

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CASH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
FOR MANAGING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AFFECTED  
COMMUNITIES OF COVID-19 IN TIGARAKSA SUB-DISTRICT,  
TANGERANG REGENCY**

**Toddy Aditya,**

Government Science Department,  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang,  
[toddy.aditya08@gmail.com](mailto:toddy.aditya08@gmail.com);

**Silva Alfiati,**

Government Science Department,  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang,  
[silvaalfitihumawan@gmail.com](mailto:silvaalfitihumawan@gmail.com);

**Hendriyanto,**

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
University of Yuppentek Indonesia,  
[hendriandroy@gmail.com](mailto:hendriandroy@gmail.com);

**Abdul Khoir,**

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
University of Yuppentek Indonesia.  
[abdoelkhoir76@gmail.com](mailto:abdoelkhoir76@gmail.com);

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to determine the Effectiveness of the Cash Social Assistance Program on Overcoming the Economic Problems of Communities affected by Covid-19 in Tigaraksa District. The problem in providing BST in Tigaraksa District is to discuss the effectiveness of cash social assistance in helping people affected by COVID-19, especially on community economic problems. The method used by the researcher is a quantitative method with descriptive research type, with a sample of 386 taken using random sampling of the community in Tigaraksa District. The results showed that the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program scored 69.4%. This shows that the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program in Tigaraksa District is in the good category. overcoming economic problems got a score of 78.8%. This shows that overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District is included in the good category and there is a significant effect of the effectiveness of cash social assistance programs on overcoming economic problems, with the magnitude of the effect given by the effectiveness of cash social assistance programs on variables of overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District of 90, 4%.

**Keywords:** *effectiveness, BST Program, economic, Covid-19*

## A. INTRODUCTION

In the provision of Social Assistance in Indonesia, the donation is given into 2 aids, namely in the form of basic food assistance and cash assistance. The distribution of basic needs is given to the Jabodetabek area (DKI Jakarta Province, Bogor Regency, Depok City, Tangerang City, South Tangerang City, and Bekasi City) (Liputan6.com, 2020), while cash assistance is given to areas outside Jabodetabek. However, local governments are given discretion by the Ministry of Social Affairs if there are social assistance programs in each region. This is because local governments are more aware of their respective regions and have their own policies in the distribution of social assistance. Social assistance in the regions can be taken through the regional budget, both the Provincial Budget and Regional Revenue and Expenditures (APBD) and Regency/City APBD (SetkabRI, 2020).

Tangerang Regency is one of the areas that has had its budget redistributed. Local governments have been instructed to focus on three issues at the regional level: health, economic repercussions, and social safety nets. This is in accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs' the *Instruksi Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 1 Tahun 2020*. (Wildan, 2020).

In terms of Cash Social Assistance (BST), Tangerang Regency received a proposal for a Social Safety Net (JPS) funded by the Central, Provincial, and Tangerang Regency governments. JPS is a Cash Social Assistance program that assists individuals in returning to normal living situations by guiding them through the stages of rescue and recovery. This is to assist the impoverished who have been impacted by the Covid-19 crises, one of which is the economic crisis. This program is patented under the *Surat Keputusan Menteri Sosial Nomor 54/HUK/2020* on the Implementation of Basic Food and Cash Social Assistance in Response to the Effects of Covid-19.

As for the details, the Ministry of Social Affairs proposed as many as 102,727 families, Banten Province proposed as many as 149,133 families, and the Tangerang Regency Government itself as many as 83,333 families. Previously, this BST was given by the Tangerang Regency Government and the Central Government in the amount of Rp. 600 thousand per month for 3 months. Tangerang Regency Social Service also budgeted Rp. 150 M JPS previously with the amount of Rp. 600 thousand per family per month for 3 months (Kiom, 2020).

**Table 1. BST Recipients Affected by Covid-19 in Tangerang Regency in 2020**

No.	Sources of funding	KK Quota	Newly disbursed funds
1.	Pemerintah Pusat	102.727	102.727
2.	Provinsi	149.133	51.469
3.	Kabupaten	83.333	18.749
<b>Total</b>		335. 193	172.945

Sumber : Kabupaten Tangerang, (2020)

Based on the table above, the provision of funds provided by the local government of Tangerang Regency is still in phase 1 regarding the distribution of Cash Social assistance to communities affected by Covid-19. However, in its distribution, Tangerang Regency has distributed Cash Social Assistance funds to each of the Subdistricts in Tangerang Regency up to Phase 1 Period 5. One of the Subdistricts that has received Cash Social Assistance up to Phase 1 Period 5 is Tigaraksa Subdistrict. In Tigaraksa Subdistrict, the funds disbursed are sourced from the Tangerang Regency funding source with the number of recipients as follows:

**Table 2. BST Recipients in Tigaraksa District 2020 Phase 1**

No.	Disbursement of Funds	BST Recipient (KK)
1.	Stage 1 Period 1	3.987
2.	Stage 1 Period 2	5.681
3.	Stage 1 Period 3	60
4.	Stage 1 Period 4	111
5.	Stage 1 Period 5	1.516
Total		11.355

Source : Kabupaten Tangerang, 2020 (data diolah, 2021)

In addition, the people of Tangerang Regency can also check independently through the latest DTKS website which is currently the New DTKS. This new site was established on April 1, 2021 through the *Surat Keputusan Menteri Sosial Nomor: 12/HUK/2021*. This New DTKS contains the latest data on Social Assistance recipients and can be accessed through the website <http://cekbansos.kemensos.go.id>. After entering the site, select Province, Regency/City, District, and Village. Then type the name according to the ID card and enter the 4 letter code listed in the code box. After that click the search button, it will be seen as a recipient of Social Assistance or not (Media, 2021).

Distribution of Cash Social Assistance in Tigaraksa District, it is known that in the distribution there are still distribution of Cash Social Assistance funds that are not on target. One of them was found 7 families in Grand Metro Sodong, Sodong Village, Tigaraksa District. It is known that the distribution of Cash Social Assistance is not aimed at the poor in Tigaraksa District, but is given to wealthy citizens who are located in Grand Metro Sodong. So that it can be said that the distribution of Cash Social Assistance in Tigaraksa District is still considered not on target and does not run in accordance with the implementation of government policies. As explained that in the distribution of social assistance, especially cash social assistance, it must be carried out according to the criteria of each program aimed at the recipients of social assistance, this is done so that the assistance program can run effectively in order to help the community. (H & oyo, 2020).

On the basis of the aforementioned issues, it is necessary to investigate the effectiveness of cash social assistance in assisting people affected by COVID-19,

particularly those experiencing economic difficulties in their communities, in accordance with the policies and criteria communicated by the Central Government to the Regional Government. Thus, researchers are interested in learning more about the study's objective, which is to examine the effectiveness of the Cash Social Assistance Program in assisting communities affected by Covid-19 in Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency in overcoming economic difficulties.

In research, references are needed in the form of theories or findings that can be used as supporting data. One of the supporting data that according to the researcher needs to be made a separate part is previous research that is relevant to the problems being discussed in this study.

1. The Effectiveness of BLT for Non-PKH Residents as the Fulfillment of Social Protection Rights during Covid-19 in Sudimoro Hamlet, Greaccela Alda Rahma Dany, Surabaya State University, 2021. Describe and quantify the efficiency of BLT as a means of ensuring non-PKH residents of Sudimoro Hamlet their social protection entitlements. The descriptive quantitative approach was applied in the investigation. The results indicated that the effectiveness of Direct Cash Assistance as a means of ensuring social protection rights for Non-PKH residents in Sudimoro Hamlet, Jeruk Legi Village was 80.8 percent overall, indicating that the program is operating in accordance with the program objectives set out in Law No. 2 of 2020 on Financial Policy and Financial System Stability, as well as the level of expenditure.
2. The efficiency of the government's application of social assistance to communities impacted by Covid-19 in Gendongarum Village, Kanor District, Bojonegoro Regency. Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, 2020, Fathul Khoiriyah, Liana Oktaviana, Ni'matus Zakiyah, and Muhammad Afthon Ilman Huda. Understanding the Government's Implementation of Social Assistance to Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Gendongarum Village, District Office, Bojonegoro Regency, and analyzing the Effectiveness of the Government's Implementation of Social Assistance to Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Gendongarum Village, District Office, Bojonegoro Regency. The descriptive method is used in conjunction with a qualitative approach. In this scenario, the points that become problematic in the BST and BLT-Village Fund programs in Gedongarum Village, Kanor District, Bojonegoro Regency are still deemed to be less effective due to a lack of data accuracy and being off target due to a lack of data updates.
3. The Effectiveness of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in the Village of Gulak Galik, Universitala Lampung, Anisa Rahma Dini, Yunisca Nurmalisa, and Abdul Halim, 2018. A quantitative descriptive method with validity and reliability checks that collects data using surveys, interviews, and documentation. According to the recipient community, this study demonstrates that the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT) in Gulak Galik Village is operating efficiently. By presentation, (1) program objectives were determined in 62% of cases (effective); (2) program socialization occurred in 44% of cases (very effective); (3) program objectives were

established in 79% of cases (effective); and (4) program monitoring occurred in 56% of cases (effective) (quite effective).

Based on previous research that has existed before, the researcher did not find a study with the same title as the title of the researcher's research. Previous research that has been described by the researcher has similarities in terms of discussing the assistance provided by the government to the registered community to receive the assistance. For the difference, the researcher divides it into three parts, namely in the first previous study, researchers found differences, namely from the discussion of the program to be studied and the place of research. In the second previous study, researchers found differences, namely the place of research and the method used. and the third previous research, researchers found differences, namely the program and place studied and the method used, because researchers only used data collection techniques through questionnaires not with additional interviews. In addition to these explanations, the researchers also raised several studies from various sources as references in enriching the study material in this study.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Effectiveness**

Zakiyah et al., (2020) mentions that in measuring the effectiveness of a program, several indicators are needed to measure it, including the following: (1) Achieving goals, namely all forms of efforts to achieve goals must be seen as a process. There are two factors, namely the time period and the target which is a real target; (2) Integration, which measures the level of an organization's ability to conduct socialization or communication and develop consequences. Integration concerns the socialization process; (3) Adaptation, namely the organization's ability to adapt to its environment. Regarding the suitability between the program and the situation in the field.

Effectiveness according to Steers in Dini et al., (2018) is the extent to which the organization carries out all of its main tasks to achieve all of its goals. In addition, Budiani in Dini et al., (2018) explained that effectiveness can be measured based on several variables, namely: (1) The accuracy of program targets, this variable measures the extent to which program participants are on target or in accordance with what has been previously determined; (2) Program socialization. This variable assesses the capacity of program implementation to engage in program socialization, ensuring that program-related information is communicated to the program's target community of participants; (3) program objectives, namely the degree to which the program's outputs conform to predetermined objectives; (4) Program oversight. Program monitoring is a follow-up activity to the program's execution that serves as a method of communication with program participants.

### **Cash Social Assistance (BST)**

According to (Kemensos RI, 2020), Cash Social Assistance (BST) is assistance aimed at poor families or the underprivileged and vulnerable groups affected by Covid-19. The support supplied is monetary in nature, and the individuals eligible to receive it are those who have never received conventional

social assistance. The Family Hope Program (PKH) and the Basic Food Program comprise the regular social aid. The Cash Social Assistance Program is governed by the *Surat Keputusan Menteri Sosial Nomor: 54/HUK/2020* on the Implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in the Context of Covid-19.

Widiyani, (2021) explained that to receive Cash Social Assistance (BST), the Government stipulates a number of conditions for people who wish to receive cash social assistance, consisting of the following: (1) Be a participant in the RT/RW data collection and a village resident; (2) Losing a job or suffering other consequences as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; (3) Not enrolled as a beneficiary of central government social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Basic Food Cards, Basic Food Packages, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), or Pre-Employment Cards; (4) If the prospective recipient does not receive social assistance through other programs and has not registered with the RT/RW, he or she may report to the village council. (5) Prospective recipients who match the standards but do not have an NIK or KK can get social assistance immediately without previously establishing an identity. The receiver must be a village resident and provide his complete address; (6) Cash Social Assistance (BST) is distributed to eligible recipients whose names have been registered and their data is current.

#### **Overcoming Economic Problems during the Covid-19 Pandemic**

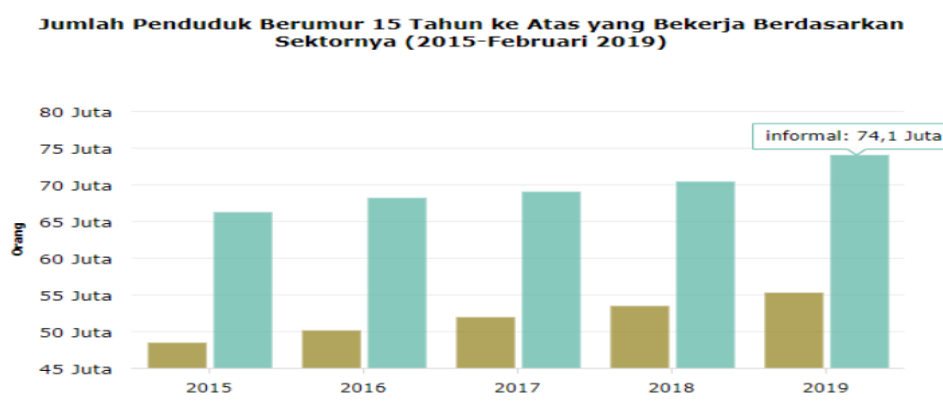
Indonesia's current economic woes are the result of the simultaneous occurrence of two factors: an external factor in the form of financial panic and the national economy's fragility, both in the banking and real sectors. These two factors interact, such that when external turbulence occurs, a weak national economy might be badly impacted, resulting in an economic catastrophe similar to the one that happened during the Covid-19 pandemic. (Hanoatubun, 2020).

According to the Press Conference of the Ministry of Finance on April 1, 2020 in Sihaloho, (2020) Numerous consequences result from Indonesia's economic problems, including the following: (1) Threats to health and life, as a result of the risk of increasing cases of up to tens of thousands of people; (2) Threats to income, particularly for the poor and families who work in the informal sector; (3) Bad credit for MSMEs, as MSMEs are unable to operate normally; and (4) Disrupted corporate system to banking conditions, which may experience liquidity.

From the impact caused by Indonesia's economic problems, the Ministry of Finance carried out various stimuli to maintain Indonesia's economic conditions. In this stimulus, the government overcomes this economic problem by increasing the total additional expenditure and financing of the 2020 State Budget, including for: (1) Interventions for handling Covid-19 – Health, incentives for medical personnel and spending on health care; (2) Social safety net will be expanded, Additional social safety net; (3) Industry support, government-borne taxes and import duties, KUR Stimulus; (4) Budget financing support for handling Covid-19, Financing in order to support the national economic recovery program.

Based on the countermeasures that have been described previously according to Sihaloho, (2020), the government does not use the lockdown effort

as an economic problem because there are more than 74 million Indonesians who work in the informal sector, so the government refuses to do a lockdown. If the government imposes efforts to overcome economic problems with a lockdown, then more than 74 million people will lose their income and the government will also issue more assistance to be distributed to people affected by Covid-19.



**Fig. 1. Number of working population by informal sector 2015-2019**

### C. METHOD

In accordance with the needs and objectives of the study, the object of research focused on the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program (BST) in overcoming the economic problems of the community affected by COVID-19 in Tigaraksa sub-district, Tangerang Regency. The use of the method in this research is very important to determine the success of the research itself, it is also to produce the accuracy of the data obtained. So in this study the researchers used descriptive research. The research method used in this research is associative and the type of research approach used in this research is quantitative.

### D. EXPLANATION

#### Validity and Reliability Test

**Table 3. Validity and Reliability Test**

Variabel	Nomor Pernyataan	Validitas	Reliabilitas	r tabel
Efektifitas Program Bantuan Sosial Tunai (BST) (X)	Pernyataan 1	.791	0,956	0,334
	Pernyataan 2	.880		
	Pernyataan 3	.891		
	Pernyataan 4	.895		
	Pernyataan 5	.905		
	Pernyataan 6	.900		
	Pernyataan 7	.853		
	Pernyataan 8	.852		
	Pernyataan 9	.853		
Penanggulangan	Pernyataan 1	.870	0,966	0,334

Variabel	Nomor Pernyataan	Validitas	Reliabilitas	r tabel
Masalah Ekonomi (Y)	Pernyataan 2	.937		
	Pernyataan 3	.918		
	Pernyataan 4	.896		
	Pernyataan 5	.884		
	Pernyataan 6	.878		
	Pernyataan 7	.904		
	Pernyataan 8	.877		

Source: Data Processed by Author in 2021

Based on the indicators of the Cash Social Assistance Program Effectiveness variable (X) which was developed into 9 statements, the 9 questions were declared valid. Based on the indicators of the Economic Problem Solving variable (Y) which was developed into 8 statements, the 8 questions were declared valid. Valid statement items are used to reveal the effect of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program on overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District. So the number of items used in this study is 9 items for the variable Effectiveness of the Cash Social Assistance Program (X), and 8 items for the variable for Economic Problem Management (Y).

Reliability indicates the degree to which an instrument can be trusted to collect data. The term "reliability" refers to the degree to which an instrument item is reliable. Dependable instruments will produce reliable data. The Cranbach's Alpha formula was used to determine the instrument's reliability. After determining rcount, the results of the reliability test of the research questions are compared to the price of r product at the time of the comparison at a 5% significance level. If rcount > rtable, the instrument is dependable; if rcount < rtable, the instrument is unreliable. The following is a summary of the research instrument reliability test's findings. According to the results of testing the instrument using the computer program SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 22 for Windows, the Cash Social Assistance Program Effectiveness variable (X) has a reliability of 0.956, and the Economic Problem Management variable (Y) has a reliability of 0.966. This demonstrates that these instruments are very reliable and meet the criteria for use as a data gathering tool in research.

An overview of the characteristics of respondents in Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency can be seen in the table below:

**Table 4. Characteristics of Respondents**

No	Karakteristik Responden	Skala	Jumlah Terbanyak	Persentase
1	Jenis Kelamin	Laki-laki	314	81.5
2	Usia	31 - 40 Tahun	154	40.0
3	Pendapatan	500.000 - 1.000.000	179	46.2

Source: data processed by the author (2021)



1. Based on Table 4 above, as many as 314 respondents (81.5%) are male, this indicates that you are a man as the head of the family to earn a living for the needs of his wife and children, so it is appropriate to be given cash social assistance (BST).
2. Based on Table 4 above, it is known that the characteristics of respondents from age are known as 154 people (40%) of respondents aged 31-40 years, so it can be concluded that this age affected by COVID-19 is a productive age, so it is appropriate to be given assistance. cash social (BST).
3. Based on Table 4 above, it is known that the characteristics of respondents from an income level of 500,000-1,000,000 are known as many as 179 people (46.2%) who are respondents with incomes that are far from the Provincial Minimum Wage, so it is very feasible to be given Cash Social Assistance (BST).

**Table 5. Description of the Effectiveness of the Cash Social Assistance Program (X)**

		Descriptives		
		Statistic	Std. Error	
Efektivitas Program Bantuan Sosial Tunai	Mean	27.97	.406	
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	27.17	
		Upper Bound	28.77	
	5% Trimmed Mean	27.93		
	Median	29.00		
	Variance	63.604		
	Std. Deviation	7.975		
	Minimum	18		
	Maximum	45		
	Range	36		
	Interquartile Range	14		
	Skewness	-.006	.124	
	Kurtosis	-1.138	.248	

Source: data processed by the author with SPSS v22 (2021)

Based on the results above, the highest percentage level category calculation is 100 and the lowest is 20 so that the range of percentage scores is  $100\% - 20\% = 80\%$ . The number of categories is 5, so the percentage class interval is  $80 : 5 = 16$  (class length). From the calculation results, it is found that the percentage of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program is 69.4%. This shows that the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program in Tigaraksa District is in the good category.

**Table 6. Description of Economic Problems Handling Data (Y)**  
**Descriptives**

		Statistic	Std. Error	
Penanggulang an Masalah Ekonomi	Mean	21.63	.342	
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	20.96	
		Upper Bound	22.30	
	5% Trimmed Mean	21.49		
	Median	20.50		
	Variance	45.101		
	Std. Deviation	6.716		
	Minimum	4		
	Maximum	40		
	Range	32		
	Interquartile Range	10		
	Skewness	.414	.124	
	Kurtosis	-.319	.248	

Source: data processed by the author with SPSS v22 (2021)

Based on table 6 above regarding the distribution of data on dealing with economic problems, it is known that the number of respondents was 386 people, the lowest score was 4 and the highest score was 40. Average (Mean) 21.49. Median (Me) 20.50, and standard deviation (Std. Deviation) 6.716. From the calculation results, it is found that the percentage of overcoming cash economic problems is 78.8%. This shows that overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District is included in the agreed category.

**Correlation coefficient**

**Table 7. Correlation Coefficient of X with Y**

		Efektivitas program bantuan sosial tunai	Penanggulangan masalah ekonomi
Efektivitas program bantuan sosial tunai	Pearson Correlation	1	.951**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	386	386

Penanggulangan masalah ekonomi	Pearson Correlation	.951**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	386	386

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: data processed by the author with SPSS v22 (2021)

Based on table 7 above, the correlation coefficient value between the effectiveness of cash social assistance programs and overcoming economic problems is 0.951. The results of the correlation coefficient are positive, this shows a unidirectional relationship between variables, meaning that the higher the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program, the higher the improvement in overcoming economic problems. Based on the table above, the value of the correlation coefficient between employee placement and employee performance is 0.951 located between 0.90 - 1.00, this shows that the correlation between the placement variable for the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program (X) and the variable for overcoming economic problems (Y) including a very strong positive correlation.

### T Test or Partial Test

The t-test is used to examine whether the independent variable has some influence on the dependent variable. The T test was conducted in this study by examining the significance level (p-value), in accordance with the hypothesis's provisions, namely, if the significance probability > 0.05, Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. Furthermore, if the probability of significance is 0.05, Ho is rejected whereas Ha is approved. By evaluating the t table, it is determined that with a df of 384 and a significance threshold of 5% (0.05), the t table equals 1,996. This indicates that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and established as true because "tcount" is greater than "ttable" (and the null hypothesis or null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Similarly, the Sig value in the preceding Coefficientsa table is 0. This implies that Ha is accepted and Ho is refused, implying that the success of the cash social assistance program has a substantial impact on resolving economic problems in Tigaraksa District.

### Koefisien Determinasi (R<sup>2</sup>)

**Table 8. Results of the Coefficient of Determination Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.951 <sup>a</sup>	.904	.902	2.513

a. Predictors: (Constant), Penanggulangan Masalah Ekonomi

b. Dependent Variable: Efektivitas Program Bantuan Sosial Tunai

Source: data processed by the author with SPSS v22 (2021)

Based on table 8 above, it is known that the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.904. This shows that the magnitude of the effect given by the effectiveness variable of the direct cash assistance program on the variable of dealing with economic problems is 90.4%. This means that about 9.6% increase in the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program in Tigaraksa District is influenced by other factors outside of dealing with economic problems.

### Results of Data Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

After the requirements analysis test is carried out, the next step is to test the research hypothesis. Hypothesis testing in this study aims to test the hypothesis that has been formulated in the previous chapter, namely that there is an effect of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program on overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District. Simple regression analysis is used to find out and predict the value of a dependent variable (Y) based on the value of one independent variable (X).

**Table 9. Results of Simple Regression Analysis Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	16.795	1.223		13.735	.000
Penanggulangan Masalah Ekonomi	.515	.054	.438	9.560	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Efektivitas Program Bantuan Sosial Tunai  
 Source: data processed by the author with SPSS v22 (2021)

From the Coefficientsa table above, it is known that the coefficient for the independent variable (X) is 0.515 and the constant is 16.795 so that the regression equation model obtained is:  $Y = 16.795 + 0.515X$ . From the equation of the regression line above, it can be explained that the constant is 16.795, meaning that if the variable of the effectiveness of the cash direct social assistance program is 0, then the variable for overcoming economic problems has a positive value of 16.795. The regression coefficient of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program variable is 0.515, meaning that if the cash social assistance program effectiveness variable has increased by 1 unit, the handling of economic problems will increase by 0.515. The coefficient is positive, meaning that the better the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program, the more it will improve the handling of economic problems in Tigaraksa District.

### Discussion of Research Results

The significance value (Sig.) = 0.000 is known from data analysis. This suggests that based on the value of Sig (0.000 0.05), the success of the cash social assistance program (X) has a considerable impact on resolving economic

difficulties (Y) in Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination (R Square) for the efficiency of the cash social assistance program (X) in assisting individuals in overcoming economic difficulties (Y) is 0.904. This suggests that the efficacy of the cash social assistance program contributes 90.4 percent to resolving economic problems in Tigaraksa District.

According to the questionnaire issued to the community in Tigaraksa District, the percentage of the cash social assistance program's efficacy was 69.4 percent, indicating that the cash social assistance program's effectiveness in Tigaraksa District is in the good category. Meanwhile, the calculation findings indicate that the percentage of people who have overcome economic difficulties is 78.8 percent, indicating that overcoming economic difficulties is widespread in Tigaraksa District. The findings of this study corroborate the opinion (Anisa Rahma Dini, Yunisca Nurmalisa, and Abdul Halim, University of Lampung, 2018) that the cash social assistance program has been operating effectively for the beneficiary community, beginning with the determination of program targets, program socialization, and program objectives, and ending with program monitoring.

The form of adaptation carried out by the community regarding the implementation of the cash social assistance program is that the community must be able to set aside one day for a month to take aid funds, and the community must be accustomed to implementing the recommended health protocols. This social cash assistance also does not make people passive or only hope and rely on aid money, but people still have to try and work to meet their daily needs. The provision of social cash assistance can be a means for the community to develop their potential, such as opening a new business where the capital is obtained from social assistance money.

## **E. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research on the Effectiveness of the Cash Social Assistance Program on Overcoming Economic Problems in Tigaraksa District, it can be concluded as follows: (1) From the results of the descriptive analysis of the percentage, it is known that the description of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program gets a value of 69.4%. This shows that the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program in Tigaraksa District is in the good category; (2) From the results of the descriptive analysis of the percentage, it is known that the description of overcoming economic problems has a value of 78.8%. This shows that overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District is included in the good category; (3) There is a significant effect of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program on overcoming economic problems, with the magnitude of the effect given by the variable of the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program on the variable of overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District of 90.4%.

Based on the results of research on the effectiveness of the cash social assistance program in overcoming economic problems in Tigaraksa District, several alternative solutions in order to further improve the handling of economic

problems are as follows: (1) The government is expected to be able to more quickly update data in the form of name, NIK, KK for the community receiving cash social assistance so that the community can feel the benefits of the program; (2) The community is expected to be able to use cash social assistance effectively in accordance with the objectives of this social assistance program, namely reducing the poverty level of the people affected by Covid-19; (3) Program monitoring should be further optimized, this can be done by conducting a direct survey to the recipients of cash social assistance, at least in the first stage. Supervision can also be carried out through social media platforms by creating special accounts that handle reports if there are still people who do not understand the procedures or procedures for obtaining cash social assistance.

## REFERENCES

- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- BeritaSatu.com. (2021, May 2). *Tiga Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Bagi Perekonomian Nasional*. beritasatu.com. <https://www.beritasatu.com/ekonomi/728997/tiga-dampak-pandemi-covid19-bagi-perekonomian-nasional>
- COVID-19, W. R. P. (2021). *Tanya Jawab*. Covid19.Go.Id. <https://covid19.go.id/tanya-jawab?search=Apa%20itu%20virus%20corona%20baru%20dan%20COVID-19?>
- Dany, G. A. R., & Habibah, S. M. (2021). Efektivitas Blt Bagi Warga Non-PKH Sebagai Pemenuhan Hak Perlindungan Sosial Selama Covid-19 Di Dusun Sudimoro. *Kajian Moral Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 9(2), 435–452.
- Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Buleleng. (2021, January 25). *Penyebab, Gejala dan Pencegahan Virus Corona*. Dinkes.Bulelengkab.Go.Id. <https://dinkes.bulelengkab.go.id/informasi/detail/artikel/84-penyebab-gejala-dan-pencegahan-virus-corona>
- Dini, A. R., Nurmalisa, Y., & Halim, A. (2018). Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) Di Kelurahan Gulak Galik. *Jurnal Kultur Demokrasi*, 5(13), Article 13. <http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/JKD/article/view/17837>
- Djazuli, A. (2003). *Fiqh siyasah implementasi kemaslahatan umat dalam rambu-rambu syari'ah*. Kencana.
- Efendi, K. (2020, May 18). Syarat dan Tata Cara Mendapatkan Bantuan Sosial Tunai Akibat Covid-19 Dari Pemerintah. *KOMINFO NGAWI*. <https://kominfo.ngawikab.go.id/syarat-dan-tata-cara-mendapatkan-bantuan-sosial-tunai-akibat-covid-19-dari-pemerintah/>
- Fahrika, A. I., & Roy, J. (2020). Dampak pandemi covid 19 terhadap perkembangan makro ekonomi di indonesia dan respon kebijakan yang ditempuh. *INOVASI*, 16(2), 206–213. <https://doi.org/10.29264/jinv.v16i2.8255>

- Goodin, R. E., Rein, M., & Moran, M. (2008, June 12). *The Public and its Policies*. The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199548453.003.0001>
- H, A. & oyo. (2020, May 20). Penerima BST di Tigaraksa Dinilai Tidak Tepat Sasaran. *Redaksi24.com*. <https://www.redaksi24.com/penerima-bst-di-tigaraksa-dinilai-tidak-tepat-sasaran/>
- Haboddin, M. (2015). *Pengantar Ilmu Pemerintahan* (pertama). Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Haerul, Akib, H., & Hamdan. (2016). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Makassar Tidak Rantasa (MTR) Di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 6(2), 21. <https://doi.org/10.26858/jiap.v6i2.2477>
- Hanoatubun, S. (2020). Dampak Covid – 19 terhadap Prekonomian Indonesia. *EduPsyCouns: Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling*, 2(1), 146–153.
- Husein, U. (2014). *Metode Penelitian untuk Skripsi dan Tesis Bisnis*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Ilyas, H., Syarif, A., & Netty. (2012). Fungsi Pemerintahan Dalam Rangka Pelayanan Publik Berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Universitas Jambi, Volume 14, Nomor 2*, 11.
- Indonesia, C. N. N. (2021, January 4). *Rincian Anggaran Bansos 2021*. Ekonomi. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20210104141556-532-589247/rincian-anggaran-bansos-2021>
- Iqbal, M. (2016). *Fiqh Siyasah Konstektualisasi Doktrin Politik Islam* (Kedua). Prenadamedia Group.
- Iskandar, J. (2012). *Kapita Selektta teori Administrasi Negara*. Puspaga.
- Kemensos RI. (2020). *Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia*. <https://kemensos.go.id/>
- Kirom. (2020, April 23). *Distribusi Bansos Warga Kabupaten Tangerang Ditargetkan pada Minggu Pertama Ramadan*. Merdeka.Com. <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/distribusi-bansos-warga-kabupaten-tangerang-ditargetkan-pada-minggu-pertama-ramadan.html>
- Liputan6.com. (2020, April 25). *Mensos Serahkan Bantuan Sosial Tunai ke Warga Kabupaten Tangerang*. liputan6.com. <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4237578/mensos-serahkan-bantuan-sosial-tunai-ke-warga-kabupaten-tangerang>
- Media, K. C. (2020, March 20). *Sri Mulyani Realokasi APBN Rp 62,3 Triliun Untuk Redam Dampak Corona*. KOMPAS.com. <https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/03/20/185214126/sri-mulyani-realokasi-apbn-rp-623-triliun-untuk-redam-dampak-corona>
- Media, K. C. (2021, April 22). *Cara Terbaru Cek Penerima Bansos 2021 Halaman all*. KOMPAS.com. <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2021/04/22/163100665/cara-terbaru-cek-penerima-bansos-2021>
- Priyanto, D. (2014). *SPSS 22 Pengelolaan Data Terpraktis*. CV ANDI OFFSET.
- Rahman, F. (2018). *Teori Pemerintahan* (pertama). Universitas Brawijaya Press.

- Ramdhani, A., & Ramdhani, M. A. (2017). Konsep Umum Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Publik. *Jurnal Publik*, 11(01), 12.
- Ruhyana, N. F., & Ferdiansyah, H. (2020). Strategi Kebijakan Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumedang dalam Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial di masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Khazanah Intelektual*, Volume 4 Nomor 2 Tahun 2020, 789–804. <https://doi.org/10.37250/newkiki.v4i1.69>
- Sarwono, J. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif* (Pertama). Graha Ilmu.
- SetkabRI. (2020, April 27). *Mensos Berikan Keleluasaan Pemda Soal Pemberian Bansos dari APBD*. Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. <https://setkab.go.id/mensos-berikan-keleluasaan-pemda-soal-pemberian-bansos-dari-apbd/>
- Sihaloho, E. D. (2020). *Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia* [Preprint]. Open Science Framework. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/h2d7c>
- Singgih, M., & Effendi, S. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Pustaka LPJES Indonesia.
- Sujarweni. (2015). *SPSS untuk Penelitian*. ALFABETA CV.
- Sujarweni, V. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Lengkap, Praktis, dan Mudah dipahami*. Pustaka Baru Press.
- Thoha, M. (2012). *Dimensi-dimensi Prima Ilmu Administrasi Negara*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Widiyani, R. (2021, October 1). *Cek BST Rp 300 Ribu di dtks.kemensos.go.id, Ini Syarat Penerimaannya*. detikfinance. <https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-5328153/cek-bst-rp-300-ribu-di-dtkskemensosgoid-ini-syarat-penerimaannya>
- Wildan, M. (2020, April 13). *Kemendagri: 34 Pemda Tingkat Kabupaten/Kota Belum Laporkan Realokasi APBD | Ekonomi*. Bisnis.Com. <https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20200413/9/1226083/kemendagri-34-pemda-tingkat-kabupatenkota-belum-laporkan-realokasi-apbd>
- Zakiyah, N., Oktavia, L., Khairiyah, F., & Ilman, M. A. (2020). Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Bantuan Sosial Dari Pemerintah Terhadap Masyarakat Terdampak Covid-19 Di Desa Gendongarum Kecamatan Kanor Kabupaten Bojonegoro. *Spirit Publik: Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 15(2), 97–110. <https://doi.org/10.20961/sp.v15i2.43501>