

Problem Help Social Which Resulting Emergence Noise Public in Village Tipar South

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ABSTRAK: Pada saat COVID-19 dinyatakan sebagai wabah bencana nasional dan pandemi telah mempengaruhi berbagai aspek kehidupan termasuk aspek ekonomi, beberapa wilayah melakukan pembatasan sosial berskala besar (PSBB) guna mencegah penyebaran yang lebih banyak. Pemerintah melakukan kebijakan untuk penanganan perekonomian masyarakat dengan berbagai program kebijakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh pengetahuan tentang penyaluran bantuan sosial dan menganalisis permasalahan bantuan sosial yang ada. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Peneliti melakukan penelitian dengan cara observasi tentang penyaluran bantuan sosial, wawancara dengan masyarakat Tipar Kidul. Pemerintah meluncurkan kebijakan percepatan bantuan sosial sebagai kompensasi untuk penerapan PPKM. Namun, masih ada beberapa masalah yang menyebabkan bantuan sosial tidak tepat sasaran. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan penyaluran bantuan sosial yang tidak tepat sasaran perlu diperbaiki dengan pendataan ulang. Kebijakan tersebut adalah bantuan sosial untuk menyelamatkan perekonomian rakyat di tengah-tengah COVID-19 yaitu (1) Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) (2) Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) (3) Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT Dana Desa).

Kata Kunci : permasalahan, bantuan sosial, COVID-19

ABSTRACT: When COVID-19 was declared a national disaster outbreak and the pandemic had affected various aspects of life including economic aspects, several regions implemented large social coverage measures (PSBB) to prevent wider spread. The government carries out policies to handle the community's economy with various policy programs. This research aims to gain knowledge about the distribution of social assistance and analyze existing social assistance problems. This type of research uses qualitative methods. Researchers conducted research by observing the distribution of social assistance, interviews with the Tipar Kidul community. The government launched a policy of accelerating social assistance as compensation for implementing PPKM. However, there are still several problems that cause social assistance to not be on target. To overcome the problem of distribution of social assistance that is not on target, it needs to be corrected by re-collecting data. This policy is social assistance to save the people's economy in the midst of COVID-19, namely (1) Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) (2) Family Hope Program (PKH) (3) Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT Village Funds).

Keywords: problems, social assistance, COVID-19

1. INTRODUCTION

When COVID-19 was declared a national disaster outbreak and it has been influencer various aspect life including aspect economy, a number of region carry out large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) to prevent further spread of the virus carry on (Inas Sofia Latif, 2022). This has a big impact on people's survival because people's social interactions are limited, which in turn causes economic activity to be disrupted, daily work becomes impossible, and many company layoffs because companies cannot retain their employees during the pandemic (Gorbiano et al, 2020).

Apart from setting related policies with handling medical, the government is also developing various useful programs for public in a way direct. Face situation tragic This, neither does the government stay quiet. Government quick handle impact setback economy with emit policy finance and giving help social to public (Wildan Rahmansyah, 2020). Help This given in various form such as cash, basic necessities, or cutting tariff electricity. Help This is really needed by the affected community impact Covid-19 pandemic. Objective main from help This is for ensure that need foundation and protection social available for group vulnerable affected impact COVID-19 pandemic (Arika Bagus P, 2020).

For increase Indonesian economy, government has make policy economy through a number of ministry and implement seven aid programs (Ihsanuddin , 2020). Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Family Hope Program (PKH), and others is a number of type help social. However, there is moments when the upgrade program well-being resident No Work with Good. This is caused by missing target identification data accurate. Often, people make the wrong choice is help must accepted or no (Dena Ringold, 2007). Absolutely problem like inaccuracy target reception help must quick handled and resolved so that the problem This No repeated again in the future (Erliyan Redy Susanto, 2019).

Help social food Which distributed in form e-voucher only used for buy food stuffs from food traders or what are called E-warongs in collaboration channeling bank. Central Government and Regional Government provide social rehabilitation, guarantee social, empowerment social, and protection social as embodiment implementationThe state's obligation to guarantee the fulfillment of the rights to basic needs of citizenspoor and unable (Amru Alba, 2019).

Currently, most social assistance recipients are selected manually with see direct place stay family the, with say other, every There is activitysocial assistance, the social assistance organizer must go directly to select who are the recipients of social assistance and there is no way to group them inhabitant not enough capable. (Ali Hashmi M, 2021) In data Which obtained explain, If There is Some residents have received social assistance but are still asking for a second share time, they consider help the No Enough For sufficient lifefood family they (Egim A, 2023).

This problem occurred in Tipar Kidul Village. Even though village officials have have reference data so that aid distribution is in accordance with planned targets. It turns out on in fact, Still found it problem when device village trying to distribute social

assistance. (Maria Prudensiana Leda Muga, 2021) There are several people who deserve social assistance who are not included in the data. Matter here it is Which make a number of public feel disadvantaged, because data mention social assistance is given to people who can afford it. This data causes inaccuracies public disappointed on that data. (Nur Fanni D, 2022)

With exists problem the, there is a number of action which must quick done. Action the Can form a action updates Which must done in a way periodically. (Wahyuni, 2021) So, when the village government needs real data People who need this assistance can be filtered wisely. However with many organization Which formed in Indonesia Which on behalf of social welfare, a new problem emerged, namely the manipulation of social assistance funds used for personal gain or organization the.

Solution which appropriate for overcome problem data Which There is in Village researcher of course must each other cooperate, coordination And Also harmonization between Government Center, Regional Government, and RT/RW which have an important role in implementing the program distribution social assistance from center. With exists Cooperation Which intertwined between Government Center until the Village Government can run according to good coordination lines so that achieving the goal of giving social assistance is capable walk maximally.

For finish problem here , right away required system that can convey information about resident not enough able to manage population data not enough able , and classify the data For determine priority public as recipient help social . The purpose of study This such as For help committee help social in choose resident not enough really capable worthy For accept help social (Azlil Huriah D, 2023).

2. METHOD

The research design used in this research is descriptive research with use method qualitative. Bogdan And Taylor define methodology Qualitative as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken accounts of people and their observable behavior. According to both, approach with method qualitatively directed on background and individual the in a way intact.

Definitions of qualitative research can be found in much literature. Among others, Ali And Yusof (2011) defines qualitative research as:

Any investigation which does not make use of statistical procedures is called "qualitative" nowadays, as if this were a quality label in itself.

Definition from Ali And Yusof the, emphasize on absence use tool-tool statistics in study qualitative. Matter This naturally For make it easier in differentiate the use of qualitative methods from the use of quantitative methods. Because method quantitative depend on use of calculations And procedure analysis statistics.

The qualitative method is a method that focuses on in-depth observation. Therefore, the use of qualitative methods in research can produce studies on a phenomenon which is more comprehensive.

Method study qualitative used For research on condition object Which natural or (natural setting), meaning it is carried out in the form of collection, processing without converted into symbols or numbers.³ In other words, qualitative research No use data in form formulas, symbols, number, number nor statistics.

Sale, et al. (2002) state that use method influenced by And represents a paradigm that reflects a point of view on reality. More, Kasinath (2013) put forward There is three reason For use method qualitative, that is (a) the researcher's view of phenomena in the world (a researcher's view of the world), (b) type research questions (nature of the research question), and (c) related practical reasons with the nature of qualitative methods (practical reasons associated with the nature of qualitative methods).

Meanwhile, according to McCusker, K., & Gunaydin, S. (2015), choice of use qualitative method in terms of the research objective is to understand how a communities or individuals in accepting certain issues. In this case, it is very important for researchers who use qualitative methods to ensure the quality of the process study, because researcher the will interpret data Which has collected.

Method qualitative help availability description Which rich on phenomenon. Qualitative encourage understanding on the substance of an event. Thus, research qualitative No only For fulfil desire researcher For get overview/explanation, but also helps to get a deeper explanation (Sofaer, 1999). With thereby, in study qualitative, researcher need equip himself with knowledge that related that problem will be researched.

(Creswell, 2007) mention a number of characteristics study qualitative Which Good, between other:

- a) Researcher use procedure get data Which appropriate.
- b) Researcher limit study in in assumption And characteristics from approach qualitative.
- c) Researcher use approach qualitative in his research.
- d) Researcher start study with One focus.
- e) Study containing method Which detailed, approach Which appropriate in collection data, analysis data, and writing reports.
- f) Researcher analyze data use separation analysis in a number of levels.
- g) Researcher write in a way persuasive, so that reader can feel experience Which The same.

Process Study

Qualitative research begins with an idea expressed by a research question (research questions). These research questions will later determine the method collection data And How analyze it. Method qualitative nature dynamic, It means always open For exists change, addition, And replacement during process the analysis (Srivastava, A. & Thomson, S.B., 2009).

In terms of data collection, Gill et. al. (2008) suggests there are several various data collection methods in qualitative research, namely observation, visual analysis, literature study, and interviews (individual or group). However, it is the most popular is to use interview and focus group discussion (FGD) methods. Next is data that has been collected, analyzed to be able to understand and reach conclusions in the research.

For analysis data Alone, there is four problem Which found in analyze data (Sarah Li, 2007), namely:

- a. not knowing where to start analyzing a large amount of material or how to relate research questions to data.
- b. ambiguous definitions of coding categories
- c. reporting or recording of data, often involving the omission of line numbers in transcripts or the names of speakers.
- d. inaccurate or overinterpretation of data.

Furthermore, to anticipate problems in data analysis, Li & Seal (2007) give five strategies in data analysis, namely:

- a. connecting, was characterized by the need to establish a rigorously and valid connections between statements made by the researcher and the actual data.
- b. separating, was characterized by the need to separate participants' categories (emic analysis) from researchers categories (etic analysis) and from the views of other authors.
- c. Contrasting, was characterized by advice on adopting a systematic approach to identify regular features or differences across settings.
- d. Deleting, was characterized by advice to get rid of irrelevant materials.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 THEORETICAL BASIS AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Base theory

- a) Help Social

Normatively, the definition of social assistance is regulated in Chapter I of the Provisions General Article 1 number 1 Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 01 of 2019 about Distribution

Shopping Help Social in Environment Ministry Social. Help social as stated in Article 1 number 1, namely, "assistance in the form of money, goods, or services to a person, family, group or community that is poor, underprivileged or/or vulnerable to social risks." The subject of social assistance recipients is also listed in in Regulation Minister Social Republic Indonesia Number 01 Year 2019 about Distribution Shopping Social Assistance within the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Regulation beginning about help social in the area regulated by Regulations Government Number 58 of 2005 concerning Management Regional Finance , which was also amended by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines Management Regional Finance , as has changed with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 59 of 2007. According to Regulation Government Number 58 of 2005 concerning Management Regional Finance , assistance social defined as no help own In accordance with legislation , help party political including in help social . However , with out Regulation Government Number 5 of 2009 concerning Help Finance to Party Politics , aid finance party political start year the 2009 budget refers to the Regulations .

Social assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of money/goods from the local government to individuals, families, groups and/or communities which are not continuous in nature And selective Which aim For protect from possibility happen risk social. (Bethesda Sitanggang, 2014) Government own a number of policy For protect economy people. Policy the is help social For save economy people in Middle COVID-19 that is (1) Help Food Non Cash (BPNT) (2) Program Family Hope (PKH) (3) Help Direct Cash Fund Village (BLT Fund Village). Help This is distributed to the surrounding community to help the community's economy. But help the nature temporary because at any time Can changed.

b) Help Food Non Cash (BPNT)

Help Food Non Cash or BPNT is help social food in form non-cash or Basic Food Cards, which the government gives to underprivileged people each month. This assistance is distributed through an account mechanism electronic, so the card basic necessities can only be used to buy food at collaborating stalls with the bank. BPNT is a Rastra replacement program through agents There is in every village.

Help social non cash given in frame program countermeasures poverty which includes social protection, social security, social empowerment, social rehabilitation. Distribution help social non cash to Public assessed more efficient, appropriate amount And quality. Because this assistance can meet daily needs such as rice And egg.

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In its development, BPNT has been replaced with a basic food program since 2020 to strengthen social protection and increase the effectiveness of social assistance programs. Sometimes the assistance is no longer in the form of basic necessities but in the form of equivalent cash IDR 200,000.

c) Help Direct Cash Fund Village (BLT Fund Village)

Help Direct Cash Fund Village is program Which addressed For provide financial assistance to underprivileged families in villages, with financial resources which comes from village funds to accelerate the elimination of extreme poverty. Institution Public Together government village do discernment And filtering to family Which deemed worthy For get BLT Fund Village.

Target main recipient BLT Fund Village that is family underprivileged Which No recorded as recipients of PKH assistance and also non-cash food assistance (BPNT). registered on the pre-employment card, loss of income, not yet recorded (exclusion error), as well as own member families with chronic and/or chronic illnesses. Village Fund BLT distributed by the government BLT Village Funds are distributed by the village government using a non-cash system (cash less) every month. Period time The provision of Village Fund BLT is carried out during nine months, starting from April to December 2020. Meanwhile for nominal BLT Fund Village Which distributed per month April elementary school June 2020 as big as Rp. 600,000.00 per family And on month July elementary school December 2020 nominally customized become Rp. 300,000.00 per family.

d) Program Family Hope

Program Family Hope is program giving help social conditional to Poor Families (KM) are designated as PKH beneficiary families. As effort acceleration countermeasures poverty, since 2007 Government Indonesia has carry out PKH. Recipient PKH chosen based on data from Base Data Integrated Well-being Social (DTKS) which managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program that provides cash to poor families (KM) based terms and conditions that have been set with fulfil his obligations . This program is also known as Conditional Cash Assistance in a way international . PKH aims For reduce and solve chain poverty is characterized by quality life low average population , education , health , nutrition children , and the availability of drinking water . Therefore that , government make policy For handle poverty . Government started a special

program called the Family Hope Program (PKH) for combat poverty (Viona, 2017).

As a conditional social assistance program, PKH opens up access for families poor especially Mother pregnant And children For utilise facility Health And facility Education. PKH benefits are encouraged to include people with disabilities and the elderly with maintain level of social welfare.

Objective Program Family Hope (PKH) is For reduce inumber And breaking the chain of poverty, increasing human resources, and changing behavior KPM Which less supportive increased welfare group society poor.

Program PKH This is part from Effort government in give social protection to people in need. The amount of PKH assistance varies different, depends on composition And condition family that is For child elementary school Rp 225,000, Forchild JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Rp 375,000, For child SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Rp 500,000, For toddler Rp 750,000, For elderly RHelp This sometimes given every month or three month very, depends on policy Local government. With this program, it is hoped that it will help reduce burden family economy poor and vulnerable.

Study Previous

Previous research related to this research theme was conducted by Bethesda Sitanggang, AB Tangdililing, Sri Maryuni (2014) with title Implementation of the Policy for Distribution of Grants and Social Assistance in Kubu Raya Regency. In this research mentioned:

Grant given to group Which own activity certain in field economy, education, health, religion, arts, customs and sports non professional. Whereas Grant to organization society given to organization society Which formed based on regulation legislation.

Community grants and social assistance already have a clear but deep organization implementation is not in accordance with applicable regulations, so phenomena arise phenomenon regarding the distribution of social assistance to the community.

In implementation program grant And Social assistance in Regency Fort Raya This found several problems, including the appointed organization's lack of role in implementing it their duties and socialization of social assistance programs are less than optimal, so There is still overlap in the distribution of aid, and there is still internal nepotism giving Community social assistance.

Implementation program Social assistance in Regency This found problem, among them appear proposals that are not verified by the relevant institutions, program socialization is less than optimal, Lots recipient help No carry out verification data, There is help No can disbursed for various reasons. Implementation of grant distribution policies and Community social assistance is

realized when goods and services are converted according to accounting standards government in the budget realization report, disclosed in the Financial Report Notes (CaLK) in preparing regional government financial reports. Although it is still in implementation not enough optimally source Power man Which appointed although Already in accordance with legislation determined by the Kubu Raya Regency Government.

Study Which done by Dani Hendarto (2014) with title Implementation giving grant And help social Which sourced from APBD year 2013 in Service Regional Financial Management of West Sumatra Province. Formulation of the problem stated in this research are:

Implementation of grants and social assistance sourced from the 2013 APBD at the West Sumatra Province Regional Financial Management Service and what are the obstacles faced in the implementation of providing grants and social assistance sourced from APBD 2013 at the West Sumatra Province Regional Financial Management Service and efforts made. In answering the problem formulation, a systematic approach is used juridical sociological with gather data secondary And data primary through studies References, documents and interviews. After all the data is collected, it is then processed by doing editing, then analyzed qualitatively.

With conclusion, implementation giving Social assistance based on regulation Governor of West Sumatra Number 25 of 2013 concerning procedures for granting grants and Social assistance. Carried out by paying attention to the principles of justice, propriety, rationality, benefits For public And giving Social assistance done with principle selective, accountable, transparent and fair.

Khusnul Khotimah's research entitled Evaluation of Assistance Program Policies Social Cash (BST) in City Surabaya (Studies On Subdistrict Tambaksari). Find that program Help Social Cash has capable help in fulfillment to basic needs and can ease the recipient's burden of life even with a nominal amount said to be far from enough. However, the distribution of this aid is still not evenly distributed among people public Which need And Still exists recipient Which Not yet appropriate target caused by use data long And classified slow in renewal data. (Khusnul Khothimah, 2021).

Study Nisa'ul Mufidah Which title Effectiveness Help Social Cash in Ward Purwosari Subdistrict Purwosari Regency Pasuruan. Find in implementation of Cash Social Assistance in Purwosari Village, Purwosari District, Regency Pasuruan Not yet effective Because use data Which Not yet renewed, And process undirected data collection because there was never any technical guidance regarding data collection Help Social Cash. (Mufidah, 2021)

Nafilla Muhara Sadna. Thesis. " Implementation Help Direct Cash (BLT) To Well-being Public Gampong Pante Teungoh Subdistrict City Sigli Pidie Regency". 2022. Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Banda Aceh. In research carried out by Nafilla (Thesis), with the title "Implementation of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Regarding the Welfare of the Community of Gampong Pante

Teungoh, Sigli City District Pidie Regency". In 2022 this research uses qualitative methods. Results study This showing Program BLT This started on moment happen pandemic COVID-19 on early April 2020.

On basically that distribution BLT done 3 time ie from month April, May And June 2020 . melting BLT is carried out with two (2) stages, so this process done at once. BLT is Wrong One from a number of program help social Which given to village, in the center That his name BST (Help social cash) Wrong One program from program other like BPT, PKH And etc Which inside it consists from person poor, elderly, disabilities distributed to villages and sub-districts. One of the obstacles to distribution Help Direct Cash in Gampong Pante Teungoh is lack of understanding public about What That program BLT, BLT This appear caused Because exists epidemic COVID-19. The target recipients of BLT are poor and vulnerable people who have lost money eye his livelihood (SADNA, 2022)

Zainur Rahman's research entitled Effectiveness of Cash Social Assistance Programs For the Community (Study in Pelambuan Village, Banjarmasin City). Found that in implementing the Cash Social Assistance program for the community in Pembuan Village walk Enough effective And very beneficial for recipient help in fulfil necessities of life during the pandemic, but there are still several factors that hinder it implementation program Help social Cash Which Still must repaired so that in the future can walk effectively. (Zainur Rahman, 2021)

(1)

3.2 His height Level property

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity will last for quite a long time. This is because the higher or more people are confirmed to have COVID-19 will the more increase amount poverty in country the. Poverty can interpreted Also as inability to meet various needs such as food, housing, clothing, education, health, and so on. Pandemic COVID-19 bring impact Which outside normal annoying activity economy so that Finally influence income public.

Consequence exists epidemic COVID-19 public become disturbed in activity And Lots very happen Layoffs to worker factory nor on Company. With The large number of layoffs due to the COVID-19 pandemic is a reason for society to get assistance measures from the government. Because this assistance can overcome the community's economy in the midst of a pandemic. People also receive special treatment so they can survive.

3.3 Effect epidemic COVID-19 to economy Public

The COVID-19 pandemic is not visit decrease give significant impact to economy public . Many people complain and stop activity they . The pandemic also caused enhancement number unemployment . Due to lockdown and downturn requests , lots business forced do cutting power Work or stop operation in a way temporary . Due to restrictions travel and lockdown , industry like tourism , hospitality, restaurants and transportation experience decline significant activity .

This matter cause level unemployment increases and many people lose source income they . Fraction trader experience significant loss during pandemic this and must close his business . Working people as Farmers also experience it impact to income they . Working people informally with income daily and not definitely experienced it too decline relative income low .

Caused by tendencies public For reduce expenses , esp For goods and services that do not important , it happens decline in activity consumption and sales . Decline income will reduce consumption in the informal sector . Reduce various activity This impact on the situation social and economic society , especially for public vulnerable and poor. Therefore that is , government at the level center nor area emit policy For stop spread of COVID-19 and reduce it impact social and economic .

3.4 Problem distribution help social

After the COVID-19 outbreak emerged , distribution was very helpful poor society capable . Government launch policy acceleration help social as compensation For implementation of PPKM. However , still There is a number of the problem that causes help social No appropriate target . First , recipient data help social No accurate. When it comes to provision help social , data inaccuracies always become problem . As example , no all Integrated Data Social Welfare (DTKS) from the Ministry of Social Affairs is integrated with Number Parent .

Program help social Which effective must addressed to they Which need exactly. This requires accurate identification of the recipient help based on criteria Which clear And objective, like level income, condition social, or special needs. Population Affairs (NIK) which is managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Process

verification And validation data Also Still weak And slow. Temporary PPKM bring up group public prone to new Which previously No including in basedata recipient help social.

Public in group This Finally No accept help social. Factorreason other is overlapping the overlap program help social Which launched governmentduring pandemic COVID-19. Second, source Power supporter in distribution help socialNot yet capable adapt with situation pandemic COVID-19. For overcome it, needed handling fast And appropriate, including in update data, especially PPKM causes expansion target recipients of social assistance. Need resources for the data update is quite large. Meanwhile, many regions do not have the human resources for update data And Not yet all government area in a way active support update data.

Third , no There is adequate supervision to spread help social . Village officials do renewal after find a number of problem with distribution help social government , like identity population recipient help invalid and overlapping social overlap with help social . Majority complaint society at stage First distribution help social is about non-uniformity in matter time , target recipient , location distribution , and fuzziness procedures and requirements For recipient .

In Tigar Kidul Village there are 3 social assistance provided to the community local, namely 1) Help Food Non-Cash(BPNT) (2) Program Family Hope (PKH) (3) Help Direct Cash Fund Village (BLTFund Village) . Especially public poor poor Which No Can sufficient need his family. But there are some people who did not get it from the beginning of the COVID-19 period or after the COVID-19 period was over. By Because of this, problems arose which caused commotion among the community in Tigar Village South. In fact, the assistance provided is necessary for the poor, let alone poor people Already Elderly.

3.5 Solution inaccuracy target distribution help social

To overcome the problem of distribution of social assistance that is not on target needs to be improved through the following steps: first, improve the data collection system target recipient help social. Started from level village through digitalization monograph village.A village monograph is a collection of data carried out by a structured village governmentin a way systematic, complete, accurate, and deeply integrated administration of government.

This monograph can be used for the purposes of collecting data on target recipients social assistance that is connected to population data in regional governments and online routine verification and validation to update data on social assistance recipients. Device village Together companion village will combined in team Which responsible answerin data update. Data update made more open so that can be monitored public.

In level government area, data village/subdistrict integrated with data population Which managed Ministry In Country. Through system New DTKS Ministry Social, all over data Public in inside own identity single And VINWhich match with data population Which managed Ministry In Country. New DTKSprovide access to the public to register themselves as aid recipients social assistance and reporting if there are recipients who do not deserve social assistance. Data will be synchronized with data from local government. If there is a difference in data, it will be controlled and supervision by universities.

Second, preparing supporting resources in the distribution of social assistance. System Distribution of social assistance requires appropriate resource support during a pandemic COVID-19. The government needs to allocate a budget for the distribution of social assistance. The budget will be allocated for the provision of human resources as well as facilities and infrastructureaccording to conditions disaster. Next is the distribution system Social assistance is also necessary adapted to the disaster context so that the distribution of social assistance is appropriate mechanism data collection, verification, And validation data on when it happens disaster.

Third , prevention action corruption . Corruption distribution help social can prevented with make it effective role internal watchdog and enable supervision beginning society with openness information related to aid programs social, information procurement and realization . Government must give know public in a way comprehensive about policy help social so that they know all about information received, quantity, method obtain, and how melting help social until accepted public.

Apart from that , the government must also give know people about the checking , monitoring and reporting processes If There is problem with help socially accepted public . Reporting and complaints process help social made simple , successful , and sustainable . Fourth , strengthen coordination And synergy inter-agency related distribution help social. Device village And government do income, verification, repair, etcFor following up on public complaints regarding distribution of aid social.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the discussion above, it is clear that COVID-19 has had a major impact on people's lives, resulting in high levels of poverty, unemployment and declining economic conditions. This makes people anxious and worried about the pandemic. The effects of the pandemic made the government issue policies quickly to deal with the community's economy. Because this policy is very useful for the community to overcome poverty which is vulnerable due to the existence of PPKM.

This policy is social assistance that can save the people's economy in the midst of COVID-19, namely (1) Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) (2) Family Hope Program (PKH) (3) Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT Village Fund) . This assistance is distributed to the surrounding community to help the community's economy. However, this assistance is temporary because it can change at any time and some of the distribution is not on target.

This created a commotion in the community because poor people did not receive assistance. People volunteered to register for social assistance to support the economy. Finally, the government evaluated the data and updated it so that the assistance was right on target and efficient.

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