an impact on health, the Covid-19 pandemic also has an impact on other sectors, namely the economy, and society. The poverty rate predicts that Indonesia's homogeneity will increase at the end of 2020; due to this increase, the impact of this pandemic has caused around 8 million people to experience new Poverty (Eva Auliya Putri et al. 2021). Based on the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2019, social assistance in food or groceries can be given

to groups of people with low incomes or families affected by Covid-19 who are in need or at risk. This assistance is temporary, with the intent and purpose of giving it to people experiencing Poverty so they can improve their lives accordingly (Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 20 of 2019).

Performance on the ground often happens when social assistance programs become improvised programs that are only intended to relieve and help the people's economy during a pandemic. This has an impact on the limited time needed to

validate household data for the proper purpose, as well as coordinating activities for storing data on poor households to prepare unification of groupings and granting access rights to other government agencies that handle community social welfare due to data collection problems that lead to dissatisfaction community and inappropriate targeting of social assistance program distribution. In response to the problems above, the local Government must make various efforts to prevent and suppress the impact of Covid-19 so that people get assistance with food needs and provide stimulus to MSMEs (Putri, Muchsin, and Hayat, 2021).

Since the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, the community's income, especially Sentul Village, Tangerang Regency, is one of the villages that has experienced a very high economic decline. The people's social and economic income has decreased drastically, especially for those affected and laid off because companies have gone bankrupt or gone out of business. During the Covid-19 pandemic, some economic effects arose from an economic perspective, especially the number of employees laid off and many laid off (PHK). Starting from the income of small traders, from coffee makers to larger sellers, their sales have also decreased; traders who were at schools were forced to

close because schools are now still in the online learning system; apart from traders, motorcycle taxi bases, which initially targeted employees, are now complaining. Because many companies are not operating and impact reducing the income of motorcycle taxi bases. The boarding houses that were initially busy are now empty because the employees have moved, and many have been laid off.

The purpose of this article is to find out the implementation of the social assistance program in improving people's Welfare and to find out people who have experienced increased Welfare while receiving the social assistance program. Community welfare is at the forefront that needs to be planned and contemplated during the Covid 19 pandemic; the operational accuracy of the welfare programs provided to public institutions is left to these public institutions, from the support of village financial resources used for social support (Khotim Fadhli and Dyah Ayu Noer Fahimah, 2021).

This literature review study was conducted to avoid similarities with several previous studies as a comparison material, including:

### **1. Definition of Social Assistance Program Implementation**

Implementation is an implementation or action of a plan that has

been prepared carefully and in detail. Implementation is usually carried out after the planning has been considered valid. Practically, policy implementation is needed to see the suitability and relevance of the descriptive model that is made. Policy implementation is essential because it is at that stage that the suitability of various determinant factors can be seen in the successful implementation of policies or programs (Nurdin Usman, 2012). Conceptually, cash social assistance is intended to help poor and neglected members of society fulfill their basic needs and maintain and even develop themselves as human beings (Hartini Retnaningsih, 2020).

Social assistance spending is spending provided by the Government in the form of cash assistance, goods, or services for people experiencing Poverty who cannot afford it to reduce the possibility of social risks and provide economic efficiency and Social Welfare (Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs, 2019).

## **2. Types of Social Assistance Programs**

The Sentul Village Government of Tangerang Regency has distributed several social assistance programs to the community to benefit people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and difficulties in

food needs. The following is the assistance provided:

### **a) PKH Assistance (Family Hope Program)**

The Family Hope Program (PKH) can improve the standard of living of people with low incomes in Sentul Village. The Family Hope Program (PKH) is supposed to help meet needs, especially regarding education and health (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program that provides social support in the form of social protection to low-income families and families called KPM or Favorite Families. The Family Hope Program Social Assistance (PKH) is one of the JPS programs for underprivileged families. PKH aims to improve nutrition, increase purchasing power and strengthen the immune system of children, pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with severe disabilities. In addition, they are increasing public consumption, maintaining family income and expenses, and avoiding social risks during the Covid-19 pandemic. PKH distribution during the Covid19 pandemic increased by 25%, and families (KPM) beneficiaries of 9.2 million increased to 10 million KPM. The nominal value of PKH assistance is IDR 250,000 for pregnant women and children aged 06

years, IDR 75,000 for elementary school students (SD), IDR 125,000 for junior high school students (SMP), and IDR 166,000 for students. The monthly amount for the Junior High School (SMA) category. IDR a month for the severely disabled category and PKH participants over 70 years. Get 200,000 compensation. PKH social assistance is given to families of up to 4 people (Noni Noerkaisar, 2021).

**b) BPNT Assistance (Non-Cash Food Assistance)**

BPNT (Non-Cash Food Assistance) is food social assistance provided by the Government in kind or basic needs to Beneficiary Families (KPM) who are not supported by the Family Hope Program (PKH). This support is provided monthly through an electronic account mechanism only used to purchase groceries from e Warong KUBEPAKH/collaborating grocery stores (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2021).

**c) BST Assistance (Cash Social Assistance)**

The Government has distributed Cash Social Assistance (BST) since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Cash Social Assistance differs from other policies, which target 9 million underprivileged people in 33 states outside the Greater Jakarta area, registered and not registered in the Integrated Benefit Data (DTKS). Silalahi (2020) explains that BST

beneficiaries do not receive PKH support, and these communities are considered eligible for support (R Silalahi, 2020).

**d) Village Fund Assistance or BLT**

This program is assistance sourced from part of the Village funds to be given to some communities who have not yet received some of the above assistance handed over to the community. The Government has also diverted some of the village fund regulations to this BLT to overcome the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. BLT Dana Desa is distributed in two waves, each with three stages. The first delivery of social assistance will be carried out in April (Period I), May (Period II), and June (Period III)). Each Beneficiary Family (KPM) receives monthly assistance of IDR 600,000 (Ihsanuddin, 2022).

**3. Purpose of the Social Assistance Program**

This assistance program aims to maintain people's purchasing power during the Covid-19 pandemic. The regulations regarding the social assistance program are regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs (MENSOS) Number 54/HUK/2020 concerning the implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in Handling the Impact of Covid-19 (Juniansyah Makmur, Muh Ardiansyah

Makmur, Albertus Yosep Maturan, Syamsiah Hasyim, 2021).

Following are the six goals of social assistance:

- a. Social Rehabilitation aims to recover and develop the abilities of someone who experiences social dysfunction to properly carry out their social functions.
- b. Social Protection, the next goal is to prevent and deal with risks from social shocks and vulnerabilities of a person, family, or community group so that their survival is guaranteed.
- c. Social Empowerment Social Assistance also aims as social empowerment, namely to give a person or group of people who experience social problems power so that they can meet their basic needs.
- d. Social Security, Social Assistance social security is an institutionalized scheme to ensure primary assistance recipients have a decent life.
- e. Poverty Alleviation, The purpose of social assistance as poverty alleviation means that social assistance is a policy, program, activity, and sub-activity carried out against people, families, or community groups who do not have a source of livelihood and cannot meet decent needs for humanity.
- f. Disaster Management, The provision of social assistance aimed at disaster

management is a series of efforts aimed at rehabilitation (Kristina, 2021).

The basics of social Welfare in Islam According to Ahmad Dahlan and Sentosa in Amirus Sodik's book, The following are the basics of social Welfare in an Islamic State: Creation of full employment with high growth rates and Poverty Alleviation (Eradicate Poverty), Stable value of real money, Peace and law enforcement, providing justice and social security, distribution justice and social security (social security), establishing international relations and guaranteeing national defense (national justice) (Nindya Cahya Rosadi, 2021).

#### **4. Community Economic Welfare**

The Social Welfare of the community is an order of life and social livelihood that has something primary and directs attention to efforts to improve the Welfare of society as a whole. Community social welfare includes providing assistance and processes directly related to developing human resources, purchasing power, and improving the quality of life. The importance of social Welfare in society aims to reduce the number of poor people. The problem of Poverty is closely related to the development of human resources, purchasing power, and improvement of people's quality of life. Poverty, followed by Unemployment and underdevelopment,

which later increase into societal inequality, are challenges in development (Fitria Y. Alim, 2019).

a) Material Welfare

Family welfare essentially has two dimensions, namely the material and spiritual dimensions. Measuring material well-being is relatively easy and will involve meeting the family's material needs, clothing, food and shelter, and other needs that can be measured materially. In general, material well-being can be measured by measuring family income (Hidayat Syarief and Hartoyo, 2001).

b) Spiritual Well-being

The spiritual well-being of a family can be measured by the quality of non-physical life, including piety, harmony, harmony, fighting spirit, and other non-physical aspects. Even though they live below the poverty line, a family may feel more prosperous because they feel more grateful for His gifts, feel that all their desires have been fulfilled, have lived in harmony with nature, and have other reasons. Conversely, a family may feel less prosperous; even though they have an income above the poverty line, there are still desires that have not been fulfilled; they always feel afraid and depressed because they always feel stressed and demanded by work and other reasons (Hidayat Syarief and Hartoyo, 2001).

c) Social Welfare

Social Welfare is a condition that must be realized for all citizens in fulfilling material, spiritual and social needs so that they can live adequately and develop themselves to carry out their social functions.

This is one of the opening mandates of the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the state protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, promotes public Welfare, educates life of the nation, and participates in carrying out world order based on freedom, Peace: immortality and social justice. However, in reality, the problems related to Social Welfare tend to increase both in quality and quantity. There are still many citizens who have not been able to fulfill their basic needs because their condition is experiencing social functioning barriers; as a result, they experience difficulties in accessing the social service system and cannot enjoy a decent life for humanity (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

## **METHODS**

The type of research used is a type of research with qualitative methods. This type of research includes field research with a descriptive approach to describe the data

obtained in the field and then analyze and draw conclusions from this research. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Lexy J. Moelong's book, qualitative research also produces descriptive data in verbal form or from the phenomenon being studied or competent people (Lexy J. Moelong, 2013). This research is based on the research object through interviews and observations conducted with the recipient community of social assistance and the Government of Sentul Village, Balaraja District, Tangerang Regency. This study uses data analysis models, according to Miles and Huberman, including data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions (Huberman and Miles, 1984).

This research uses a qualitative approach, including field research with a descriptive analysis approach to describe the data obtained in the field and then analyze and draw conclusions from this research.

This research was conducted in March-April 2022, with the selection of research locations in the Sentul Village area, Balaraja District, Tangerang Regency, because it is an area with geographical conditions that are easy to reach.

The informants in this study were registered as recipients of social assistance; the sources for collecting sample data for this study were 20 data from people who

received social assistance and the Government of Sentul Village, Tangerang Regency.

Sources of data in this study are primary and secondary. This study uses primary data sources, namely researchers who travel to the field, to obtain data sources directly from the information from the village government and recipients of social assistance programs. The secondary data used in this research are from books, journals, academic/scientific papers, the internet, Al-Qur'an documents, and literature from the institutions involved in the discussion; it can be said that the researchers are second-hand.

The data collection technique in this study is the source triangulation method. Source triangulation can be understood as a data collection technique that combines several existing data techniques and data sources. The author combined research with data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation.

This study uses data analysis models, according to Miles and Huberman, including data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions (Huberman and Miles, 1984).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the research results related to the discussion in this chapter, data on the implementation of the social assistance

program and community improvement during the implementation of the social assistance program were discussed, explained, and data obtained through interviews with researchers were taken from informants.

The Social Safety Net Program (JPS) compiled by the Government aims to help people survive during a pandemic. One form of the program is social assistance. The central Government and local governments provide various social assistance to help the community while implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The impact of the pandemic has been extraordinary on household income. BPS recorded an unemployment rate increase from 6.93 million people in February 2020 to 8.75 million (Andriyana, 2021).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the spread of the virus was so widespread that it required treatment and self-quarantine; many people had difficulty getting money because they were afraid of the spread of the virus. In addition, the decrease in income was also caused by the existence of PSBB regulations which limited the operating hours of entrepreneurs, especially culinary traders, who had to limit their selling hours and did not allow them to eat at the place where this regulation was enforced.

Based on the observations made by researchers by the door-to-door method in the research environment, the result was that during the Covid-19 pandemic, many people experienced an economic downturn, and many employees changed professions to become small shop traders. Therefore many people were selling, so buyers' interest so reduced and, resulting in stalls being quiet, some stalls were closed. Researchers also found that the price of oil is rising, which is one of the concerns of the people who should be able to buy something else, but it is not easy because oil prices are soaring high. During this pandemic, many people have experienced termination of employment (PHK), as evidenced by those who made the transition of the profession to become small shop traders. (Observation results in Sentul Village, Tangerang District).

Based on the results of the interviews, the recipients of social assistance consider that the assistance money they receive can be used as food and clothing to meet their basic daily needs; if the assistance is in the form of cash, then the community spends the money by buying rice, eggs, oil, and other staples. Other. Meanwhile, if the assistance is to get groceries such as rice and eggs, the community only needs to receive them without having to buy back the necessities

because that can be sufficient for approximately 1-2 months. As for the social assistance recipients, they said that the economic Welfare of the community in this village was still uneven because many of the less fortunate had not received assistance, and the response from the Sentul Village government was that efforts would be made to distribute social assistance to the less fortunate and had not received the same assistance. Once (Interview with the Sentul Village Community, Tangerang Regency).

Prosperity is the hope and desire of every human being on earth. Happiness in the form of material and spiritual social Welfare is seen as an academic discipline or scientific discipline that can study social work, social policy, and other social services (Mutiara Shofi, 2015).

According to Chapra, Amirus Sodik's research clearly illustrates the close relationship between Islamic Sharia and profit. Islamic economics is part of Islamic law, which of course, has the primary objective of Islamic law. The main goal of Islamic economics is to achieve human goals, namely, worldly and future happiness (falah and a good and honorable life (alhayah althayyibah). Happiness in Islam fundamentally differs from the concept of economic happiness in

conventional secular and materialistic economies.

Implementing the Social Assistance Program seeks several assistance programs in the form of cash or goods, with which less fortunate people need assistance to get their rights to fulfill all their basic needs (National Team for the Acceleration and Prevention of Poverty, 2020).

Measures of Welfare Law No.11 of 2009 in Article 1 Paragraph (2) states that the implementation of social Welfare is interpreted as a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the central Government, regional Government, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen, which includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection. The implementation of Social Welfare is a planned, systematic, and directed change effort carried out to translate the vision and mission of national development into policies and programs to realize social Welfare for all Indonesian people (Harjanto Setiawan Day, 2019).

**Table 4.3**  
**Data on Recipients of Social Assistance**

<b>No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>RT</b>	<b>RW</b>	<b>Number of Social Assistance Recipients</b>	<b>Type of Social Assistance</b>
1	Kp. Pasir	001 – 003	001	27	PKH, BPNT and BST
2	Kp. Nagreg	004	001	7	PKH, BPNT and BST
3	Kp. Kalanturan	001 – 002	002	27	PKH, BPNT and BST
4	Kp. Cengklok	003 – 005	002	61	PKH, BPNT and BST
5	Kp. Pos Sentul	001	003	21	PKH, BPNT and BST
6	Kp. Sentul	002	003	29	PKH, BPNT and BST
7	Kp. Mirahad	003	003	15	PKH, BPNT and BST
8	Kp. Pos Kiara	004	003	5	PKH, BPNT and BST
9	Kp. Pos Sentul	005	003	22	PKH, BPNT and BST
	Amount	14	3	214	PKH, BPNT and BST

(Data on Beneficiaries of Sentul Village Social Assistance, 2021)

The aim of providing social assistance has been carried out following the community conditions proposed by the RT administrators. When viewed from the provision of social assistance, it is said that it is not 100% right on target because many submitted it during the Covid pandemic, where people felt that they were affected, both people experiencing Poverty and the upper middle class. When the community thinks they are affected and then asks for help, of course, we, as the Village government, submit this assistance to the Central Government; actually, it is not correct on target but because the whole community feels they are being affected by Covid-19. Based on this, the poor and middle and upper-middle-class people who meet our requirements are data and submitted to the Central Government to get social assistance to meet their basic needs. Most people who receive assistance are poor (Zainal Abidin, Interview with Head of Government Section).

## **CONCLUSION**

Social assistance programs are implemented when the Government provides information about social assistance to the community through representatives of the RT, RW, and local kejarosan. The conditions for those entitled to social assistance are people who cannot afford it, do not have income, and work but

whose income is insufficient for their daily needs.

The Government's role in improving people's Welfare can prosper and help the family economy so that it is fulfilled even though it does not reach 100%. Several things are felt by the community related to the Government's responsibility, including the community experiencing some assistance both in cash and material, such as PKH social assistance, BPNT, and BST. The Welfare of the people in Sentul Village, where some of the people who received social assistance, said that the economic Welfare of the people was still uneven because many people were underprivileged and had not received assistance. The Sentul Village Government responded that efforts would be made to distribute social assistance to the less fortunate.

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