DECISION MAKING MODEL FOR RECEIVING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BUTI VILLAGE OF MANANGGU DISTRICT OF BOALEMO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research included finding out the model of decision-making in the provision of social assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic in Buti Village, Mananggu District, Boalemo Regency.

This research is a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach The reason or using a descriptive type of research and qualitative approach is because this research is generated from descriptive data obtained from several writings, words, and documents derived from sources and information that are researched and trusted.

The results of the study concluded that the decision-making model of social aid recipients affected by covid 19 through 3 stages, namely 1). The data collection process is carried out the formation of a verifier team to collect candidates who deserve assistance in the field (hamlets), then the verifier team consisting of Dasawisma and the head of the hamlet descends to the hamlets by name by address, as well as reporting the results of the collection of prospective recipients of assistance to the village head as preliminary data. 2). Consolidation and verification of the second stage in the decision-making process of beneficiaries for communities affected by covid 19 is the process of consolidation and verification, in this stage, the village head will sit together with the entire verifier team, BPD, and village companion to discuss thoroughly the results of the initial data collection that has been collected. All the data will be verified until you get the real amount who is most entitled to be recommended to receive assistance, the verification results will be taken to the final validation stage. 3). Validation and Determination of the final stage results in the decision-making process of beneficiaries for communities affected by covid 19 validation and determination of results, in this stage the village head will sit together with the entire verifier team, BPD, and village companions to thoroughly discuss the results of the initial data collection that has been collected. All the data will be validated until the real amount of who is most entitled to be recommended to receive assistance, the validation results will be taken to the stage of determining the results.

Keywords: *Decision-Making in the Provision of Social Assistance*.

INTRODUCTION

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Decision-Making Model For Receiving Social Assistance For Communities Affected By The Covid-19 Pandemic In Buti Village Of Mananggu District Of Boalemo Regency

Social assistance is an effort made by certain parties to communities in the form of money or goods that are not continuous and selective which aims to protect from possible social risks. The provision of social assistance is adjusted to the regional financial capacity, carried out selectively and prioritizing the fulfillment of the mandatory affairs stipulated in the village fund legislation Permendagri No. 20 of 2018 concerning financial managementvillage and the PDTT Village minister regulation No. 6 of 2020 concerning the change of the PDTT Village minister's regulation No. 11 of 2019 regarding the priority of using Village Funds, including those related to the provision of BLT sourced from the Village Fund. Providing social assistance to support government programsfocus on government programs and activities that pay attention to justice, loyalty, rationality, and benefits for the community.

Social assistance that given in certain circumstances, such as in an emergency, can maintain social welfare or develop independence and to maintain the social performance that has been achieved so as not to decline. Social assistance is provided for every level of government, both central government, provincial government, local government and even up to the village government level which is intended for the poor.

Currently, Indonesia is faced with an unfavorable situation and condition, caused by the Corona Virus or Covid-19 outbreak. Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory tract infections, ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome.

A. new type of corona virus found in humans since the extraordinary event that appeared in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Besides that, we also know the general symptoms of Covid-19, whose are fever, dry cough, and shortness of breath. For this reason, a number of policies have been set by the government to carry out social control and maintain the spread of Covid-19 by urging the people not to leave the house and even complying with all health protocols including wearing masks, maintaining distance, washing hands, and staying away from crowds.

Community activities have a negative impact on the community's economy, especially those who are economically vulnerable. In order to tackle the most economically vulnerable people caused by Covid-19, the government has issued various social assistance policies to minimize this impact. Buti Village is one of the villages in Mananggu District which consists of 3 hamlets with a population of approximately 1916 people and almost all of the people in Buti Village work as farmers, both corn farmers, rice farmers and others. With the current pandemic, the livelihoods of these people have stopped even to meet their daily needs, it is very difficult. During the current pandemic, people really need help from the government, particularly from the local village government. Currently, various aids have been disbursed by the central government in terms of aiming to ease the burden on the community during the pandemic, including direct cash assistance from village funds (BLT DD), and there are many other assistances provided by the central government for the needs of the community during this pandemic.

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Table 1. Data of Social Assistance Recipient Affected by Covid-19 in Buti Village:

NO	Help Type	Fiscal year	Amount
1.	Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD)	2020/2021	86 inhabitats

Data Source: Buti Village Data, 2021

For recipients of direct cash assistance from village funds, there are 86 family heads which emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic which was budgeted through village funds to be allocated to the poor who were affected by Covid-19.In Buti Village, about 86 people received direct cash assistance. In addition, there is also cash social assistance whose budget source is from the Ministry of Social Affairs which was disbursed during the COVID-19 pandemic to be distributed to beneficiary groups focused on poor families. So if it is calculated, there are around 86 recipients of assistance affected by Covid-19 in Buti Village.

By looking at some of the assistance that is often disbursed by the central government, local governments to the village government level, the village government must take various approaches to prospective social assistance recipients before making a determination. The current approach taken by the village government is when various kinds of assistance appear in the Covid-19 pandemic situation mosstly often done to the internal government itself, where in the determination process it is very rare to involve the community;even though the community is part of the development process in the village.

The community really hopes that the village government in terms of determining must often involve the community. In the community deliberation process, the community must be involved in asking for opinions, ideas before the determination process is carried out, besides that the community wants that the assistance distributed must be right on target, touch and in accordance with existing regulations. All problems that arise in the midst of society are caused by the process of determining social assistance that is not appropriate so that it becomes a problem in the field, currently many people demand assistance that is not well targeted, even in the provision of social assistance, there are unequal distributions.

Currently, village funds owned by buti villages are above 800 – 1.2 billion rupiah, so what is allocated for BLT-DD by 30% could be almost 300 million more than the budget that must be spent. However, the decision model taken for prospective BLT-DD recipients not in accordance with the actual budget where prospective recipients of BLT DD phase one are only 48 people and now phase two 38 people are affected by the pandemic

Management comes from the term manage which means to regulate. The management elements consist of 6M, namely man, money, method, machines, materials, and market. Management is a way / art of managing something to be done by others. To achieve certain goals effectively and efficiently that are massive, complex and of high value, management is certainly very much needed.

As for the understanding of management, defining management is a series of activities that are directed directly at the use of organizational

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resources effectively and efficiently in order to achieve organizational goals [1]

Meanwhile, another understanding explains that management is: "Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management are planning, budgeting, organizing, staffing, controlling, and problem solving." This means that management is a series of processes that can keep complex systems of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organizing, staffing, controlling, and problem solving [2].

Different from the understanding of expert sources who say that management is the science and art of planning, organizing, compiling, directing, and supervising human resources to achieve the goals that have been set [3]. Defined that management as a series of activities that are directed at the use of organizational resources effectively and efficiently in order to achieve organizational goals. [4]

As for some of the explanations above, it can be said that management as a form of process in planning and strategy in implementing a clear program in carrying out activities in achieving organizational goals.

The management element consists of "7M" which is as follows [5] :

1) Man
    Humans are the resources needed to lead, mobilize employees/subordinates, and provide energy and thoughts for the progress and continuity of the institution. It can be also referred to as leadership or entrepreneurship.

2) Material
    Goods are one aspect of production in a company or organization that can consist of raw materials, semi-finished materials, or finished goods.

3) Machine
    Machines is in the form of basic needs in smoothing the course of an organization. Machines in the form of equipment used by an agency or institution.

4) Money
    Money is everything that is used to obtain organizational resources. Money/capital is divided into 2, namely fixed capital in the form of land, buildings/buildings, machinery and working capital in the form of cash and debt.

5) Method
    Methods in educational institutions is a learning methods formed by a teacher that are indispensable in explaining lessons. The chosen method will affect students in understanding the lesson.

6) Market
    The market in a market educational institution is a place for interaction between educators and students as well as with stakeholders within the scope of the institution.

7) Minutes
    Time is a matter of time used and utilized in achieving the vision and mission of an institution effectively and efficiently

The presence of management in the organization is to carry out activities so that a goal is achieved effectively and efficiently. The management function can be studied from the main activities carried out by managers, namely planning, implementation, and assessment. Management figures differ in determining what functions or sections should be in management. In addition, the terms used are also different.

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In general, these differences have a common ground in mentioning management functions, namely as follows [6]:

1. Planning

    In determining the plan, it must be done carefully by conducting a systematic study in accordance with organizational conditions and resource capabilities while still referring to the vision and mission of the organization [7]. Planning is the process of determining what should be achieved and how to make it happen in reality.

2. Organizing

    Organizing is the whole process of grouping people, tools, tasks, responsibilities or authorities in such a way as to create an organization that can be moved as a unit in order to achieve the goals that have been set.

3. Actuating

    Actuating is a very important part of the management process. Unlike the other three functions (planning, organizing, controlling), actuatingconsidered the essence of management because it specifically deals with people [8].

4. Supervision

    By carrying out supervisory work, it is expected to be able to achieve organizational product quality based on predetermined plans, so that consumers or stakeholders are satisfied [9]

1. Public Management Concept

a. Definition of Public Management

The definition of public management according to the experts who will be mentioned depends on the educational background, experience, or perspective held by these experts. Among the definitions of public management are as follows:

Management is the process of planning, organizing, and using resources to achieve stated company goals. [10]

Keban argues that public management is not "scientific management", although it is strongly influenced by "scientific management". Public management is not "policy analysis", nor is it public administration, reflecting the pressures between the political orientations of policy on the other side[11].

Public management is an interdisciplinary study of general organizational aspects, and it is a combination of management functions such as planning, organizing and controlling on the one hand, with human resources, finance, physical, information and politics on the other.

b. Public Service Standard

Planning is an action at the beginning of the decision-making process by conducting an in-depth study of concepts or facts (alternative options) in a comprehensive manner and can be formulated in the form of policies or programs which are then implemented in accordance with the stated objectives (in the future).

Service standards are standardized measures in the implementation of public services as guidelines that must be adhered to and implemented by service providers, and become guidelines for service recipients in the application process, as well as a means of controlling the community and/or service recipients on the performance of service providers. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and set service standards in accordance with the nature, type and characteristics of the services provided and pay attention to the environment. In the process of formulation and preparation, it involves the community and/or other stakeholders (including bureaucratic apparatus) to get

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suggestions and input and build awareness and commitment. According to Sinambela, theoretically the purpose of public service is basically to satisfy the community. [12] To achieve this satisfaction, excellent service quality is required, which is reflected in:

1. Transparent

Services thatare open, easy and accessible to all parties who need and are provided adequately and are easy to understand.

2. Accountability

Services that can be accounted in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

3. Conditional

Services that are in accordance with the conditions and capabilities of service providers and recipients while adhering to the principles of efficiency and effectiveness.

4. Participatory

Services that can encourage community participation in the implementation of public services by paying attention to:

aspirations, needs and expectations of society.

5. Equal Rights

Services that not discriminate in terms of any aspect, especially ethnicity, race, religion, class, social status and others.

6. Balance of Rights and Responsibilities

Services that consider aspects of justice between the giver and recipient of public services.

In Indonesia itself, the Public Service Standards are set according to the Decree of the Minister of PAN Number: 63/KEP/M.PAN/7/2003, which at least includes:

1. Service procedures;
2. Completion Time
3. Service Fee
4. Service Products;
5. Facilities and Infrastructure

6. Competence of service officers;

Furthermore, to completethe service standards above, the content material quoted from the Draft Law on Public Services which is realistic enough to become the content material for the Public Service Standards is added, so that the composition is as follows;

1. Legal Basis
2. Requirements;
3. Service procedures;
4. Completion Time;
5. Service Fee;
6. Service Products;
7. Facilities and Infrastructure;
8. Competence of service officers;
9. Internal control;
10. External supervision;
11. Handling of Complaints, suggestions and inputs;
12. Service guarantee.

The additional material for the standard content of public services mentioned above is intended to complete the basis for consideration is quite realistic because it includes the content of the legal basis to provide certainty of the existence of guarantee of legality for these service standards. In addition, the requirements, supervision, complaint handling and service guarantees for customers need to be used as material for the content of public service standards. Preparation of service standards and service providers, and socio-cultural characteristics of the local community with the hope that public service standardsdetermined can be implemented properly, especially by service operational implementers who deal directly with the community, are understood and accepted by the community/stakeholders.

c. Principles and Principles of Public Service Performance

The provision of satisfactory services to the community must fulfill

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the service principles set out in the Minister of Administrative Affairs Decree No. 63 of 2004 which states as follows: [13] :

1. Transparency;
   This means that services are open, easy and accessible to all parties who need and are provided adequately and easily understood.

2. Accountability;
   Means that it can be accounted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

3. Conditional;
   Means that the suitability of the conditions and capabilities of service providers and recipients while adhering to efficiency and effectiveness;

4. Participative,
   Means that the efforts to encourage the role of the community in the implementation of public services by taking into account the aspirations, needs and expectations of the community.

5. Equal rights,Means that there is no discrimination based on ethnicity, race, religion, gender, and economic status.

6. Balance of rights and obligations
   Means that providers and recipients of public services must fulfill the rights and obligations of each party.

7. The description shows
   The government as a public property must provide good service because this is a demand and need for the community.

3. Concept of Decision Making

a. Definition of Decision Making

Decision making has several definitions from experts: According to Eisenfuhr in Lunenburg, decision making is the process of making a choice from a number of alternatives to achieve the desired result. [14]. This definition has three key elements. First, decision making involves making a choice from a number of options. Second, decision making is a process that involves more than just a final choice from among alternatives. Third, the "desired outcome" mentioned in the definition involves the goal or target resulting from the mental activity that the decision maker is involved in reaching the final decision.[15]. In addition, according to Terry (1994), decision making is the selection of certain behavioral alternatives from two or more existing alternatives. Meanwhile, Wang and Ruhe (2007) argue that decision making is a process that chooses a preferred option or an action from among alternatives on the basis of the given criteria or strategy to achieve a result.

b. Decision Making Style

Researchers have classified decision-making styles in various ways. The decision-making style shown by Deniz in Ugurlu is as follows[16]:

a. Cautious:
   Individuals adopt a vigilant decision-making style by making decisions with caution.

b. Avoidants:
   Avoidance decisions tend to leave decision making to others.

c. Procrastinating
   Individuals with a procrastinating decision-making style tend to delay decisions. Without an acceptable reason, they keep trying to delay the decision.

C. Decision Making Model

There are various descriptive models of choice rationality behavior. This model is intended to describe theoretically and realistically how practitioner managers make decisions. More specifically the model seeks to determine to what degree management decision makers are

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rational. The model framework ranges from full rationality, in this case the economic model, to complete irrationality in the social case. It can be argued that there are six models of management decision making, namely:[17] :

1. The economic model put forward by classical economists in which people's decisions are rational, namely trying to achieve marginal revenue equal to marginal cost to obtain maximum profit,

2. The administrative human model proposed by Simon in which people do not want maximization but enough profit (profit) is satisfactory (satisficing profit),

3. The mobicentric human model proposed by Jennings where change is the main value so that you always have to move freely to make decisions,

4. The human model of organization (proposed by WF Whyte) which is loyal and full of cooperation in decision making,

5. A new entrepreneur model by Wright Mills that is competitive and social model (Freud, Veblen) in which parents are often irrational in making decisions filled with feelings, emotions and subconscious situations.

Fisher Fisher (1974) in the prescriptive and descriptive model suggests that there are two models of the decision-making process, namely [18] :

1. Prescriptive models or prescribing improvements, based on the ideal process.

2. The descriptive model explains how the group should make decisions, while the descriptive model explains how the group makes certain decisions. Descriptive model based on the reality of observation.

Thus, this is a cumulative, progressive and continuous process of changing the concept and finally the members agree on the position taken. Based on this description, it can be identified that in this decision-making process, leaders emerge who will later lead the organization to a better direction, because they are recognized as capable by other members although in the process conflicts often arise.

1. Definition of Social Assistance
a. Social Assistance Concept

Social assistanceis the provision of assistance in the form of money/goods from the regional government to individuals, families, groups and/or communities that are not continuous and selective in nature with the aim of protecting against possible social risks. Meanwhile, the definition of social assistance according to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 254/PMK.05/2015 concerning Social Assistance Expenditure at state ministries/agencies is expenditure in the form of transfers of money, goods or services provided by the government to the poor or unable to protect the community from possible occurrences social risk, increasing economic capacity and/or community welfare.

The provision of social assistance (Bansos) to the community is not a new thing for the Government, even routine activities are provided to the community according to the poverty level of the community as recipients of social assistance in various forms. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, both central and regional governments are struggling in the distribution of social assistance to the community. For example, in some villages the aid was not right on target, while there were residents who were not registered who should have been entitled to receive assistance

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The government has issued a number of policies in responding to the corona virus (Covid-19) outbreak that has occurred since early March 2020. One of the formation of a task force through presidential decree number 7 of 2020 regarding the task force for accelerating the handling of the corona virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in March 2020. Therefore, this task force is highly expected to carry out optimal handling during this Covid-19 outbreak, including providing solutions to improve the distribution of the Covid-19 social assistance distribution.

Social assistance (Bansos) provided by the Government is at least in several forms, including BLT (Direct Cash Assistance). Basic food assistance, electricity subsidies, beneficiaries of the family hope program, pre-employment card incentives, and smart Indonesia. Then the distribution mechanism is carried out from the Central and regional governments. With the variety of social assistance and distribution mechanisms, the problems that are very visible are the problem of collecting data on recipients, data asymmetry and concerns about double distribution to one person. After the distribution of stage 1 (one) was carried out,until early June 2020, it was known that the problem of the complexity of collecting data on the distribution of social assistance was still a public discussion and was questioned by many people.

Furthermore, the problems in the distribution of social assistance (Bansos) that are often questioned are related to: uneven distribution of assistance, both in terms of time, target/recipient community and distribution area, unclear procedures and requirements for receiving community assistance in more emergency conditions registered and vice versa. There are those who are registered but do not receive assistance and those who cannot receive assistance at their place of residence because of the migrants' ID cards. Understanding the complexity of the social assistance distribution that occurs and the magnitude of the government's difficulties in distributing social assistance during the Covid-19 outbreak, it is necessary to evaluate the root cause of the problem, which is related to data collection of social assistance recipients. Among other things the government needs to take action, such as:

1. Synchronization of central and regional data through the E-KTP contained in the civil registry, so that the overall data on residents and the number of recipients that have been distributed, as well as data correction of confirmed incidents and reports are known during distribution.

2. Local governments can register manually through sub-districts and villages as confirmation of affected residents who have not been included in the social assistance recipients, so that affected residents who were not previously recorded can be given social assistance;

3. Asking residents to report to the village to register as recipients of social assistance due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

   Based on the Pocket Guide to Collection of Direct Cash Aid Village Funds for the 2020 BLT DD:

1. Data Collection Process

   Villages prepare the village data that includes profiles of villagers based on age, welfare, education, health, and disability.

2. The Village Head forms and gives an assignment letter to Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force to collect data on poor families who are candidates for Village Fund BLT recipients.

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3. The number of data collectors must be at least 3 people and if more, the number must be odd.

4. Collecting data at the hamlet level and all data collection activities must pay attention to health protocols

Consolidation and Verification Process

1. Village volunteers and/or the COVID-19 task force collect data collection results from the hamlet and verify and tabulate the data. In the process of verifying the requirements for receiving Social Assistance/BLT Dana Desa, the things to do are:

a) Ensure that number of family card gets 2 types of social assistance. Poor families receiving PKH or BPNT recipients are excluded from the list of BLT-Dana Desa recipients.

b) Village Data is data owned by the village, either in the form of its own data collection or processed results.

c) Direct Cash Assistance – Village Funds (BLT-Dana Desa) and BPNT are available in DTKS which can be obtained from the district/city Social Service or from the PKH Facilitator.

d) Poor families who receive Pre-Employment Cards are excluded from the list of candidates for Village Fund BLT recipients. Data on the recipient of the card can be obtained from the district/city Manpower Office.

e) Identifying poor and vulnerable families to be prioritized as BLT Village Fund recipients.

f) Verify the demographic status of prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients based on population administration data (adminduk) owned by the village or from the district/city Population and CivilRegistration Office (Dukcapil Office).

2. Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force ensure that poor and vulnerable families such as female heads of households, elderly citizens, persons with disabilities are a priority/not to be missed.

3. Every time they verify poor families and identify poor and vulnerable families, Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force need to take photos and include their location of residence manually and digitally (share location) if possible.

4. If it is found that poor families who are prospective recipients of BLT-Village Funds who do not have a Population Identification Number (NIK), the data collection officer records it and gives it to the head of government or special officers in the village, for which a Domicile Certificate is made. Prospective BLT-Dana Desa recipients who only have the certificate are then recorded and informed to the village administration officer if there is one, or to the sub-district or directly to the Dukcapil Office to get administrative services. On Direct Cash Assistance – Village Funds (BLT-Village Funds)

5. The results of the new verification and data collection are submitted by the Village Volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force to the Village Head.

Process of Validation and Determination of Data Collection Results

1. The Village Head facilitates the BPD to carry out special village deliberations by inviting community representatives and other relevant parties to assist in the verification and validation of data related to the determination of BLT-Dana Desa recipients.

2. Based on the results of the deliberation, the Village Head and BPD sign a list of poor families who are candidates for BLT Village Fund recipients. Referring to the list, the village distributes the first month BLT Village Fund.

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3. The Village Head disseminates a list of approved Village Fund BLT recipients to the community either through information boards in each hamlet and/or in strategic and easily accessible places. Villages can also take advantage of the village website/social media or the Village Information System as a medium for public information.

If there are complaints from the community about the list of potential recipients of the BLT Dana Desa Social Assistance, the village together with the BPD facilitates village meetings to discuss the complaint and agree on a solution. For the second month of distribution, the village must ensure that the data on the recipients of the Village Fund BLT must have been validated.

B. Previous Research

BLT-Dana Desa and determination of data collection results: Data Collection Process, The first research instrument was carried out by Mikael Mahin with the title Distribution of direct cash assistance from Nanga Ambalau Village funds, Ambalau District in 2021. This type of research is descriptive research, namely research that is intended to create a picture or describe circumstances or events. This research was conducted when the socialization of the direct cash transfer program was conveyed to the community of how the mechanism and flow of data collection for BLT-Dana Village Fund Candidates was. The results of the study found that the mechanism for collecting data on poor and vulnerable families as village recipients prepared village data which included profiles of villagers based on age, welfare, education, health and disability. The Village Head forms and gives an assignment letter to Village Volunteers and/or the Covid-19 Task Force to collect data on poor families who are candidates for BLT-Village Fund recipients. The data received by the people of Nanga Ambalau Village, Ambalau District, Sintang Regency, the direct cash assistance from the Covid 19 Village Fund is Rp. 600,000/Month for people who receive as many as 58 Heads of Families for April, May, June 2020. Meanwhile, people who receive for July, August, September 2020 are Rp. 300,000/Month as many as 58 Heads (KK).

Human resources in supporting the implementation of the distribution of direct cash assistance to Nanga Ambalau Village involve all parties, such as the Village government and its apparatus. In the structure of the formation of the Covid-19 task force volunteer, The Village Head becomes the Chair and his deputy is the Head of the BPD and its members consist of all village officials, members of the BPD, Linmas, PKK, Village Institutions, while Babinsa acts as a partner. Human resources in supporting the implementation of the distribution of the Nanga Ambalau Village Cash Direct Assistance involve all parties such as the village administration and its apparatus, Linmas, PKK, and Village Institutions. Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that the author can propose are as follows:

Human resources in supporting the implementation of the distribution of the Nanga Ambalau Village Cash Direct Assistance involve all parties such as the village administration and its apparatus. , Linmas, PKK, and Village Institutions. Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that the author can propose are as follows: The socialization of the distribution of direct cash assistance (BLT) of village funds should be increased and maintained according to the applicable regulations. Human

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resources who participate in the distribution of direct Village Fund cash assistance should be given additional incentives.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research is a type of research conducted to determine the existence of independent variables, only one or more variables, (variables that consist of themselves or independent variables) without making comparisons of the variables themselves and looking for good relationships with other variables. Types and Research Approaches [19]

In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out before the researcher goes into the field, as long as the researcher conducts research in the field, up to reporting the research results. Data analysis starts from the researcher determines the focus of the research until the research report is completed.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they can be easily understood, and the findings can be informed to others. Data analysis is done by organizing the data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into a pattern, choosing what is important and what will be studied, and making conclusions that can be told to others [25].

RESEARCH RESULT

This research focuses on Model of Decision Making for Social Assistance recipients Affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic in Buti Village, Mananggu District, Boalemo Regency. The decision-making model includes three stages, namely the process:

1. Data collection process

The data collection process is an activity to collect data. All data needed in the decision-making process is based on established rules and procedures. In Buti village, data collection is an important part as one of the procedures in determining the list of social assistance grants because before making a proposal in providing assistance, the basis is data.

From the results of the interview it can be concluded that the data collection process for prospective recipients of BLT assistance for communities affected by Covid 19 goes through the stages of the Musdes budget determination and the appointment of a verifier team consisting of the head of the hamlet and dasawisma accompanied by a sub-district assistant, then the verifier team will go to the field by name by addressto list people who deserve assistance. After completing the data collection in the field, the data is returned to the village head as initial data.

2. Consolidation and Verification

Consolidation and verification is the second stage in the decision-making process for BLT assistance recipients for communities affected by Covid 19. At this stage, the verifier team will discuss with the village head, BPD and sub-district assistants to discuss the preliminary data that has been obtained. It can be concluded that the second stage in the decision-making process for recipients affected by COVID-19 is the consolidation and verification process. At this stage, the village head will discuss with the entire team of verifiers, BPD and village assistants to thoroughly discuss the results of the initial data collection that has been collected. All of these data will be verified to get a real number of who is most entitled to be recommended to receive assistance,

3. Validation and Result determination

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Validation and Result determination are the final stage in the decision-making process for BLT aid recipients affected by Covid 19.Validation and Determination of results is an inspection step to ensure that the data is in accordance with the established criteria with the aim of ensuring that the data to be entered into the database is known and the source can be explainedand the validity of the data.

From the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the third stage in the decision-making process for recipients of assistance for communities affected by COVID-19 is the process ofValidation and Result Determination. In this stage, the village head will discuss with the entire team of verifiers, BPD and village assistants to thoroughly discuss the results of the preliminary data collection that has been collected. All of these data will be verified to get the real number of who is most entitled to be recommended to receive assistance.The results of the verification will be taken to the stage of determining the results.

DISCUSSION

The first stage in decision-making model for social assistance recipients for communities affected by COVID-19 in Buti Village is a data collection process in accordance with previous research conducted by MIKAEL MAHIN with the title Distribution of direct cash assistance from Nanga Ambalau Village, Ambalau District in 2021. It is stated that the mechanism for collecting data on poor families and vulnerable candidates for Village recipients prepare village data that includes profiles of villagers based on age, welfare, education, health, and disability. The Village Head forms and gives an assignment letter to Village Volunteers and/or the Covid-19 Task Force to collect data on poor families who are candidates for BLT-Village Fund recipients.

The next stage is the consolidation and verification process before determining who the prospective beneficiaries are, this is like the results of previous research conducted by Cecelia Helenia Sasuwuk Florence Daicy Lengkong Novie Anders Palar about Implementation of the Policy for the Distribution of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (Blt-Dd) During the Covid Pandemic Period -19 In the Sea Village, Minahasa Regency. The research stated that the second stage in the process of determining the prospective recipients of BLT assistance for communities affected by Covid 19 was to conduct musdes (Village Deliberations) by holding 2 forum meetings, namely work meetings and coordination meetings, consolidation and verification of the preliminary data obtained from the field with the agency,government/non-government organizations as well as socialization when this program was run, but the socialization was only limited to community representatives considering the Covid-19 pandemic conditions did not gather a lot of masses.

The final stage is the validation and verification process. This process is similar to Mikael Mahin's previous research. The results of research stated that the village head would discuss with the entire team of verifiers, BPD and village assistants to thoroughly discuss the results of the initial data collection that had been collected. All of these data will be verified to get a real number of who is most entitled to be recommended to receive assistance, the results of the verification will be brought to the stage of determining the results.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this research about the decision-making model for social assistance recipients affected by COVID-19 in Buti Village, Mananggu District, Boalemo Regency. the researchers concluded that the decision-making model for recipients of social assistance affected by COVID-19 went through 3 stages, namely:

Data collection process

1. The process of data collection is done thorigh the formation of verifiers team in order to collect data on candidates who are eligible to receive assistance in the field (hamlets), then the verifiers team, consisting of dasawisma and hamlet heads, descends to the hamlets by name by address, and reports the results of data collection on prospective recipients to the village head as databeginning.

2. Consolidation and verification The second stage in the decision-making process for aid recipients for communities affected by COVID-19 is the consolidation and verification process. At this stage, the village head will discuss with the entire team of verifiers, BPD and village assistants to thoroughly discuss the results of the initial data collection that has been collected. All of these data will be verified to get the real number of anyone who is most entitled to be recommended to receive assistance, the results of the verification will be taken to the final validation stage.

3. Validation and Result determination
The final stage in the decision-making process for recipients of assistance for people affected by COVID-19 is the process Validation and Result Determination.

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