

# THE ROLE OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS IN UPDATING THE DATA ON BENEFICIARIES IN LEMBAH HIJAU VILLAGE, BONEPANTAI DISTRICT, BONE BOLANGO

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## ABSTRACT

This final report aims to find out the truth of the data on beneficiaries in Lembah Hijau Village so that there is no more partial or double distribution.

The method in this final report uses triangulation data collection techniques consisting of observations, interviews, and documentation.

The results showed that the data in Lembah Hijau Village can be said to be good from previous years because according to the report, there are only a few people who have received double assistance. This is due to the lack of communication between the village government and the existing aid assistants.

**Keywords:** *Role, Village Official, Data, Assistance*

## INTRODUCTION

The criteria for social aid recipients are those who are domiciled in the administrative area of the District Government (Pemkab) concerned and have a clear identity. The objectives of social assistance are tackling poverty, social rehabilitation, social security and disaster management. The purpose of social assistance is budgeted to provide money or goods to poor families so that it can improve the welfare of the people categorized as poor families. Assistance is provided selectively and the use of the budget is clear.

Existing data problems also often occur in villages such as in The Green Valley Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency, there are often beneficiaries who

become doubles (Double), this is caused by the lack of communication between the Village Government in this case the Head of the Hamlet with the assistance companions. For example, the Family Hope Program Assistance (PKH) and Cash Direct Food Assistance (BPNT) until now all recipient data is on the PKH companion, this is an error in collecting aid data, because the data does not exist with the Village Government in this case the Head of the Hamlet. So if the Head of Hamlet records the recipients of Cash Direct Assistance (BLT), many become double recipients (Double).

In all problems, it is very necessary for the role of village officials in updating data from all kinds of assistance so that there will be no problems that can harm the community, and also village officials must have fair principles in making a decision that aims to make the

community prosperous. Thus, according to data and beneficiaries in Lembah Hijau Village in 2022, BLT amounts to 96 beneficiary families. For PKH recipients, there are 108 beneficiary families. Meanwhile, BPNT amounted to 116 beneficiary families.

Based on research observations as an intern student in Lembah Hijau village as well as an officer of Lembah Hijau Village who works and interacts with fellow village officials every day, finding that the assistance data in Lembah Hijau Village still has a lot to be updated. In order to realize the welfare of the community, the alternative that will be done is to increase the role of village officials in updating aid data.

Based on the background of the above problems, the author feels interested in conducting research in Lembah Hijau Village as an internship location to be used as a Final Project Report with the title "The Role of Village Officials in Updating Beneficiary Data in Green Valley Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency".

#### **a. BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM**

Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated, namely how is the role of village officials in updating the data on beneficiaries in the Green Valley Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency?

#### **b. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of this study is to determine the role of village officials in the process of updating data on beneficiaries in Lembah Hijau Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency.

#### **c. RESEARCH BENEFITS**

This research is theoretically expected to be able to make a scientific contribution to the development of science in updating data, especially in the Green Valley Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency.

This research is practically expected to be a solution to similar problems and become a reference for decision makers in organizations in the village or in the middle of the community of Lembah Hijau Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency.

### **THE ROLE OF**

the Village Government Apparatus as a leader as well as a development organizer must have responsibility for changes that will occur, both changes that occur in the community and social changes in society. For this reason, the Village Government as the Head of Government in an effort to anticipate these changes must have the ability to think or do rationally in making decisions that will occur in the midst of the community.

### **VILLAGE GOVERNMENT**

The Village Government is the leading unit (spearhead) in service to the community as well as a strategic spearhead for the success of all programs. Therefore, efforts to strengthen villages (village governments and community institutions) are a step to accelerate the realization of community welfare as the goal of regional autonomy.

### **VILLAGE AUTHORITY**

Based on article 5 paragraph (1) of Law number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which aims to realize the effectiveness of village government administration, accelerate the improvement of the quality of public services, improve the quality of village governance and improve village competitiveness.

In collecting data on prospective recipients of blt village funds, the village government refers to permendesa regulation number 6 of 2020 concerning criteria for poor people who are prospective recipients of BLT Village Funds and PMK Number 190 of 2021

Article 33 paragraph (1) concerning Village Fund Management

Here are 14 criteria for prospective recipients of the Village Fund BLT

1. Floor area <8 m<sup>2</sup>/person
2. Cheap dirt/bamboo/wood floor
3. Bamboo wall/rumbia/cheap wood/wall without plaster
4. Defecation without Lighting without electricity
5. Drinking water from unprotected wells/springs/rivers/rainwater
6. Woodfuel/charcoal/kerosene
7. Consumption of meat/milk/chicken only 1 time/week
8. Consumption of meat/milk/chicken only 1 time/week
9. One set of clothes a year
10. Meals 1-2 times/day
11. Unable to seek treatment at PUSKESMAS / Polyclinic
12. The source of income for farmer families is <500 m<sup>2</sup>, farm workers, fishermen, construction workers, laborers
13. plantation, other work in the form of <Rp 600,000/month
14. KK education is not in school / does not finish elementary school / graduated from elementary school
15. Do not have savings / easy goods for sale at least RP 500,000.

Meanwhile, according to pmk in Article 33 paragraph (1) it is given to beneficiary families (KPM) who meet the following criteria:

1. Poor or poor families residing in the village concerned and prioritized for poor families who fall into the category of extreme poverty,
2. Loss of livelihoods,
3. Have family members who are prone to chronic illness,

4. Poor families receiving other social safety nets that have stalled either from the APBD and or from the state budget,
5. Poor families affected by the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic and have not received assistance, or
6. Households with single household members are elderly.

## DATA

The definition of data according to Webster New World Dictionary, Data is things known or assumed, which means that data is something that is known or considered. Known means that what has happened is a fact (evidence). Data can provide an overview of a situation or problem. Data can also be defined as a set of information or values obtained from the observation (observation) of an object, data can be in the form of numbers and can also be symbols or properties.

## DATA UPDATES

The need for accurate and up-to-date data is increasingly evident when the Government in this case the Ministry of Villages of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration requires data to review and evaluate village fund policies. The assessment is mainly related to the presence or absence of changes in the condition of the Village so that it succeeds in changing the status of the Village after the Village receives assistance from the Village Fund.

## SUPERVISION

The supervisory function of BPD over the implementation of village government is one of the efforts towards the creation of clean and authoritative governance which is one of the important agendas in national development. To go in this direction, BPD is mandated by the state to carry out the supervisory function of the implementation of village government.

## **A. TYPES OF ASSISTANCE IN THE VILLAGE**

### **1. Direct Cash Assistance ( BLT)**

One of the Central Government programs whose authority is given to villages is direct cash assistance for village funds, hereinafter abbreviated as BLT DD. BLT DD is a relief for the poor sourced from the Village Fund. However, in its implementation there are still pros and cons, especially in terms of recipients BLT DD. For this reason, the role of the Village Government in conveying information is very important.

This BLT distribution is given for 3 (three) months from April to June. The requirements for the recipients are poor families who are not among the recipients (PKH), do not obtain basic food cards and pre-employment cards. The recipients of this BLT The aspect of responsibility relates to the ability of an ASN to complete the work handed over to him as well as possible and in a timely manner and dare to bear the risks for the decisions he takes or the actions he takes. Aspects are based on Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). Provisions regarding the mechanism for collecting data, determining beneficiary data, and implementing the provision of Village BLT are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Minister of Villages pdtt. Blt is budgeted in the Village Budget a maximum of 35 percent of the Village Fund or more with the approval of the District/Municipal Government. The distribution of village funds is also facilitated through simplification of documents and distribution that is sought to be faster. Villais the party responsible for the use, distribution and responsibility of the Village BLT. Blt Village Fund is a priority program policies as one way to curb the spread of the coronavirus. With the scale and speed of its spread, this pandemic will have a severe impact on all aspects of life. A multidimensional crisis is expected. In order

that must be budgeted by the Village Government. If the Village Government does not budget the Village Fund BLT, the Village Government will be subject to penalties ranging from a 50 percent deduction for the next phase of village fund disbursements to the termination of the third phase of village fund disbursements. Assistance and supervision of the use of village fund blt can be carried out by the central and regional governments.

#### **a. Economic Impact**

The Covid-19 pandemic has an economic impact on the collapse of the business world, poverty and even hunger. Socially, it has the potential to cause considerable conflict turmoil, religious and worship conflicts, disharmony conflicts due to poverty, to confrontational conflicts due to improper government policies. Covid-19 has significantly impacted the economy in various sectors, namely the household sector, MSMEs, corporations and the financial sector, both private and state. In addition to threatening the health of thousands, tens of thousands, maybe even hundreds of thousands of citizens. Also millions or even tens or hundreds of millions of people (still difficult to predict) are threatened with losing their income and the ability to meet their minimum needs, resulting in a decrease in people's purchasing power. Furthermore, if it is not managed properly, it is not only the impact of poverty but it could be the impact of hunger for a certain society. The coronavirus pandemic has had an impact on the decline in the purchasing power of the poor both in the village and in the city. Informal workers who depend on daily income have been hit hard by social-physical distancing and work from home

to maintain a decent standard of living and purchasing power, the government must issue unconditional cash transfers.

#### **b. Social Impact**

Journal of Economic, Business and Administration (JEBA) <https://journals.ubmg.ac.id/index.php/JEBA>

In addition to the impact on community communication, on the one hand, the provision of BLT from a social point of view has caused turmoil in the form of conflict. The distribution is because the implementation of distribution in several places is not carried out properly, fairly and wisely, so that there is turmoil in the community. Horizontally, there will be jealousy and disharmony between communities that can cause the impact of prolonged social conflicts and can it will also lead to vertical conflicts as some people will accuse the Government of being unfair and untrue in distributing the aid. As happened in Air Batu Village, Renah Pembarap District, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province, Tuesday, May 19, 2020, there was an action to burn the Covid-19 Handling Task Force Post and the Village Head's Office. The trigger was due to the distribution of covid-19 BLT which was not on target. The BLT that should have been given to residents was Rp. 600,000 / KK, but in fact the BLT allocated from the Village Fund (DD) was not on target. Residents whose homes are not livable do not receive assistance, while residents whose homes are permanently assisted. The residents signaled that the village chief was favoritism, so the residents went berserk. The conflicts that arise are mostly in the form of tensions, both between non-RTS and RTS and between non-RTS and Government Officials. Usually, this tension is triggered by cynical comments from non-RTS to RTS and allegations of

nepotism and unfairness of Village Officials in setting targets for BLT recipients. These cynical comments and accusations of nepotism usually arises from citizens who feel poorer than RTS but do not receive BLT .

## **2. Non-Cash Food Assistance**

In accordance with the results of the limited meeting dated March 16, 2016 concerning the Poverty Reduction and Economic Inequality Program, it was agreed that starting from Fiscal Year 2017 the distribution of raskin benefits (later called Non-Cash Food Assistance / BPNT) is carried out through a non-cash mechanism (using e-voucher technology) so that it can be right on target and more easily affordable. Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is a non-cash social food assistance from the Government that is given to KPM every month through an electronic account mechanism that is used only to buy foodstuffs at food traders/e-warong in collaboration with banks. The implementation of the BPNT Program in 2017 is considered a pilot project and will be expanded in the following year if its implementation has been effective and at the same time as an effort to transform policies from a subsidy pattern to a food assistance pattern (BPNT) nationally.

### **1. Family Hope Program**

The programs implemented in efforts to alleviate poverty have not been able to have a major impact so far so that until now the goal of national development related to the problem of equity and improving community welfare is still a prolonged problem. Therefore, in order to reduce household-based poverty, the Government launched a special program called the Family Hope Program (PKH). According to the Director General of Assistance and Social Security (Depsos, 2010) PKH is designed to help the poorest



of the bottom cluster in the form of conditional assistance

PKH is a poverty reduction program and PKH's position is part of other poverty reduction programs. PKH provides cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RSTM), a requirement related to efforts to improve the quality of life in the fields of education and health. The main objective of PKH is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources, especially in the poor. This goal is also an effort to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs target.

#### **A. INTERNSHIP LOCATION**

The location of the interns is in the Green Valley Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency. The author chose the internship location in Lembah Hijau Village because the author is one of the Green Valley Village Officials who works as a Hamlet Head with the main task of helping the Village Head in Lembah Hijau Village, this is what makes the author choose Green Valley Village as an internship location so as not to disturb the tupoksi carried out every day by the author.

#### **A. INTERNSHIP IMPLEMENTATION TIME**

Carry out an internship for two months

starting from March 17, 2022 to May 17, 2022 and continue with the preparation and writing of the final project report.

#### **B. DATA COLLECTION METHODS**

Data is one of the main elements or components in carrying out research, which means that without data there will be no research. The type of data used in the study is the correct data for its validity. The data collection method used in this final project research uses

triangulation data collection techniques consisting of observations or observations, interviews, and documentation.

#### **1. Observation or Observation**

Observation or observation is a process of recording that is carried out systematically, the pattern of behavior of the subject and the object or systematic event in the absence of questions or communication with the individual being examined as informal in the study. In this observation, the stage includes general experience of matters related to the problem being studied related to the government's policy to update the data of beneficiaries among these communities.

#### **2. Interview**

Interviews are one of the questions and answers with informals to get the data needed in research in a gradual way. So between the interviewer and the respondent or person interviewed are:

- a. Village Head 1 person
- b. Village Secretary 1 person
- c. Treasurer 1 person
- d. The head of the team implementing the ADD activity 1 person

From the interviews of the four respondents, it was concluded that the data error was caused by a lack of communication between the Village Government and all relevant institutions, resulting in any budgeting budgeted by the Village Treasurer at least not on target, this often caused minor disputes between the Village Head as the budget user, the Village Secretary as the budget verification team out, the Treasurer as the village finance department, and also the head of the ADD activity implementation team as the person in charge of all activities in the village.

### **3. Documentation**

Documentation is data obtained to support the research process both in terms of data files – data files of beneficiaries, as well as completeness of photos related to related problems in the form of updating beneficiary data in Lembah Hijau Village. Thus, data will be obtained - data that is complete, valid and not mere engineering.

## **C. OBSTACLES**

### **1. DATA COLLECTION**

The obstacles experienced by the author during the research process are the limited time of the Village Head in terms of providing information related to research. The Village Head attends more meetings or meetings in the Subdistrict so that the author must adjust the time owned by the Village Head in order to get information related to the research title. The same thing was also experienced by the author in collecting data to PKH assistants who also had tasks in several villages so they had to adjust their leisure time. In addition, data collection on people who are reluctant to be honest and provide information that does not match the author's title.

## **A. Overview of Green Valley Village**

### **1. Village History**

Lembah Hijau Village is one of the villages located in Bonepantai District which was established in 2007 as the beginning of the formation of "Green Valley Village" which borders Tolotio Village, Bonepantai District towards the West and borders Tamboo Village, Bonepantai District Towards the East, historically Green Valley Village means "Green Land Conditions". In 2007 the Green Valley Village was transformed into a Village, : Green Valley Village (Expansion from Tolotio Village). In 2007 The Green Valley Village became

a Green Valley Preparation Village then in 2008 it became definitive according to the Decree of the Regent of Bone Bolango Mr. Drs.H. Ismet Mile.MM And was entrusted to become a Village Government led by a Village Head until now.

### **2. History of Village Government**

The current leadership of the Green Valley Village Chief is as follows. Year 2006 – 2007 : Mr. Mahyudin Djarati (PJS). Year 2008-2012 : Mr. Mahyudin Djarati. Year 2013: Mrs. Nurhayati Muhammad (PLH). Year 2014 : Mr. Abdin Suaiba. Year 2019 : Mrs. Nurmin Dai. Year 2020 : Nurhayati Muhammad. and in 2007 the first Village Head Election was held and at that time the elected Village Head was Mr. Mahyudin Djarati from 2008 – 2012 with an area of 4 hamlets namely Luwoo Hamlet, Limehu Hamlet, Lalula Hamlet, Lawonu Hamlet,. then in 2014 a Village Head Election was held and at that time those who were elected for the bhakti period in 2014 – 2018 on behalf of Mr. Abdin Suaiba with the Village area being 4 Hamlets, namely Luwoo Hamlet, ,Limehu Hamlet, Lalula Hamlet And Lawonu Hamlet . In 2019, the Village Head Election was held again with the candidate for the Village Head, namely Mrs. Nurhayati Muhammad, and the one who was elected as the Village Head for the 2020 –2026 bhakti period was Mrs. Nurhayati Muhammad. and the one who is still entrusted by the community to lead the Green Valley Village for the next 6 years (in 2026) is Mrs. Nurhayati Muhammad. it is recorded that 1 (One) period has been given trust by the community to lead the Green Valley Village, Bone District, Bone Bolango Regency.

Lembah Hijau Village consists of 4 hamlets, namely Hamlet I Luwoo, Hamlet II Limehu, Hamlet III Lalula and Hamlet IV Lawonu. Lembah Hijau Village is located in the District Center and includes the Administrative Village of Bonepantai District Government, Bone Bolango Regency. Based on Village Potential Data, the Area of Lembah Hijau Village is  $\pm 105.65$  Ha with a Total Population of 933 People or 243 Families. Male Population 468 And Female 465 Soul. The number of poor families is 185 families.

### **1. Geographical Conditions**

Lembah Hijau Village is one of the villages located in the working area of Bonepantai District located in coastal and mountainous areas with an area of 105.65 ha. Green Valley Village has administrative boundaries.

Geographically and administratively, Lembah Hijau Village is one of the 13 (Thirteen) Villages located in the Bone Pantai District of Bone Bolango Regency, and has an area of 105.65 Ha (Hectares) topographically located at an altitude of 5 (five) meters above sea level. The position of Green Valley Village, which is located in the eastern part of Bone Bolango Regency, is directly adjacent to the west of Tolotio Village, east of Tamboo Village, north of Suwawa District and south of Tolotio.

### **2. Socio-Cultural Conditions**

#### **a. Education**

Education is one of the important instruments for improving the quality and quantity of education. In Lembah Hijau Village There are still 16% (Sixteen hundredths) of women who did not finish elementary school and 26% (Twenty-Six) men. Meanwhile,

those who completed the Academy / College were only 1.4% (One Point Four hundredths) for women and 1.9% (One Point Nine) for men.

#### **b. Health**

Some important indicators of village health can be seen that the number of toddler helpers by health workers is successful even though in 2021 there is a infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate and immunization coverage has increased to 100% in 2021 even though there are still people with malnutrition and stunting. Poverty

According to data sources from BDT in 2021, the number of poor families in the village as many as 199 families are scattered in hamlets I, II, III and IV whose poverty percentage rate is the lowest, namely Hamlet II Limehu Hamlet at 16% (sixteen hundredths) and Hamlet III Lalula with a percentage of 23% (twenty-three hundredths), then Hamlet IV Lalula at 30.4% (thirty-four hundredths) while the highest percentage of poverty is in Hamlet I Luwoo with a percentage of 30.6% ( thirty point six hundredths)".

### **3. Demographic Conditions**

The total population of Lembah Hijau Village based on the 2021 Village Profile is 933 people with a total of 256 households consisting of 468 men and 465 women. Meanwhile, the population growth from 2015 to 2020 is that most of the residents of Lembah Hijau Village work in the Agriculture / Plantation sector followed by the Fisheries sector.

### **4. Vision and Mission**

#### **a. Vision**



Vision is a challenging picture of the desired future situation by looking at the potential and needs of the Village. The preparation of the Green Valley Village Vision is carried out with a participatory approach, involving interested parties in The Green Valley Village such as the Village Government, BPD, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders, Village Community Institutions in general. Consideration of external conditions in the village such as the development area work unit in Bonepantai District has a heavy point of independence in the field of agriculture and marine sectors, then based on the considerations above the Vision of the Green Valley Village is as follows:

**REALIZING THE GREEN VALLEY VILLAGE AS AN INDEPENDENT, PEACEFUL, PROSPEROUS VILLAGE, AND UPHOLDING SOCIO-CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES"**

Vision Explanation:

- 1) Mandiri: Realizing Village Development Towards Independence So That It Can Be Effective And Successful, Towards Progress in the Economic and Infrastructure Sectors
- 2) Peace, : Realizing a state of community life where people can embrace each other in every problem so that there is harmony in life in order to achieve mutual peace.
- 3) Prosperous: Realizing a safe, prosperous, and prosperous state in the sense that all the needs of the community are guaranteed and met optimally in creating the welfare of the community.
- 4) Socio-Cultural: Realizing development in the field of religion, socio-culture based on the values of local wisdom of the Village.

- 5) Religion: Realizing attitudes that are obedient to religious teachings, character building so that the internalization of religious values in each community will be realized both through education, passion and practice of religious life.

b. Mission

Mission is the Elaboration of a Vision. For this reason, In terms of realizing the Vision, it is necessary to have a strong mission and in harmony with the target plan of Government, Development, Development, Empowerment, in the village of Lembah Hijau. As follows:

- 1) Creating an accountable, professional, transparent village government
- 2) Increase and maximize the potential of human resources in terms of managing the potential of agricultural, fishery, trade resources
- 3) Building an information system that is easily accessible to the community regarding the development of the village internet
- 4) Preserving cultural values and local wisdom of the village
- 5) Maintain cooperation with village institutions as partners in government which becomes a unifying forum

Mission Explanation:

- 1) Creating an accountable, professional, transparent Village Government.
- 2) So that the community provides the right service in justice and free from KKN practices
- 3) Increasing the maximization of the potential of human resources in terms of managing the potential of agricultural, fishery, trade resources in order to create community welfare.

- 4) Utilization of natural resources for the benefit of the community towards an independent village.
  - 5) Building an information system that is easily accessible to the community regarding the development of the village internet
  - 6) The ability to deal with the development of the world.
  - 7) Preserving cultural values, local wisdom of the village and socio-cultural activities based on the values of local wisdom.
- c) Community development, such as the implementation of community rights and obligations, community participation, community socio-cultural, religious, and labor.
  - d) Community empowerment, such as the task of socialization and community motivation in the fields of culture, economy, politics, environment, family empowerment, youth, sports, and cadet reefs. Maintain partnership relationships with community institutions and other institutions

## **7. Village Government Structure**

The Job Description and Functions of the Village Government are described as follows:

- 1) The village has functions as the Duties of the Village Head

The Village Head is in charge of organizing the Village Government, carrying out development, community development, and community empowerment. To carry out the duties as referred to, the following Heads:

The duties of the Village Head village head are in charge of organizing village government, carrying out development, community development, and community empowerment. To carry out the duties as referred to, the Village Head has the following functions:

- a) Organizing Village Government, such as governance, setting regulations in the village, fostering land issues, fostering peace and order, making efforts to protect the community, population administration, and structuring and managing areas.
- b) Carry out development, such as the construction of rural infrastructure,

- 2) Duties of the Village Secretary

The Village Secretary is the leading element of the village secretariat. The Village Secretary is in charge of assisting the Village Head in the field of government administration. To carry out the duties as intended, the Village Secretary has the following functions:

- a) Carry out administrative affairs such as manuscript management, correspondence administration, archives, and expeditions.
- b) Carry out general affairs such as structuring the administration of village equipment, providing infrastructure for village and office equipment, preparing meetings, administering assets, inventory, official travel, and public services.
- c) Carry out financial affairs such as managing financial administration, administering sources of income and expenditure, verifying financial administration, and registering the income of village heads,

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village officials, BPD, and other village government institutions.

- d) Carry out planning matters such as preparing village revenue and expenditure budget plans, inventorying data in the context of development, monitoring and evaluating programs, and preparing reports.

3) Duties of the Head of Affairs

The head of affairs is domiciled as a staff element of the secretariat. The head of affairs is in charge of assisting the Village Secretary in the affairs of administrative services supporting the implementation of government tasks

To carry out duties, the head of affairs has the functions of:

The Head of Administrative and General Affairs has functions such as carrying out administrative affairs such as manuscript administration, correspondence administration, archives, and expeditions, and structuring the administration of village equipment, providing infrastructure

- a) village and office tools, meeting preparation, asset administration, inventory, official travel, and public services.
- b) The Head of Financial Affairs has functions such as carrying out financial affairs such as managing financial administration, administering sources of income and expenditure, verifying financial administration, and registering the income of village heads, village officials, BPD, and other village government institutions.
- c) The Head of Planning Affairs has the function of coordinating planning affairs such as preparing

village revenue and expenditure budget plans, inventorying data in the context of development, monitoring and evaluating programs, and preparing reports.

4) Duties of the Section Chief

The section head is positioned as a technical implementing element. The section head is in charge of assisting the Village Head as the executor of operational duties.

To carry out the duties of the Section Head has the following functions:

- a) The head of the government section has the function of carrying out governance management, preparing draft village regulations, fostering land issues, fostering peace and order, implementing community protection efforts, population, structuring and managing areas, as well as collecting data and managing village profiles.
- b) The head of the welfare section has the function of carrying out the construction of rural infrastructure, development in the fields of education, health, and socialization tasks as well as community motivation in the fields of culture, economy, politics, environment, family empowerment, youth, sports, and cadets.
- c) The head of the service section has the function of carrying out counseling and motivation for the implementation of community rights and obligations, increasing community participation efforts, preserving the socio-cultural values of the community, religion, and employment.

5) Duties of the Head of the Territory (head of the Hamlet)

The Head of Regional Affairs or other designations is positioned as an element of the regional task force in charge of assisting the Village Head in the implementation of his duties in his area.

To carry out the duties as referred to in paragraph (2) the Head of the Territory / Head of the Hamlet has the following functions:

- a) Fostering peace and order, implementing community protection efforts, population mobility, and structuring and managing the territory.
- b) Supervise the implementation of development on its territory.
- c) Carry out community development in improving the ability and awareness of the community in protecting their environment.
- d) Making efforts to empower the community in supporting the smooth implementation of government and development

5. **Informant Description**

The subjects in this study were 4 people, consisting of the Village Head, Village Secretary, Village Treasurer, and the Head of the ADD activity implementation team.

- a. The Village Head (Nurhayati D. Muhammad., S.Pd) who is in charge of village government and also leads the implementation of village government states that:

*"Since 2015, villages have received transfer income, namely village funds that are used for village development, from these village*

*funds can boost the community's economy through assistance provided for community business capital, especially in 2020 the central government issued regulations to provide BLT assistance to communities affected by Covid-19. From this rule, I as the leader ordered the head of the hamlet to collect data directly to the community's home so that the BLT recipients are not currently receiving other assistance, especially PKH and BPNT. However, from the data entered by the head of the hamlet, there are several communities that receive PKH and BPNT assistance, this is because the level of community honesty is still lacking and supported by all data on PKH and BPNT recipients is not in our hands as the village government and until 2022 there are still several double recipients".*

The Village Secretary (Irwan Suleman., A.Md. Sek) is a 40-year-old male and served as village secretary for 15 years from 2007-2022 stating that:

*"Community assistance is doubled due to the lack of communication between village officials, village institutions, and PKH assistants".*

- b. The Village Treasurer (Lian Subula., S.Pd), who in his duties conducts all financial transactions in the village states that:

*"The BLT funds withdrawn are in accordance with the amount of beneficiary data that the head of the hamlet entered to me. Regardless of*

*the recipient's data it is double beyond my responsibility. Because the data entered by the head of the hamlet will still be verified by the Secretary of State.*

- c. Siske Piyohu as the Head of the ADD activity implementation team as well as the Head of the Welfare Section stated that:
- d. *"There is no awareness of the duties and functions in carrying out performance as an officer, coupled with the small operations in supporting this work, which is one thing that triggers invalid data. In addition, when collecting data on the community, a small part of the community is not in place, the head of the hamlet does not collect data back to the person concerned".*

## B. DISCUSSION

Lembah Hijau Village is a village where most of the people work as farmers, so the community's economy is still below the poverty line. Therefore, it is necessary to involve the Village Government to pay attention to the community's economy so that the community becomes prosperous. Community welfare is the main goal in development, it can be seen from stable economic conditions and better social and cultural conditions than before, so that in this position the active role of the community is also very important for the smoothness and success of the program and the achievement of economic development goals properly and precisely.

Lembah Hijau Village is also a village whose average community does not know how the village rules that change every year by him it talks about assistance in Lembah Hijau Village is very close to problems, especially what happened for the first time

when covid 19 hit Indonesia and the central government disbursed the budget for BLT DD assistance, with this order the Village Head ordered the Head of Hamlet to record potential beneficiaries of BLT DD with the rules people who can get BLT DD are people who are not registered from PKH and BPNT assistance.

With various kinds of assistance problems that exist in Lembah Hijau Village and the rules that are always changing, the author uses the research stages well so that the research on Updating Beneficiary Data in Green Valley Village will be very good. The stages carried out are; Planning, Organizing, Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating, and Budgeting

### 1. Planning

In this planning stage, during the research activity, the updating of the beneficiary data that has been carried out by the author is in accordance with what is the purpose of this study. The data, which was originally still irregular through this research activity, the data of all beneficiaries has become real and accountable data. For example, for BLT data, BLT recipients know what is often referred to as direct cash assistance which was originally found there are BLT recipients who are still receiving other assistance because with the update of this data, it can be known to be the recipients of double assistance. Likewise, BPNT and PKH recipients who have doubled with the updating of this data can be immediately overcome.

### 2. Organizing

In organizing data updating, several things are carried out, namely, the first thing to do in updating data is the initial data collection of the recipient community of all assistance then the verification process with the village government, then verification with village institutions, namely BPD, LPM,



PKK and other community elements. So after all verifications have been completed, a general data update will be determined with the sub-district government, government, village institutions, village assistants and other community leaders.

### 3. Implementation

In the implementation stage of this update, it is in accordance with the rules that have been set, as in the determination of beneficiaries, 14 criteria from the Social Service Office and 6 criteria from PMK are applied as a condition for beneficiaries.

### 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

This move is carried out to measure whether the updating of this data is in accordance with what is targeted or is in accordance with the goals to be achieved, in this internship the data update carried out is in accordance with what the author wants because the data that was initially irregular is then updated so as to produce real data and ready to be used for potential beneficiaries.

In Green Valley Village in 2020 experienced 5 changes in the number of BLT recipients from 132 recipients, 102 recipients, 100 recipients, 99 recipients, 96 BLT recipients. This is due to the names that have become BLT recipients, but these names also come out as PKH and BPNT recipients. Meanwhile, in the rules, PKH and BPNT recipients can no longer receive BLT.

*In 2021, BLT recipients in Lembah Hijau Village experienced 5 changes from 108 recipients, 107 recipients, 105 recipients, 98 recipients, 49 recipients. Of the 108-98 recipients, it is caused by the names of those who are already BLT recipients, but the names also come out as PKH and BPNT recipients. Meanwhile, of the 98-49 recipients, this was caused by the findings of the BPK where some BLT recipients were already registered as Pre-Employment*

*recipients and this was not known by the Village Government because the community registered as Pre-Employment recipients through Online.*

In 2022, the Green Valley Village Government will re-collect strict data on BLT recipients so that the mistakes in the previous year will not be repeated. From the results of the data collection, the Village Government has determined 96 BLT recipients to date.

From the description of the data above, it is concluded that the role of village officials in updating data on beneficiaries from year to year has increased.

### 5. Budget

The 2022 budget ceiling in Lembah Hijau Village with a total amount of IDR 1,163,001,000.00 with the following details:

- a. Village Fund Allocation : Rp 301.031.000,00
- b. Village Fund : IDR 861,970,000.00
- c. PAD : Rp 0

In accordance with the regulation of the Ministry of Villages Law Number 14 of 2015, the BLT budget must be 40% of the amount of the Village Fund. By following the regulations that have been set, the BLT budget in Lembah Hijau Village amounts to Rp. 345,600,000.00 and is distributed to 96 recipients in 1 year.

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