



Cash Transfer Program in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-District, Tojo Una-Una District

Rusli Mahadi*

Bina Taruna University Gorontalo

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v4i1.1746>

*Correspondence: Rusli Mahadi

Email: Ruslimahadi127@gmail.com

Received: 18-06-2024

Accepted: 20-06-2024

Published: 26-06-2024



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency. The research method used is a qualitative method, which is a method that analyzes and interprets words and interview results with the aim of finding the meaning of a phenomenon. The data collection techniques used were observation, interview and documentation. The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman interactive model. Based on the results of the research, the analysis of the discussion of this study concludes that the direct cash transfer program (BLT) seen from the aspects of socialization, data, delay in disbursement, assistance has not been optimally carried out in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-una Regency. From the socialization aspect, this program has not been effective because the village apparatus still lacks socialization and synchronization in the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT). From the data aspect, this program was also not effective because the existing data did not accommodate the poor who really needed BLT. In addition, from the aspect of delayed disbursement, this program has not run well because the disbursement of assistance through BLT is often not

on time. The schedule for the distribution of assistance that had been determined through a joint meeting between the village government and the beneficiary community was often not in accordance with the plan or time that had been determined.

Keywords: Cash Transfer, Olilan Village, Tojo Una-Una District

Introduction

Poverty is one of the social problems that has been worldwide. Indonesia itself is listed as one of the countries with a poverty rate of 24.79 million people or around 9.22% (Source of Indonesian Statistics; 2020; 253). One of the government's serious efforts to alleviate poverty is by implementing the Village Fund Cash Assistance Program, to be precise in April 2020. Where the implementation of this program is based on the Permendes, Minister of Finance Regulations, and the latest Permendagri (Tirivayi et al., 2021).

One of the villages that implemented the Direct Cash Assistance Program in 2020 was Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency. Based on data in the field, it can be seen that the poor in Olilan Village, Walea Kepulauan Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una

District totaled 386 households, while only 80% or 244 households received assistance through the BLT. For more details, the number of BLT recipients in the last four years from 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023. However, there are still some problems that still arise in the implementation of this program, namely the existence of people who do not fit the criteria who feel entitled to receive Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance so that it often creates chaos and envy in the community. Program utilization is still used to meet daily needs, such as to buy basic foodstuffs, pay installments or credit, buy clothes, and others (Kilburn et al., 2020).

With the background of the above problems, the researcher felt interested in conducting research with the title "Cash Transfer Assistance Program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency" (Machado et al., 2022).

Methodology

The research approach regarding the Direct Cash Transfer Program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency is a qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that analyzes and interprets words and interview results with the aim of finding the meaning of a phenomenon. the research used is descriptive type with a qualitative approach Prayogi (2021: 240-254) Natural setting or (approach) naturalistic research, is another term for qualitative research methods (Millán et al., 2020). This is because the research process is carried out in natural conditions, without using measuring aids and making natural conditions as its territory. The data collection techniques in this study were carried out as using focus groups, in-depth interviews, and observation, interviews, documentation, participating in collecting data. according to (Creswell, 2015: 267) is an observation in which the researcher goes directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals at the research location (Alves et al., 2019).

Result and Discussion

Research Results

The variable that became the object of study in this research was the Cash Transfer Assistance Program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Subdistrict, Tojo Una-Una Regency (Tomazini, 2019).

To observe these variables in the field, namely in Olilan Village, Walea Kepulauan Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency, the focus was used: Socialization, Data, Delay in Disbursement (Haushofer, Chemin, et al., 2020). The presentation of research data in the form of interview results with research informants is presented based on this focus (Armand et al., 2020).

Socialization

Based on statements or the results of interviews with several informants and from the observations of researchers, it shows that the role of the Village Government in the Cash Transfer Assistance Program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency seen from the aspect of socialization has not been effectively carried out. This occurred because the socialization in the implementation of the Cash Transfer Assistance Program (BLT) was still insufficiently carried out by village officials(Parker & Vogl, 2023). This condition caused differences in the determination of prospective recipients of assistance through BLT, which should be for those who are classified as poor, but in fact(McGuire et al., 2022), there were several recipients of community assistance who were categorized as capable but received BLT assistance in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency(Peteros et al., 2019).

Data

Based on statements or the results of interviews with several informants and from research observations, it shows that the Role of the Village Government in the Implementation of the Direct Assistance Program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-Una Regency which is seen from the data aspect has been done but it has not been done effectively. This happened because the data that was collected did not favor the poor who really needed BLT assistance(Todd et al., 2020). There are still people in Olilan village who are eligible to receive or receive assistance through the BLT program, but are not recorded as potential recipients of BLT assistance. This is because the role of the village government has not been optimized(Okeke & Abubakar, 2020).

Delay in disbursement

Based on statements or the results of interviews with several informants and from researcher observations, it shows that the direct cash transfer program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-una Regency. seen from the aspect of delayed disbursement of aid has not been effective(Haushofer, Mudida, et al., 2020). This occurred because the delay in the disbursement of assistance through the direct cash transfer program (BLT) in Olilan Village was not on time, this can be seen from the schedule for the distribution of assistance that has been determined through a joint meeting between the village government and the beneficiary community in its implementation not in accordance with the plan or time that has been determined. This condition confuses and creates a negative perception from the community towards the role of the government, especially the

village government towards the implementation of the direct cash transfer program (BLT) in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-una Regency(Pega et al., 2022) .

Discussion

The BLT Direct Cash Assistance Program is a social assistance program organized by the government by providing direct assistance to groups of economically disadvantaged people in the form of cash. According to (Desvera, 2022: 93) The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program is to help the poor in the village, where the targets are poor people who have lost their livelihoods due to COVID-19, poor people whose families are vulnerable to chronic illness, and poor people who are not PKH and BPNT recipients(Cunha et al., 2019).

Based on the results of the analysis of the discussion, this study concludes that the direct cash assistance program (BLT) (Cahyadi et al., 2020)seen from the aspects of socialization, data, delay in disbursement, assistance has not been optimally carried out in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-una(Egger et al., 2022).

The socialization referred to in the research is the communication and synchronization carried out by the village government in the implementation of the Direct Cash Transfer (BLT) program in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-una Regency. The results showed that the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) seen from the aspect of socialization had not been effectively carried out. This happened because the socialization in the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance Program was still not carried out by village officials(Ladhani & Sitter, 2020). This condition caused differences in the potential recipients of assistance through BLT, which should be for those who are classified as poor, but the fact that there are still some recipients of community assistance who are categorized as capable but receive BLT assistance in Olilan Village(Neves et al., 2022).

The data in this research is that the information on data on beneficiaries through the Direct Cash Transfer Program (BLT) is really accurate data and can be accounted for. Similarly, the data on beneficiaries through the Direct Cash Transfer Program (BLT). The results showed that the supervision of the determination of beneficiaries of the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) in Olilan Village(Neves et al., 2022), Walea Sub-district, Tojo Una-una Regency seen from the aspect of data that has been carried out but has not been effectively carried out. This was because the data did not favor the poor who really needed BLT assistance. There are still people in Olilan Village, Kecamatan Walea Kepulauan, who are eligible to receive or obtain assistance through the Cash Transfer Assistance Program, but are not recorded as recipients(Maluccio, 2020).

The delay in disbursement in this study is that the Cash Transfer Assistance Program (BLT) is seen from the aspect of delay in disbursement(Cooper et al., 2020). The results of this study indicate that the supervision of the determination of recipients of the Direct Cash

Transfer Program (BLT) by the village government. The supervision of the determination of recipients of the BLT program by the village government was seen from the aspects of the implementation of verification and the provision of time for the provision of assistance. This happened because the community considered that the delay in disbursement carried out by village officials was not in favor of the difficult or poor community, the delay in disbursement, so that it became a conversation in the village community (Cooper et al., 2020). For this reason, in order for the implementation of verification to be more effective and aimed at the target group, in this case the poor, as well as the provision of assistance to BLT recipients in accordance with the stipulated time, it is very important that there is continuous supervision carried out by the Olilan village government (Cahyadi et al., 2020).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion previously described, the researcher draws the following conclusions.

From the socialization aspect, it has not been effectively carried out, because the socialization and synchronization in the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) is still lacking in the village apparatus. From the data aspect, it has not been done effectively because the data is not in favor of the poor who really need BLT. Seen from the aspect of the delay in disbursement, it has not been effective because the delay in the disbursement of assistance through the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) is not on time, the schedule for distributing assistance that has been determined through a joint meeting between the village government and the beneficiary community in its implementation is not in accordance with the plan or time that has been determined.

Overall, the research on the Cash Transfer Assistance Program (BLT) seen from the aspects of socialization, data, and delays in aid disbursement has not been effectively carried out in Olilan Village, Walea Islands Sub-district, Tojo Una-una Regency.

References

- Alves, F. J. O., Machado, D. B., & Barreto, M. L. (2019). Effect of the Brazilian cash transfer programme on suicide rates: a longitudinal analysis of the Brazilian municipalities. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric ...* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-018-1627-6>

- Armand, A., Attanasio, O., Carneiro, P., & ... (2020). The effect of gender-targeted conditional cash transfers on household expenditures: Evidence from a randomized experiment. *The Economic ...* <https://academic.oup.com/ej/article-abstract/130/631/1875/5829857>
- Cahyadi, N., Hanna, R., Olken, B. A., Prima, R. A., & ... (2020). Cumulative impacts of conditional cash transfer programs: Experimental evidence from Indonesia. *American Economic ...* <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20190245>
- Cooper, J. E., Benmarhnia, T., Koski, A., & King, N. B. (2020). Cash transfer programs have differential effects on health: a review of the literature from low and middle-income countries. *Social Science & medicine*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953620300253>
- Creswell, J. W. (2015). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (3rd ed.). Yogyakarta: Student Library.
- Cunha, J. M., Giorgi, G. De, & ... (2019). The price effects of cash versus in-kind transfers. *The Review of Economic ...* <https://academic.oup.com/restud/article-abstract/86/1/240/4962153>
- Desvera. (2022). Implementation of the Village Fund Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) in the Village. Volume 11(01), 81-93.
- Egger, D., Haushofer, J., Miguel, E., Niehaus, P., & ... (2022). General equilibrium effects of cash transfers: experimental evidence from Kenya. <https://doi.org/10.3982/ECTA17945>
- Haushofer, J., Chemin, M., Jang, C., & Abraham, J. (2020). Economic and psychological effects of health insurance and cash transfers: Evidence from a randomized experiment in Kenya. *Journal of Development ...* <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304387818310289>
- Haushofer, J., Mudida, R., & Shapiro, J. P. (2020). The comparative impact of cash transfers and a psychotherapy program on psychological and economic well-being. *nber.org*. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w28106>
- Kilburn, K., Ferrone, L., Pettifor, A., Wagner, R., & ... (2020). The impact of a conditional cash transfer on multidimensional deprivation of young women: evidence from South Africa's HTPN 068. *Social Indicators ...* <https://doi.org/10.1007/S11205-020-02367-Y>
- Ladhani, S., & Sitter, K. C. (2020). Conditional cash transfers: A critical review. *Development Policy Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12416>
- Machado, D. B., Williamson, E., Pescarini, J. M., & ... (2022). Relationship between the Bolsa Família national cash transfer programme and suicide incidence in Brazil: A quasi-experimental study. *PLoS ...* <https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1004000>
- Maluccio, J. A. (2020). The impact of conditional cash transfers on consumption and investment in Nicaragua. *Migration, Transfers and Economic Decision Making ...* <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003061229-2>

- McGuire, J., Kaiser, C., & Bach-Mortensen, A. M. (2022). A systematic review and meta-analysis of the impact of cash transfers on subjective well-being and mental health in low-and middle-income countries. *Nature Human Behaviour*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-021-01252-z>
- Millán, T. M., Macours, K., Maluccio, J. A., & ... (2020). Experimental long-term effects of early-childhood and school-age exposure to a conditional cash transfer program. *Journal of Development* <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304387818312768>
- Neves, J. A., Vasconcelos, F. A. G., Machado, M. L., & ... (2022). The Brazilian cash transfer program (Bolsa Família): a tool for reducing inequalities and achieving social rights in Brazil. *Global Public* <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2020.1850828>
- Okeke, E. N., & Abubakar, I. S. (2020). Healthcare at the beginning of life and child survival: evidence from a cash transfer experiment in Nigeria. *Journal of Development Economics*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304387819307011>
- Parker, S. W., & Vogl, T. (2023). Do conditional cash transfers improve economic outcomes in the next generation? Evidence from Mexico. *The Economic Journal*. <https://academic.oup.com/ej/article-abstract/133/655/2775/7234351>
- Pega, F., Pabayo, R., Benny, C., Lee, E. Y., & ... (2022). Unconditional cash transfers for reducing poverty and vulnerabilities: effect on use of health services and health outcomes in low-and middle-income countries. *Cochrane Database* <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD011135.pub3>
- Peteros, E., Columna, D., Etcuban, J. O., & ... (2019). Attitude and academic achievement of high school students in mathematics under the conditional cash transfer program. ... *Electronic Journal of* <https://www.iejme.com/article/attitude-and-academic-achievement-of-high-school-students-in-mathematics-under-the-conditional-cash-5770>
- Prayogi, A. (2021). Qualitative approach in history: A conceptual review. *Historia Madania: Journal of Historical Science*, 5(2), 240–254. <https://doi.org/10.15575/hm.v5i2.15050>
- Tirivayi, N., Waidler, J., & Otchere, F. (2021). Cash Transfers-Past, Present and Future: Evidence and Lessons Learned From the Transfer Project. *unicef.org*. <https://www.unicef.org/innocenti/media/5101/file/UNICEF-Cash-Transfer-Project-Research-Brief-2021.pdf>
- Todd, J. E., Winters, P. C., & Hertz, T. (2020). Conditional cash transfers and agricultural production: Lessons from the Oportunidades experience in Mexico. ... , *Transfers and Economic Decision* <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003061229-3>
- Tomazini, C. (2019). Beyond consensus: ideas and advocacy coalitions around cash transfer programs in Brazil and Mexico. *Critical Policy Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19460171.2017.1352529>