

# Implementation of Policy Regarding Distribution of BLT for Extreme Poverty in Tambolongan Village, District. Bontosikuyu District. Selayar

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## Abstract

Policy implementation is any action taken by the government, both individually and in groups, to achieve a goal. Extreme poverty generally means the inability of a community to meet basic needs such as food, drinking water, proper sanitation, health, housing, education and access to information about income and social services. The purpose of this research is the BLT program to help households that are vulnerable to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Qualitative descriptive research method. Primary data comes from direct interviews with direct beneficiaries of extreme poverty in Tambolongan village. The results of this study are: (1) The village government in determining extreme poverty communities still refers to Perkades 01 of 2023 which as agreed upon with community leaders. (2). Policy implementation carried out by the Tambolongan Village government includes communication, implementing attitudes, bureaucratic structure, and resources. The team involved in the policy of distributing Aid to extreme poverty communities is the implementing team carrying out the Fund Budgeting proposed by the coaching team for evaluation. After that, the Village Fund is ready to be distributed to people of extreme poverty. (3). The concept of economic empowerment for the people guided by the Al-Qur'an lies in the utilization and distribution of wealth evenly which is carried out properly and correctly. There are two provisions recommended in the Al-Qur'an, the first is the command to provide assistance to the poor through infaq, alms and orders to feed the poor (ta'am almiskin), apart from being a form of first aid to the poor to maintain their survival, it can also be understood that this is one way of Islam in empowering poverty

## 1. Introduction

Poverty has long been a significant and global problem. Numerous policies aimed at countering poverty have been implemented, with the primary objective of changing the lifestyle of the public to improve daily life quality. All countries are affected by the problem of poverty, although the severity and methods of handling it vary (Marten Nusi, 2023). Extreme poverty is defined as the inability to fulfill basic needs, particularly food, water, sanitation, health, housing, education, and access to information, income, and social services (Molo, 2016). Reducing extreme poverty is a priority agenda for the government. As directed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia in a limited meeting regarding strategies to accelerate poverty alleviation on March 4, 2020, extreme poverty is targeted to decrease to zero percent by 2024.

To ensure the program is focused and the target can be achieved, a consistent definition of extreme poverty needs to be agreed upon. Extreme poverty is measured using a consistent measure of absolute poverty so that it can be compared between countries and over time (Dzulqarnain et al., 2022).

Policy is "an action set by a group of political actors with the intention of solving a problem. Policy consists of a series of actions to solve a problem using organizational resources to achieve set objectives" (Neti Sunarti, 2016). Policies involve making a series of small decisions that lead to a specific and implementable decision. The utilization of village funds for national priority programs in village government includes village data collection, mapping of potential and resources, and information and communication technology management to expand

partnerships in building villages. Economic growth equality in villages aims to increase food resilience for plants and animals, realizing villages without malnourished children, and developing a comprehensive village approach to increase public participation in village development. The priority use of village funds for mitigating and handling natural and non-natural disasters includes creating villages without poverty through village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) (Taufan, 2022).

Poverty is a phenomenon and a reality that has not been and will never be completely eradicated from the face of this earth. "Poverty arises from differences in abilities, opportunities, and resources" (Maipita, 2013). Poverty remains a social issue that has not been resolved in developing countries, particularly in Indonesia. It is a persistent problem closely related to various causes and impacts. Poverty can be caused by internal factors, such as the condition of individuals, families, or communities leading to low education levels and incomes, and external factors, such as social, political, legal, and economic conditions (Itang, 2015).

Economic problems, including poverty, prevent individuals from fully engaging in productive activities due to limited knowledge, lack of skills, poor health, and poor work ethic. Poor public health is a sign of bad nutritional status, which is often caused by low income and limited natural resources. Additionally, the lack of science and technology is a consequence of inadequate education, perpetuating a cycle of related issues (Hakim & Syaputra, 2020).

Based on data obtained from the Tambolongan village office as part of initial observations by researchers, there are 350 heads of families in the village. Among them, 60 families are classified as poor, and 35 heads of families are classified as living in extreme poverty, with incomes below 11 thousand rupiahs, meeting the criteria for extreme poverty. However, there are still people in Tambolongan village who meet the criteria for

extreme poverty, with incomes below 11,000 rupiahs. It is hoped that in every village, including Tambolongan village, there will no longer be extreme poverty, only second-layer poverty, in accordance with the policies implemented by the government.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Policy Implementation**

According to Mazmanian and Sabatier in Agustino, policy implementation is the execution of a fundamental political decision, usually in the form of a constitution, but it can also be in the form of decrees, important decisions, or judicial decisions. Often, such decisions determine the problems to be solved, set objectives or targets to be achieved, and establish various methods for organizing or managing the implementation process (Agustino, 2006). According to Winarno, implementation is a tool for legal management that involves various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques working together to apply policy and achieve objectives. On the other hand, implementation is a complex phenomenon, which can be understood both as a process and an output (Winarno, 2002).

Naihasya stated that policy and its implementation are very closely connected. Without implementation, planned activities will not yield good results. A formulated policy will be useless if it is not executed. Therefore, policy implementation lies in the intervention action (Naihasya, 2006). Edward III's opinion in Santoso states that policy implementation is supported by four key indicators:

1. Communication: It plays an important role. All orders from superiors must be carried out accurately so that policies are implemented consistently and clearly.
2. The Attitude of the Implementer: As policy enforcers, they not only must know what needs to be done but also understand its implementation.
3. The Bureaucratic Structure: It has a positive impact on policy implementation. Policy

implementation will fail if there are weaknesses in the bureaucracy. Two features of bureaucracy include the transformation of managers within the organizational unit and the use of conventional procedural attitudes.

4. Resources: These include human or natural resources as well as financial factors (Santoso, 2008).

## 2.2 Extreme Poverty Regulation Concept

Poverty is an abstract concept that can be interpreted differently depending on individual evaluation. The attitude and thought patterns of the public determine their understanding of the condition, nature, and context of poverty. In this section, the researcher will explain several expert views on the concept of poverty relevant to this study. Sulistiyani states that poverty is not a condition for achieving prosperity. Well-being is a state where someone is able to fulfill needs beyond basic needs (Sulistiyani, 2004).

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 mandates the state to protect all Indonesian people and the entire territory of Indonesia, promote general welfare, enlighten the nation's life, and participate in the establishment of a world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. The state's obligation to free its citizens from poverty is carried out through efforts to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to basic needs. These efforts must be a top priority in national development, including improving the welfare of the poor.

Sayogyo in Suyanto differentiates three types of poor people: the poor, the very poor, and the poorest. This classification is based on an annual assessment. Poor residents are those whose income is stated in units of rice, that is, 320 kg/person/year. This amount is considered sufficient to meet the needs of food and drink (1990 calories/person/day and 40 grams of protein/person/day). Very poor individuals have an income ranging from 240

kg to 320 kg of rice/person/year. The poorest have an income ranging from 180 kg to 240 kg of rice/person/year (Suyanto, 1995).

According to Todaro, poverty can be differentiated by its nature into absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty refers to the number of people living below the minimum income required to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. Relative poverty describes a condition where the public's income level may meet basic minimum needs but is still significantly lower than the surrounding community's income level (Todaro, 2008). Poverty is caused by many factors and seldom by a single factor alone. An individual's or family's poverty can be caused by multiple interconnected factors. According to Suharto, conceptually, poverty can be caused by four factors (Suharto, 2009):

- a. Individual factors: Related to pathological aspects, including the physical and psychological conditions of the poor. Poverty caused by behavior, choices, or the ability of the poor to manage their lives independently.
- b. Social factors: Related to the physical and psychological conditions of the poor. Poverty caused by the behavior, choices, or abilities of the poor to manage their lives independently.
- c. Cultural factors: Conditions of culture or quality that cause poverty. This often refers to the concept of a culture of poverty or a culture of the poor, connecting poverty with lifestyle or psychological well-being.
- d. Structural factors: Pointing to unfair, insensitive, and inaccessible structures or systems, resulting in the poverty of individuals or groups.

Based on the concepts explained by these experts, the writer concludes that poverty is a condition where an individual or family is unable to meet the basic necessities of daily life and is not empowered physically and mentally.

### 2.3 Sharia economic analysis

Islamic economics is a branch of knowledge that aims to achieve human happiness through the allocation and distribution of scarce resources, in accordance with Islamic teachings, without granting unlimited individual freedom or causing imbalances in the macro economy and ecology (Huda, 2018). According to M. Umer Chapra, Islamic economics is a field that supports efforts to reach human happiness through the allocation of limited resources within the framework of Islamic teachings, which do not permit unlimited personal freedom or unsustainable macroeconomic behavior that leads to environmental imbalances (Chapra, 1996).

Muhammad Abdul Mannan views Islamic economics as a social science that examines public economic problems from the perspective of Islamic values. He states that Islamic economics is an integral part of life, based on four essential sources of knowledge: the Qur'an, Sunnah, ijma', and qiyas (M. Nur Arianto Al Arif and Euis Amalia, 2016). Analysis is the process of breaking down a complex problem into smaller parts to make it easier to understand. Sharia economic analysis is a science that studies Islamic economic issues (Akhmad Mujahidin, 2014). It includes the following principles:

1. Tawheed: The principle of monotheism is part of every human activity. Quraysh Shibab explains that monotheism leads people to believe that all their economic activities and the wealth they possess belong to Allah. This belief makes Muslims affirm that their prayers, worship, life, and death are solely for Allah. This worldview leads to a balanced confidence in this world and the hereafter and encourages entrepreneurs to pursue more than just material profit, avoiding the exploitation of the public.
2. Trustworthiness: Trustworthiness is the opposite of rebellion. It originates from the

Arabic words "amna" and "yumna," meaning reliable, honest, straightforward, and loyal. The same root gives us the word "faith," which implies peace and trust. Trustworthiness is a responsibility given to someone to be guarded and executed in the best manner.

3. Honesty: Honesty translates to "shiddiq" in Arabic, which means being correct and trustworthy. Honesty involves saying what is true and acting accordingly. It is a characteristic of prophets and apostles, serving as a model for everyone to uphold the highest standards of truthfulness in life.
4. Benefits: In simple terms, blessings can be explained as enjoying good and rejecting harm. They encompass anything that brings goodness, security, benefit, or utility.
5. Justice: According to the Indonesian language dictionary, justice means being impartial, fair, and siding with what is right and proper. One of the messages of the Qur'an (as a source of Islamic law) is justice. The word justice comes from the Arabic word "adl," meaning equality. The principle of justice is crucial in all economic activities because individuals are responsible for their actions and must adhere to Islamic law and the laws set by legitimate authorities. The purpose of this principle is to organize human life in justice and the rule of law, preventing societal chaos.

### 3. Research Methods

In this research, the method used is qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings without using statistical procedures or forms of calculation (Basrowi & Surwardi, 2008). The type of research carried out is field research, which directly observes events that occur in the field (Arikunto, 2013). The data used in this research includes primary data in the form of direct interviews with recipients of direct cash assistance for extreme poverty in

Tambolongan village and secondary data in the form of books, journals, and literature related to the research topic. The data collection technique in this research was carried out in several stages. The first stage involved making direct observations of the resource persons. Next, in-depth interviews were conducted with individuals who receive direct cash assistance for extreme poverty. Additionally, the data obtained is supported by journals, books, and literature relevant to the research topic.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

##### 4.1. Research result

##### a. Regulation 01 of 2023 concerning Distribution of BLT for Extreme Poverty in Tambolongan Village.

Regulations are a set of rules or policies created to control or regulate the actions or behavior of a person, group or organization in a certain field. In an interview conducted by the village head regarding Village Regulation 01 of 2023 to regulate the distribution of BLT for extreme poverty in Tambolongan village, Bontosikuyu District, Islands Regency. The following are the results of the interviews conducted:

**Table 1. Village Regulation 01 of 2023.**

Source	Interview result
Researcher	Is there still a village fund BLT in 2023?
Makkawaru	"Yes, one of the steps taken by the government is that the BLT for this year 2023 will be taken from village funds. liquid pen three times from January to December 2023, with a nominal value of IDR 300 thousand per month or IDR 3,600,000 for a year ."
Researcher	Is extreme poverty BLT the same as Covid BLT?
Makkawaru	"Yes, it's the same as extreme poverty BLT , which is a replacement program for BLT DD affected by Covid-19. "Providing village BLT is an effort to increase family income for the extreme poor in the village ."
Researcher	Can poverty BLT be distributed equally to all poor people?
Makkawaru	"Oh, you can't. One of the reasons is that Village Fund BLT cannot be distributed equally to all residents because this is Village Regulation number 01 of 2023, which states that the target recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) are only families in extreme poverty ."
Researcher	What percentage of village funds is allocated for BLT for extrinsic poverty?
Makkawaru	"In 2023 , Village Funds for Direct Cash Assistance are limited to a minimum of 10 percent and a maximum of 25 percent. "The percentage of direct cash assistance is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 201/PMK.07/2022 concerning Village Fund Management in 2023. "
Researcher	Why was this village regulation created?
Makkawaru	"Actually, this village head regulation was made to be right on target because people usually misunderstand about BLT for extreme poverty. "Well... there is a decision in the village head decision as a result of village deliberations that has been mutually agreed upon that determines who will be entitled to receive BLT for extreme poverty."
Researcher	What government policy through providing direct cash assistance can reduce the amount of extreme poverty?
Makkawaru	"As we know , basically Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) can help extreme poor people , but this program cannot improve the standard of living of extreme poor people , let alone reduce poverty rates, because this is a short-term program and is temporary in nature ."

The table above shows that the sources related to village regulation 01 of 2023 can conclude that the assistance provided by the government for people in extreme poverty is nominally only IDR 300,000 per month for 1 year. The village government in determining extreme poverty communities still adheres to villages are only around 10 percent to 25 percent because the number of recipients is limited. With this direct cash assistance, it can help meet the needs of people in extreme poverty, even though the assistance is only temporary.

## b. Analysis of Policy Implementation Regarding the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance for Extreme Poverty in Tambolongan Village, Bontosikuyu District, Selayar Islands Regency

### 1) Communication

the village head's regulations so that the aid is right on target and in accordance with the criteria for aid recipients. Providing village BLT is an effort to increase family income for the extreme poor in the village. Village issued for funds

Communication has an important role, whatever is ordered by superiors is carried out exactly, so that policies can be implemented consistently and clearly. Leaders' communication with the community regarding the flow of community data collection for prospective recipients of Direct Cash Assistance through the data collection process. The interviews with resource persons regarding the socialization of the distribution of direct cash assistance for extreme poverty are as follows.

**Table 2. Data collection on extreme poverty BLT recipients**

Source person	Interview result
Andi Ahmad	"The data collection for extreme poverty BLT recipients is the implementation team which is tasked with carrying out data collection in a transparent and fair manner, and can be accounted for. Village officials can use data from DTKS as a reference for potential aid recipients. The data collection process must meet the requirements specified in the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, so that it can run well."
Sukarni	"I have a family card and my ID card and I've taken village officials"
Zabbe	"Yes, it's there because I asked for my KK and KTP and then explained that there was direct cash assistance but it wasn't called BLT Covid"
Maryama	"Anu, I'll photocopy your KTP from KK and ask for it"
Rostina	"Never explained that the village official said that if there was BLT for extreme poverty, he would ask for my KK and KTP because he wanted to record the data," he said.
Sitti Loe	"Oh yes, there was an ID card and KK taken"
Husein	"I have a family card and my ID card and I've taken village officials"
Talibo	"KK with my KTP na take the new village apparatus na tell me but I forgot what BLT is called"
Telebe	There is a KK and my KTP. I have taken village officials

Based on the table above, it shows that the implementation of data collection is carried out transparently and fairly, and can be accounted for. Village officials can use data from DTKS as a reference for potential aid

recipients. The data collection process must meet the requirements specified in the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, so that it can run well. However, in the process of providing outreach to potential recipients of aid, there

are still some people who do not know about the aid that will be distributed by the village government because some of the village officials in charge will only ask for KK and KTP as a form of data collection.

2) Implementer's Attitude

As an in implementing a policy, you not only know what will be done, but you must know how to implement it.

**Table 3. Attitudes towards controlling village funds**

Source person	Interview result
Researcher	Is it only the supervisory team that is tasked with controlling village funds?
Andi Ahmad	"Oh, of course not, we also have a control team whose job is to carry out socialization regarding the use of village funds and verify the files included in the application for distribution of village funds from the village head to the regent for each distribution"
Researcher	Who is in charge of disbursing the village budget?
Andi Ahmad	"If that is the job of the implementation team, it is to carry out its duties according to its function, such as carrying out actions that result in expenditures at the expense of the budget in accordance with its area of duty and and compiling reports on the implementation of activities in accordance with its area of duty to be accountable for the implementation of the APBDes. "
Researcher	How to provide understanding to the recipient community if they qualify as extreme poverty BLT recipients?
Andi Ahmad	"So, we explain it well, so that the public can understand. Regarding the nominal amount to be received, data verification, where funds will be withdrawn. "All of this must be conveyed during socialization activities."

Based on the table above, it shows that the socialization activities carried out by implementers of aid distribution explain the nominal amount of aid they will receive. Then the control team is tasked with using village funds and verifying the files included in the application for village fund distribution from the village head to the regent for each distribution. Pelasana carries out his/her

duties in accordance with carrying out actions that result in expenses for the expenditure budget in accordance with their field of duty" and and preparing reports on the implementation of activities in accordance with their field of duty to be accountable for the implementation of the APBDes.

3) Bureaucratic structure

**Table 5. Mechanism for distributing direct cash assistance to extreme poverty**

Source person	Interview result
Andi Ahmad	"There is a process or mechanism that is carried out in collecting data and distributing BLT for extreme poverty, such as issuing a Decree from the Village Head, issuing a Decree from the BLT data collection team, after that verification of potential recipients is then held at a special village meeting."

Based on the excerpt from the table

above, it can be seen that the mechanism in the process of distributing direct cash assistance is carried out in data collection and distribution

of BLT for extreme poverty, such as the issuance of a Decree by the Village Head, issuing a Decree by the BLT data collection team, after which verification of potential

recipients is then carried out at a special village deliberation.

4) Resources

**Table 6. Implementation of resources**

Source person	Interview result
Researcher	Who is carrying out this resource in your village?
Makkawaru	"If this is implemented from the ri t i m p e l a k s a n a that is p e t u g a s p e r a n g a t Village y a n g b e r s a m a - s a m a g o t o n g r o y o n g d a l a m finish task which has determined . Related with f a c t o r fund which has been prepared by the government for distribution to person y a n g b e r h a k receiving BLT extreme poverty and h a r u s c h a n n e l e d a n w i t h G o o d "

Based on the table above, it shows that in carrying out the resources in the village, those who serve as implementers are : p e t u g a s p e r a n g a t Village y a n g b e r s a m a - s a m a g o t o n g r o y o n g d a l a m finish task which has determined . Related with f a c t o r fund which has been prepared by the government for distribution to person y a n g b e r h a k

receiving BLT extreme poverty and h a r u s c h a n n e l e d a n w i t h G o o d .

**c. A sharia economic analysis of the implementation of policies regarding the distribution of direct cash assistance for extreme poverty .**

1) Tawheed

**Table 7. Improving the welfare of extreme poverty communities**

Source person	Interview result
Makkawaru	"If your needs may not be met, it's just that at least you can help instead of nothing, thank God there is BLT for extreme poverty. If you are not prosperous yet, it is because there are still many needs that are being met."
Sukarni	"Not really, maybe for everyday purposes, maybe yes"
Zabbe	"Maybe not, because it's only enough to buy daily necessities
Maryama	"At least it can help with basic needs"
Sitti Loe	"This BLT is quite helpful for my family who are having difficulties, so at least I can meet my daily needs"
Augustine	"It's quite helpful, because it can be used to additionally fulfill the family's needs"
Husein	"Thank God it was sufficient, even though the funds allocated were not large. But it's enough to help buy basic necessities."
Teliba	"Helping my family to meet their daily needs, being able to buy basic necessities"
Talebe	"But enough to help buy basic necessities"

Based on the table above, it shows that direct cash assistance for extreme poverty cannot improve the welfare of extreme poverty, but at least it cannot help with daily.

needs, even though the nominal value is not too large, it can at least help fulfill basic needs.

2)



**Table 8. Overcoming extreme poverty**

Source person	Interview result
Makkawaru	"The method of providing assistance from the government is directly in the form of Direct Cash Assistance for Extreme Poverty and the Family Hope Program"
Sukarni	"He can be trusted because this is for people in extreme poverty, direct regulations from the center that this includes the criteria for those who will receive Direct Cash Assistance for extreme poverty."
Maryama	"Yes, I can believe it because yesterday at the reception, all 35 families who came were poor or extremely poor."
Zabbe	"It's appropriate because I can't see, so I went to receive the BLT, my husband represented me as my replacement. "I am also not related to the village head, but receiving Direct Cash Assistance means he is carrying out his duties well."
Sitti you	"If I look at this, there is no fraud, it is really the extreme poor who get this direct cash assistance"
Augustine	"Yes, according to trust"
Hesun	"Yes, it is in accordance with Jie's mandate, because when we received everything that came, it was indeed worthy of help and met the criteria."
Talibo	"no cheating indeed really poor extreme"
Talebe	"Yes, according to trust"

Based on the table above, the way to overcome poverty in Tambolongan village is through the BLT and PKH distribution program for the community carried out by the government as a form of government responsibility. In the policy of distributing direct cash assistance to extreme poverty in Tambolongan village, it is in accordance with the mandate given by the village meter to the

village head government who is responsible for distributing direct cash assistance to people who are worthy of receiving assistance and fall into the extreme poverty category. The village policy that underlies the process of determining potential recipients of extreme poverty BLT benefits.

**Table 9. Village government's honest attitude in distributing BLT to extreme poverty**

Source person	Interview result
Sukarni	"Yeah, be honest, because those who came at the reception really deserved help."
Zabbe	"Oh, honestly because it prioritizes extreme poverty"
Augustine	"Yeah, honest"
Sitti you	"Honestly, this is the village sir"
Hussein	"Yeah, honest"
Talibo	"Definitely honest"
Talebe	"Yeah, honest"

Based on the table above, it shows that the Tambolongan village government has demonstrated an attitude of honesty in terms of distributing BLT for extreme poverty to the community in Tambolongan village in an effort

to overcome extreme poverty.

### 3) Benefits

**Table 10. Principles of problems in aid distribution**

Source person	Interview result
Andi Ahmad	Those who have received other assistance such as PKH and other assistance are not given any further assistance. Those who were given were only those who had not received assistance
Makkawaru	Yes, those are the ones who are entitled to receive assistance and the data has been taken

Based on the table above, it shows that people who have received other social assistance such as PKH do not receive BLT assistance for extreme poverty. In implementing the principle of mashlalahat implemented by the village government, it

provides benefits to the community because with direct cash assistance the community can utilize assistance according to their needs in daily life.

**Table 11. Village government's fair attitude in distributing aid**

Source person	Interview result
Sukarni	In my opinion, my village is considered fair because people come when they are accepted according to the criteria for extreme poverty
Zabbe	"In my opinion, that's fair because we don't take sides with each other. As long as this village head has been the village head, there haven't been any mistakes that I've seen, especially in providing assistance to the community."
Maryma	Yes, it's fair, so and so is also responsible and impartial according to the criteria for those entitled to receive BLT
Augustia	Be responsible and fair too
Sitti you	Yes, it's fair and impartial too
Hussein	Don't be responsible, especially with the community, which means I really care about the community
talibo	The village doesn't take sides because if there are people who don't have enough, they always give it so that their personal money comes out and it doesn't have to be the family who wants to give help. Apart from that, this village is good at managing its people and is fair too
Talebe	Be responsible and fair too

Based on the table above, the village head has been fair in distributing aid, not discriminating between communities, giving priority and not taking sides with each other's communities. In the process of distributing aid to all communities, priority is given to those who have not received assistance from the government. The village government pays attention to the distribution of direct cash assistance to extreme poverty in accordance

with their rights and obligations.

#### 4.2. Discussion

##### a. Village Regulation 01 of 2023 concerning Distribution of BLT for Extreme Poverty in Tambolongan Village.

Sudarwati in Kartasmita defines that poverty is problem development Which be marked with growth And backwardness, Then

aggravated become inequality. Public poor on generally weak in ability try And own access Which limited to activity economy, Far left behind from public other Which own potency more tall. With view Which more wide (Karsasmita, 2006).

Poverty Which can differentiated according to its nature include: poverty absolute And poverty relatively. Draft poverty absolute is amount resident Which life in lower income minimum Which required For fulfil need base like clothing, food, And board. Whereas poverty relatively is condition life public when level his income Possible has reach need base minimum but Still Far more low from level income public surroundings.

Based on the research results, it is known that village regulation 01 of 2023 can be concluded that the assistance provided by the government for people in extreme poverty is nominally only IDR 300,000 per month for 1 year. The village government in determining extreme poverty communities still adheres to the village head's regulations so that the aid is right on target and in accordance with the criteria for aid recipients. Providing village BLT is an effort to increase family income for the extreme poor in the village . Villages only spend around 10 percent to 25 percent on village funds because the number of recipients is limited . With this direct cash assistance, it can help meet the needs of people in extreme poverty, even though the assistance is only temporary.

## **b. Policy Implementation Consists of Several Principles Used in Direct Cash Assistance Distribution Activities in Extreme Conditions**

### **1) Communication**

The implementation of data collection is carried out transparently and fairly, and can be accounted for. The results show that village officials can use data from the DTKS as a reference for potential aid recipients. The data collection process must meet the requirements

specified in the Circular of the Minister of Villages so that it can run well. The activities carried out aim to achieve state goals. Socialization of the Cash Social Assistance policy is carried out through the implementing team to the community in stages, although the implementation of socialization is uneven (Icha Annisa Aprilia, 2022).

### **2). Attitude**

The attitude of policy implementers plays an important role in realizing policy implementation in accordance with the goals or targets. Important qualities that must be possessed by policy makers include honesty and a high level of commitment. Honesty demands that the executor obey the principles set in the program, while a high level of commitment from the policy executor will always keep them enthusiastic about operating tasks, authority, and functions, not merely providing minimal responses. This influences policy implementation (Kasenda & Pioh, Novie R., 2022). The results show that the socialization activities carried out by the implementers of aid distribution explained the nominal amount of aid to be received. The control team is tasked with using village funds and verifying the files included in the application for village fund distribution from the village head to the regent for each distribution. Implementers carry out their duties accordingly, such as performing actions that result in budget expenditures in line with their field of duties and compiling reports on the implementation of activities to account for the APBDes implementation.

### **3). Bureaucratic Structure**

The bureaucratic structure is most often involved in policy implementation. Organizations responsible for policy application have a significant impact on policy execution. Bureaucratic structure positively influences policy implementation. Policy implementation will fail if there is a weakness

in bureaucracy. Two key features of bureaucracy include transforming managers within organizational units and using conventional procedural attitudes. The results show that the mechanism in the process of distributing direct cash assistance is carried out in data collection and distribution of BLT for extreme poverty. This involves issuing a Decree by the Village Head, issuing a Decree by the BLT data collection team, and holding verification of potential recipients at a special village deliberation.

#### 4). Resources

Resources are a crucial factor influencing the success of policy implementation, as executing policy requires support from human resources as well as physical means and infrastructure. The results show that in carrying out tasks in the village, children who serve as implementers are those who work together to complete the predetermined tasks. This is related to the funds prepared by the government for distribution to those entitled to receive BLT for extreme poverty, which must be channeled properly.

#### c. A sharia economic analysis of the implementation of policies regarding the distribution of direct cash assistance to extreme poverty.

- 1) The government's monotheism is by providing assistance to the poor. In assisting the poor, the law is fardhu kifayah, meaning the legal status of an activity in Islam which is obligatory to carry out, but if it has been carried out by another Muslim then this obligation is void. Supporting the poor, such as providing BLT, infaq, and alms. These results show that direct cash assistance for extreme poverty cannot improve the welfare of extreme poverty, but at least it can help with daily needs, even though the nominal value is not too large, it can at least help fulfill basic needs.
- 2) Trustees in government, especially those

discussing economics and business, play an important role in carrying out things that have been entrusted to them, such as things that happen in people's lives. The results show that overcoming poverty in Tambolongan village is through the BLT and PKH distribution program for the community carried out by the government as a form of responsibility. The policy of distributing direct cash assistance to extreme poverty in Tambolongan village is in accordance with the mandate given by the village meter to the village head government, who is responsible for distributing direct cash assistance to people who are worthy of receiving assistance and fall into the extreme poverty category. The village policy underlies the process of determining potential recipients of extreme poverty BLT benefits. Thus, the Qur'an has instilled awareness in the hearts of Muslims that relatives and needy people have definite rights in their wealth. They have to pay this right, not just in the form of sunnah alms that they give or don't give if they want.

- 3) Honesty means words that align with the truth and are followed by deeds that are in accordance. Therefore, honesty represents harmony between words, deeds, and the truth. The results of the research show that the Tambolongan village government has demonstrated an attitude of honesty in distributing BLT for extreme poverty to the community in Tambolongan village in an effort to overcome extreme poverty.
- 4) Benefits in distributing direct cash assistance to extreme poverty in Tambolongan village are significant. To understand the benefits, in the history of the emergence of Islamic law, the issue is that illat (benefit or reason) can change its legal status when it is lost. Likewise, what is generally permitted (not prohibited) may become prohibited by law under certain conditions (haram) if it causes harm. These

results show that people who have received other social assistance such as PKH do not receive BLT assistance for extreme poverty. In implementing the mashlalahat principle, the village government provides benefits to the community because with direct cash assistance, the community can utilize the assistance according to their needs in daily life.

Justice means putting things in their place and treating them proportionally, equally, or in balance. In the Qur'an, these words often contrast with the meanings of *zulm* (injustice) and *itsm* (sin). On the other hand, the meaning of justice is often interpreted as the attitude of always using the same scale rather than multiple scales. It is this attitude that characterizes those who do not take sides in any controversies. According to Al-Ashfihani, "justice" means having the right to treat others, not oneself, to take whatever is due, and to give what is due (Shihab, 2002). In the process of distributing aid to all communities, priority is given to those who have not received assistance from the government. The village government ensures the distribution of direct cash assistance to extreme poverty is in accordance with their rights and obligations.

## 5. Closing

### 5.1 Conclusion

Village Regulation 01 of 2023 concerning the Distribution of BLT for Extreme Poverty in Tambolongan Village, Bontosikuyu District, Selayar Islands Regency, the village government in determining extreme poverty communities still adheres to the village head's regulations, the positive response expressed by the beneficiary community is that in making programs created by the government, poverty alleviation can be said to be successful and successful in distribution. Implementation policy by government village Tambolongan covers communication, implementation

attitude, structure bureaucracy And source Power. Perpetrator or group Which involved in policy distribution help cash direct from Fund Village for public very poor is group supporter

And group executor. If policy distribution explained since beginning, that is type benefit And source Power Which entered, so Already formed And become decision government center. Draft economy Islam about poverty in Islam teach people Islam For each other help For help person poor. As a Muslim, somebody must always serve person other with help they Which need Wrong One method Islam For empowering person poor.

### 5.2 Suggestion

As village Which has apply policy distribution Help Direct Cash from Fund Village expected can channel it in a way fast, fair, And without dependency between device village And relatives nearby. For researcher expected can become reference For complete And increase study And knowledge about role device village in countermeasures poverty extreme in village Tambolongan based on analysis economy sharia, as well as give information for researcher For do study kind. . Subject, However with discussion And variable study Which different.

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