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Impact Of Direct Cash Assistance On The Welfare Of The Community In Panrannuangku Sub-District North Polongbangkeng Takalar District

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of direct cash assistance on the welfare of the community in Panrannuangku Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency. This type of research is qualitative in nature whose data is obtained from informants. Sources of data used in data collection include primary data and secondary data. The research instrument used in this study used the interview method. observation and obtaining document data from the research site. The results showed that basically Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) can help the poor, but this program cannot improve the quality of life of the poor, let alone reduce the poverty rate, because this program is a short-term program and is temporary in nature.

1. INTRODUCTION

Direct Cash Assistance is a program issued by the government as a reaction to soaring world crude oil prices in order to be able to help the poor. The decision to increase the price of domestic fuel oil (BBM) was taken because the cost of subsidizing domestic fuel oil has increased very rapidly with the increase in world crude oil prices which recently reached US$ 120 per barrel. Although the Direct Cash Assistance does not directly have an impact on increasing the purchasing power of the poor, the program does bring benefits to them. Direct Cash Assistance has enormous benefits for the survival of the poor, especially in meeting their needs. Direct Cash Assistance is given to the poor in order to be able to meet their daily needs . The recipients are people with low welfare levels.

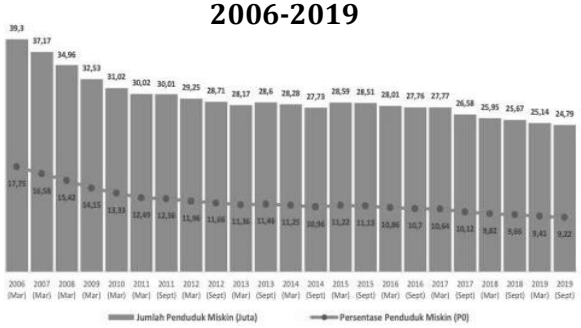
The poor really need subsidies from the government to support their increasingly difficult life needs. The poor in Makassar, on behalf of the Indonesian Poor People's Union, demonstrated at the Office of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of South Sulawesi Province.

The protesters asked the Central Statistics Agency to keep a record of them as poor people, so that the urban poor can still receive direct cash assistance, rice for the poor, and health insurance from the government. The situation shows that the poor are in dire need of Direct Cash Assistance to alleviate their economic difficulties. This is a real portrait in the field of the actual state of society.

Poverty is one of the main problems faced by developing countries (Todaro 2002). Poverty is defined as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured from the expenditure side (BPS 2019). In general, in the period September 2006-2019, the poverty rate in Indonesia decreased, both in terms of numbers and percentages. It can be seen that the Government of Indonesia's program has succeeded in reducing the poverty rate every year in that period. However, in the period September 2013 and March 2015 there was an increase, this was triggered by an increase in the price of basic goods as a result of the increase in fuel prices (BPS 2019).

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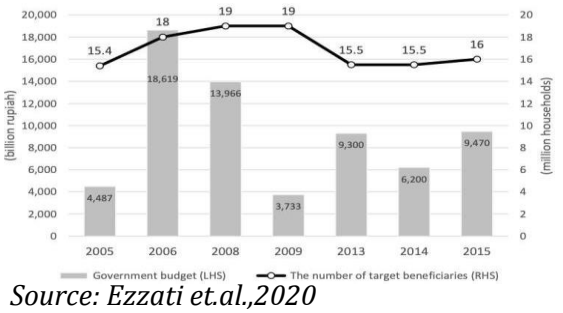
Figure 1. 1
Graph of Number and Percentage of Poor Population in Indonesia, September 2006-2019



Source: BPS, 2019

In reducing the number and percentage of poor people, one of the programs carried out by the government is the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program. This program was first launched in 2005 in the form of cash transfers amounting to 1.2 million annually to reduce the impact of the lifting of fuel subsidies (BBM) on poor households (World Bank 2017). The program targets 30% of the poorest households in Indonesia, which includes around 15 to 19 million households. This makes the BLT program one of the largest social assistance programs in the world (Izzati *et.al.* 2020).

Figure 1.2
Graph of the Number of Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance and the Annual Budget Issued by the Government (2005-2015)



Source: Ezzati et.al.,2020

Figure 2.2 shows that the budget for this program had fluctuated, but when compared to the percentage of poverty in Indonesia, the figure in general continued to decline. With the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program that has been programmed by the government, it can reduce the number and percentage of poverty rates in Indonesia. Thus , the implementation and impact of this program is interesting to analyze in the context of efforts to reduce the number of poverty in Indonesia.

Direct Cash Assistance is an implementation of Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2008 regarding the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program for Target Households (RTS) in the context of compensating for the reduction of fuel subsidies. The BLT-RTS program in its implementation must directly touch and provide direct benefits to the poor (who are categorized as RTS), encourage shared social responsibility and be able to foster public trust in the government, which must consistently pay close attention to the Target Households who definitely feel heavy burden as a result of rising fuel prices.

The BLT program is designed as a substitute for the increase in the cost of living when there is an increase in fuel prices, therefore, the amount of BLT is calculated as an increase in the cost of living for the poor due to price increases (inflation) which are caused directly or indirectly by the increase in fuel prices. The eradication of poverty in Indonesia is enough to attract public sympathy. As a result, the general public has been praising the government for the BLT program. It is not surprising then that people at the level of the able category also make themselves the targets of BLT. However, this government program is deemed less effective. Because this assistance has at least two positive effects, the first is to increase the purchasing power of the poor whose income is falling below the normal average requirement. Second, inject funds into poor areas to revive relatively low purchasing power. In terms of giving BLT to the poor, of course, there are special

requirements or criteria. Its function is only to help meet daily needs but people use it for things that are less important. Like pedicab drivers, the BLT money is usually used to buy cigarettes and some are used to buy clothes or shoes.

In addition to the misused functions, the validity of the data for the poor is in doubt, so that it will have an impact on the accuracy of providing BLT funds to the people who are entitled to it. Often the data for these requirements is falsified, so it is no longer the poor who can accept someone else's.

The government of Takalar Regency makes the problem of poverty as their main focus to be resolved. The aims of poverty alleviation are, among others, to ensure the protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of poor people and households, to increase community participation and to ensure consistency, coordination, integration, synchronization, in poverty alleviation and improving the living standards of the poor, poverty alleviation is carried out in the form of counseling and social guidance. , social services, providing access to employment and business opportunities, providing access to basic education services, housing and settlement access services, providing access to business capital training and investment of business products.

Table 1.1
Poverty Rate in Takalar Regency from 2017-2020

No.	Year	Number of Poor People (Thousands)	Percentage of Poor Population (%)
1	2016	27.05	9.35
2	2017	26.99	9.24
3	2018	26.57	9.00
4	2019	25.93	8.70
5	2020	25.38	8.44

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Takalar Regency 2021

From the data obtained by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Takalar Regency, it can be seen that the development of the poverty rate in Takalar Regency in the last 5 years, namely from 2016-2020 has decreased. Where the total poverty rate in 2016 was 9.35 percent , decreasing to 8.44 percent in 2020.

The government of Takalar Regency has tried to solve poverty by doing various ways including issuing poverty programs such as National Community Empowerment (NPM) Mandiri, Jamkesmas, School Operations and Direct Cash Assistance to the poor. This has been proven by the decreasing poverty rate in Takalar Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Cash Direct Assistance

Direct Cash Assistance is assistance provided by the government to the poor in the form of cash to help them face economic difficulties in the midst of rising Oil Prices (BBM). Cash Transfer is one of several models of social protection schemes based on social assistance.

Edi Suharto in his book entitled “Poverty and Social Protection in Indonesia”, explains that Direct Cash Assistance is a safety scheme given to vulnerable groups following short-term negative impacts due to the implementation of a policy.

In responding to vulnerabilities due to the policies taken, Indonesia has various forms of social protection. Social protection is meant here are all forms of policies and interventions that are carried out to respond to various risks, vulnerabilities and misery, both physical, economic and social, especially those experienced by those in poverty. In response to this vulnerability, the government organized a direct cash assistance program. Direct Cash Assistance is given specifically to help poor people who are experiencing an economic crisis due to rising world fuel prices. In accordance with

article 14 of Law NO.11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, it is stated that " *Direct Cash Assistance is part of a social protection scheme*" . Social protection aims to prevent and manage risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities of a person, family, group and/or community so that their survival can be met in accordance with nominal basic needs.

2.2 The Purpose of the Cash Transfer Program

Direct cash assistance is part of social protection, so the purpose of distributing Cash Direct Assistance is none other than to protect or protect the poor from vulnerabilities in order to survive. Direct Cash Assistance is disbursed quarterly. The amount is IDR 100,000 per month per target household. The form of cash is given to prevent the decline in purchasing power of the poor caused by rising fuel prices. The basic data used is the data for the implementation of Direct Cash Assistance in 2005-2006. The data will continue to be updated. After that, the Central Bureau of Statistics updated the data in 1000 sub-districts related to the Family Hope Program (PKH). In addition, PT.Pos made adjustments regarding the presence of Target Households (RTS) who changed addresses, died or did not collect cash in the 2005-2006 Cash Assistance Program. Furthermore, updates through the census of Target Households will soon be carried out by the Central Statistics Agency.

The distribution of Direct Cash Assistance is carried out by the nearest Post office . The recipient must show the Cash Direct Assistance card in advance in order to receive the Cash Direct Assistance money. This Direct Cash Assistance Card is obtained at the local village or sub-district office. It is these village officials who intervene directly to distribute Cash Direct Assistance. Each disbursement of direct cash assistance, the community must go to the post office which has been determined by the village government, this is considered to be very close to the residence of the recipient of the direct cash assistance. Because there are so many recipients of Direct Cash Assistance, they have to be willing to queue for hours and jostle waiting for their turn to be called by the officers.

The Direct Tunai Assistance Program is one of several forms of government policy. Policy by *Carl Friedrich is* defined as: a series of actions or activities proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) in which the policy is proposed to be useful in overcome to achieve the intended goal. The Direct Cash Assistance Program is also part of the government's policy to provide protection to the poor. In addition, there are many other policies provided by the government to the community, namely long-term and short-term programs.

As for the categories of long-term programs or the National Community Development Program (PNPM), the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Community Health Insurance Program (JAMKESMAS), scholarship provision programs such as School Operational Assistance (BOS), and other programs related to community welfare.

Meanwhile, the short-term program categories include the Direct Cash Assistance program, the expansion of the Raskin Poor Rice program, the subsidized cooking oil sales program and the cheap rice market program for laborers, Gol I/II civil servants, honorary workers and the TNI/POLRI enlisted personnel. The short-term program means that this program is only launched under certain circumstances and is temporary in nature, such as the Cash Direct Assistance program which was launched when there was an increase in the price of fuel oil or the world economic crisis

that caused a decline in the purchasing power of the poor. This short-term program is directed in such a way that it does not create dependence and does not encourage the strengthening of the culture of poverty.

The various forms of government policy intervention above are a strong desire of the government to change or improve the community's economy, so that people's purchasing power increases and the poor can live decently.

However, the government's desire must be accompanied by full awareness of the community to constantly change themselves both in terms of thought and behavior. Because no matter how strong the will and no matter how big the assistance provided by the government is, if there is no awareness from the community, it is a futile thing.

2.3 Public welfare

Welfare development is a planned and directed effort that includes various forms of social intervention and social services to meet human needs, prevent and overcome social problems and strengthen social institutions. The main characteristic of social welfare development is holistic-comprehensive in the sense of every social service in the sense of individuals and collectivities, which cannot be separated from the socio-cultural environment.

In his paper entitled *"policy to protect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in Indonesia"* Edi Suharto quoted Husodo's statement that in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution it showed the intention and purpose to form a welfare state which reads *"The government protects the entire nation and all of its bloodshed, promotes public welfare. and educate the nation's life".* In the 1945 Constitution article 34 paragraphs 1 and 2 very clearly illustrates that the government has a responsibility in order to empower the weak or poor. Article 34 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution states; *"The poor and neglected children are cared for by the state".*

The welfare state refers to an ideal model of development that is focused on increasing welfare through giving the state a more important role in providing universal social services. The welfare state refers to the government's responsive role in managing and organizing the economy so that it is able to carry out its responsibilities to ensure the availability of basic welfare services to a certain level for its citizens. This concept is seen as a form of state involvement in advancing people's welfare after strengthening empirical evidence regarding market failures in capitalist societies and state failures in socialist societies.

The welfare state is focused on the implementation of an institutionalized social protection system for everyone as a reflection of the existence of citizenship rights on the one hand, and state obligations on the other. The welfare state is shown to provide social services for the entire population, parents and children, men and women, rich and poor, as best and as possible. It seeks to integrate resource systems and establish safety nets that can maintain and increase citizens' incomes in a fair and sustainable manner.

Today, in the midst of globalization, there is a high difference between developed and developing countries. The development of globalization and the strengthening of interactions between world civilizations have strengthened the inclusion of capitalist economics in various development approaches. The economy of capitalism only provides opportunities for capitalists to continue to widen the business network to reap the greatest wealth. Economic capitalism only leaves disease for developing countries, and the big disease that is of concern to developing countries today is poverty.

Kartini Kartono in her book " *Social Pathology* " said that poverty is a symptom of a social disease that must be eradicated from the face of the earth. Meanwhile, by Soerjono Soekanto in his book *"Sociology An Introduction"* defines poverty as a condition in which a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of living of the group and is also unable to utilize his energy, mental, or physical in the life of the group or society.

Despite the fact that poverty cannot be completely eliminated. However, the seriousness of all parties can help reduce the level of poverty. Currently the Indonesian government is very concerned about the welfare of the poor. This is evidenced by the formulation of special regulations governing public welfare. Namely the issuance of the Law on Social Welfare, namely Law number 11 of 2009 , where this Law regulates social rehabilitation, social empowerment, and social protection. Therefore, social security schemes based on social assistance that have been developing in the community need to be in line with social welfare insurance (Askesos) regulated in this law.

In article 1 point 1 of Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare it is stated that:

" *Social welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions".*

According to Thelma Lee Mendoza in Isbandi Rukominto Adi's book entitled " Psychology , *Social Work and Social Welfare* " that there are several factors that cause a person to be unable to carry out his social functions, namely:

- Individual disability or sometimes pathology that makes it difficult for a person to meet the demands of his environment.
- Situational inability to the environment and other conditions that are below the individual's ability to adapt.
- Inability/completeness of both personal and situational factors.

To overcome problems in social function, the interventions that can be done are:

- Interventions through individuals, which involve activities aimed at increasing a person's ability to adapt to their environment.
- Interventions carried out through environmental situations, which include activities aimed at modifying the basic properties of reality itself so that it can fit into the range of the person's functional abilities, such as through minimizing or preventing the causes of stress, through the service of the necessary facilities.
- Interventions are carried out through individuals and also through their environmental situations.

Seeing the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in Indonesia can be done by photographing the growing poor population in this country. For example, in 1984 the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 35 million. In 2002, almost 10 years later, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) found that 35.7 million Indonesians were still classified as poor. As many as 15.5 million of them belong to the poor, which economically can be called the poor of the poor, the weakest of the weakest. The latest figure in September 2006, the number of poor people reached 35.09 million people or about 17.75 percent of the total population. This illustrates that Indonesia still has to work hard to get its people out of the problem of poverty. In general, those who experience a sad fate are usually felt by farmers who mostly live on the outskirts of cities and the majority live

in villages. Although there are carpenters and stone masons in the village, in general the villagers live from agricultural products. Jobs in addition to agriculture are only side jobs because when the harvest or planting season arrives they will immediately leave. However, this does not mean that everyone owns land.

On the other hand , that the low level of education can cause a person to live in poverty because access to employment is limited for people who are educated and have a diploma. Even if they work, they only work in certain sectors with positions as laborers or construction workers. Data from the Central Statistics Agency states that the education structure of workers in Indonesia is very scary, because it is dominated by workers with elementary school education and below. Of the workforce which reached 116 million people as of February 2010, around 51.5% of them were those who only attended elementary school or did not attend school at all.

Seeing the face of Indonesia as described above, it is appropriate for policy-making leaders to look back and strengthen the conception of government management based on the state goals initiated by the nation's founders, namely the welfare state system. The welfare state is closely related to social policy in which many countries include strategies and government efforts to improve the welfare of their citizens, especially through social protection. This social protection includes social security in the form of social assistance and social insurance as well as social safety nets. In this context, the state treats the implementation of social policies as conferring social rights to its citizens. All social protection built and supported by the state is actually financed by the community through an increasingly prosperous and equitable economic productivity, taxation and insurance systems as well as planned and institutionalized investment in human resources. However, the role of the government is not enough to solve the social problems faced by this nation, especially poverty. In order to achieve more effective and sustainable results, this poverty reduction needs to be combined with the roles of other parties, such as private institutions and companies, for example through the *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) program.

2.4 The Role of Social Workers in Improving Community Welfare

In overcoming social phenomena including overcoming poverty, the role of professional social workers is very important. Professional social workers are people who are specially educated in the discipline of social welfare.

Budi Wibawa et al. In his book entitled *"Basics of Social Work"* explains that there are four main roles of social workers in this regard, namely:

- Increase the capacity of people in overcoming the problems they face. In this case the social worker explores the strengths that exist in the client to develop solutions and help plans.
- Connect available resources around the client. In this case, social workers are tasked with developing social service programs that are able to provide optimal benefits for clients. For example, working with other institutions to provide skills training for clients according to their talents. If this can be implemented, then the target of the welfare state will be realized.
- Improve social service network. In this case, social workers collaborate with government and private institutions to participate in dealing with these social problems.
- Optimizing social justice through the development of social policies.

In this case, the social worker examines social issues and their implications for society, then from the results of the study the social worker must make a policy text that contains recommendations for the development of ineffective old policies. While Skidmore in Isbandi Rukminto Adi *(Psychology,* Social Work *and Social Welfare : 1994)* adds that there are three tasks that must be carried out by social workers in providing social welfare services, namely:

- Perform repairs (restoration) of the client's capacity (rehabilitative and curative functions). In this case, social workers must try to reduce or eliminate the factors that cause a person's lack of functioning.
- Provide individual or community resources (developmental function). This developmental function aims to utilize resources effectively or help humans make maximum use of their abilities and potential so that their social interactions are more effective.
- Perform prevention of social dysfunction (preventive function). This function involves determining, controlling and eliminating or reducing conditions or situations that have the potential to impair a person's social functioning. These three functions are related to each other.

Unlike the case with Edi Suharto, in his book entitled *"Building a Community Empowering the People".* Edi Suharto explained that there are five roles that social workers must play in dealing with clients, namely : being a Facilitator, Broker, Mediator, Defender and Protector. Meanwhile, according to *Zastrow* in Isbandi Rukminto Adi (Psychology of Social Work and Social Welfare Science : 1994) states that there are 7 roles that must be played by social workers.

1) Enabler / enabler

As an enabler, a social worker or social welfare scholar helps communities to articulate their needs, identify their problems and develop their capacity to deal with the problems they face more effectively. This role as an enabler is the classic role of a professional social worker. The focus is on helping people to help themselves *(Help people to help them self).*

2) Broker

The role as a Broker (Broker) fights in connecting individuals or groups in society who need assistance or community services, but do not know where and how to get the assistance. Brokers can also be said to carry out their role as mediators.

3) Expert

In relation to the role of a professional worker as an expert (Expert), he provides more advice and information support in various areas. For example, an expert can provide suggestions on how the organizational structure can be developed in the community and which groups should be represented. An expert must be aware that the suggestions and suggestions that he gives are not absolute for the community, but they are more of an input for ideas for consideration by the community or organizations in the community.

4) Social Planner

A Social Planner collects data on social problems that exist in the community, analyzes them, and presents rational alternative actions to deal with these problems. After that, social planners develop programs, try to find alternative sources of funding, develop consensus in groups that have various interests and interests. Between Expert and Social Planner overlap. An Expert focuses more on providing suggestions and suggestions while a Social Planner focuses more on tasks related to program development and implementation.

5) advocate

The role as an advocate in community

organizing is grafted from the legal profession. This role is an active and directed role where social workers carry out their functions as advocates who represent community groups that need assistance or services, but the institutions that are supposed to provide such assistance or services do not care about the demands of the citizens. The role of advocacy, for example, can be seen from what is done by non-governmental institutions that submit demands to the government that the government provide adequate compensation for those evicted, or that the government reduce the cost of education and so on.

6) Activist

As an Activist, a social worker carries out more basic institutional changes and often the goal is the transfer of resources or power to a less advantaged group, an activist usually pays attention to certain issues, such as with non-compliance with applicable laws, injustice and deprivation of rights. .

7) Educator

In carrying out their roles as educators, social workers or social welfare scholars, they are expected to have skills as speakers or educators. Social workers must be able to speak in public to convey information about certain things, according to the field they are handling. For example, a social welfare scholar who participates in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts, then he can conduct various counseling on various AIDS risk groups, such as adolescents, prostitutes, homosexual groups and so on. Those are some of the roles that social workers must play in terms of handling or tackling various social problems that occur in society, of course the various roles above must be integrated with the roles of various parties, especially the government as a policy maker.

2.5 The Government's Role in Improving Community Welfare

In improving the welfare of the community, the government has the main responsibility, because the government is both the maker and supervisor of policies. This is in line with various international conventions, the Indonesian constitution in particular the preamble and articles 27 and 34 of the 1945 Constitution, and Law no. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare guarantees that the state provides social protection for all its citizens, especially those who are neglected and poor.

Edi Suharto in his book *"Poverty and Social Protection in Indonesia"* explains that when viewed from formal social protection participation, namely social security, about 60 percent of Indonesia's population is not covered by any health insurance scheme, pensioners, work accidents, or death. Certainly, most of the poor are among those who live without social protection.

However, the government still has a strong determination to provide protection to its citizens through social protection schemes. In a broad sense, social protection is defined as all initiatives carried out by the government, the private sector and the community that aim to provide transfers of income or consumption to the poor, protect vulnerable groups against livelihood risks, improve the status and social rights of groups who are disadvantaged. marginalized in a society.

Social protection is an important element of public policy strategies in fighting poverty and reducing the multi-dimensional suffering experienced by weak and disadvantaged groups. As a public policy, social protection is a type of social policy that refers to various forms of services, provisions or programs developed by the government to protect its citizens, especially vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, from various kinds of economic, social and political risks that will always hit.

Their life. There are five forms of social protection from the government, namely the labor market, social insurance, social assistance, micro and community-based schemes, and child protection.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Types of research

This type of research is descriptive research that uses a qualitative approach. Research with this method does not seek or explain relationships, does not test hypotheses or make predictions, but focuses on observations and *naturalistic settings.*

Descriptive research is research that seeks to describe current problem solving based on data, so researchers also present data, analyze and interpret data.

Researchers act as observers. Researchers only make behavioral categories, observe symptoms and record in an observation book. With a natural atmosphere, it means that researchers go into the field. The researcher did not try to manipulate the variables. because its presence might influence symptom behavior, researchers have attempted to minimize this influence.

Descriptive research not only describes (analysis), but also combines (synthesis). Not only do the classification, but also the organization. Research like this requires adequate qualifications. First, the researcher must have a receptive nature. Researchers should always seek, not test. Second, the researcher must have integrative power, the power to integrate the various kinds of information he receives into a unified interpretation.

3.2. Data analysis method

The method used in processing the data in this study is a qualitative method. In qualitative research, data processing does not have to be done after the data has been collected, but data processing can be done while collecting data. In processing the data, inductive analysis is used, where the syllogism is built based on specific things or data in the field and ends on general things. Thus, this approach uses the logic of sitting pyramid thinking.

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out interactively and takes place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. The measure of saturation can be marked if no new data or information is obtained. In terms of the data side, it includes data reduction, data presentation, as well as drawing conclusions and verification. Data collection is also carried out continuously through observations, interviews and documentation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Impact of Direct Cash Assistance on the Poor in Panrannuangku Village

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) does not directly have an impact on increasing the purchasing power of the poor, but the program brings benefits to the community. Nurfiani Mustika Dg. Ga'ga when interviewed said that:

> *BLT does help poor people like us, especially when the price of goods is rising. Direct Cash Assistance can lighten our burdens in daily life, such as buying food. We are very grateful and grateful to the government for helping us financially.*

The same thing was said by Dg Tonji who was interviewed at his residence. He said that:

> *When there is direct cash assistance distribution, I feel helped. I use the money to buy daily necessities in the kitchen. When asked about the use of Rp. 300,000 per month for anything, he said "the money is only enough for daily needs.*

This is different from what Ahmad Dg. Nangga when met at his house explained that:

I use the BLT money as additional selling capital because I have a kiosk

While Dg. Senga, who works as a cake seller, conveyed the same thing as expressed by Ahmad Dg. Nangga. Dg. Senga used the BLT money as additional capital because he only had a small amount of capital. Dg. Senga said:

I used the BLT money as additional capital to buy cake ingredients because I had very little capital. With the BLT my burden is reduced.

The results of the study are the same as those carried out by Harwidiansyah (2011), saying that compared to the form of basic necessities, the poor feel that BLT is more useful because it can manage funds to buy goods according to their needs. In this study interviewed several sources of BLT recipients and it was known that in addition to meeting their daily needs, the BLT money that the community received could be used as additional business capital. Elinpike (2010), in a blog, wrote that the main priority of using Cash Transfer is basic necessities. This shows that cash transfers have not been efficient in meeting the needs of the poor because the main priority of the cash transfers is still for basic needs. However, direct cash assistance has enormous benefits for the survival of the poor, especially in meeting their needs.

One of the community leaders in Panrannuangku Village, Asis Dg. Sarro says that:

The BLT program can help the poor, especially for basic needs. However, if asked whether BLT has an impact on improving people's welfare, of course based on what I see on a daily basis there is no change in the quality of life, let alone an increase in welfare. Because it is difficult for us to improve our fate with very minimal financial assistance.

This is confirmed by Hasan Dg. Rani says:

BLT money of Rp. 300,000 every month cannot improve our welfare as poor people. Because the money is only enough to buy daily needs. Even that is not enough for one month, especially for us who have many dependents. So it is difficult for us to improve the economy with that money.

The same thing was said by Haerati Dg. Bau, who once used BLT money as additional business capital, said that:

BLT cannot eliminate poverty, let alone make us live in prosperity. Even though we got BLT, we couldn't just rely on BLT money to build our lives. BLT money is only enough to help for a moment.

Elinpike (2010), also said that BLT does not affect the performance of the poor because the poor cannot live if they only depend on BLT for their income. From the various views above, the author can conclude that basically Cash Direct Assistance (BLT) can help the poor, but this program cannot improve the quality of life of the poor, let alone reduce poverty, because this program is a short-term program and is temporary in nature. This program is only run under certain circumstances, namely during a world economic crisis, such as now the BLT program is run with the Covid-19 Pandemic which has brought changes in the level of the community's economy to decline so many people complain.

5. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the impact of Cash Direct Assistance on the

welfare of the people of Panranuangku Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency, it can be concluded: The impact of Cash Direct Assistance on community welfare in Panrannuangku Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency, namely Direct Cash Assistance is not effective in improving people's welfare because only able to help the poor in meeting their daily needs. Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance cannot depend on or rely on assistance from the government alone, because only a few of them are sufficient for their daily needs. While in the household usually has many family members to be borne.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. The author suggests to the local government and the central government to be able to conduct a reassessment regarding the amount of direct cash assistance disbursed, considering that the amount is considered too small so that it cannot reduce the poverty level of the community.
2. Considering the results of research in Panranuangku Village show that BLT has no effect in improving people's welfare, the authors hope that the government can conduct more research as a comparison.
3. Because BLT does not affect the improvement of the poor in Panranuangku Village, the authors suggest that the government immediately take steps to improve the quality of the Cash Direct Assistance program.

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