

ABSTRAK

NAILA RAHMA, NPM : 2022316, Judul “EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM BANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI (BLT) BAGI KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT MISKIN DI DESA PULAU TAMBAK KECAMATAN AMUNTAI SELATAN KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA” dibawah bimbingan **Bapak Muhamad Arsyad, S.Pd.I., M.A.P** sebagai Pembimbing I dan **Bapak H. Yusran Fahmi, S.IP., M.A.P** sebagai Pembimbing II

Penelitian ini di latar belakang oleh permasalahan sebagai berikut kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat, ada beberapa penerima yang tidak mengalami perubahan kondisi sosial ekonomi, dan adanya keterlambatan penyaluran bantuan kepada masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk bagaimana efektivitas program bantuan langsung tunai (BLT) Bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat miskin di desa pulau tambak kecamatan Amuntai selatan kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara dan untuk Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif.. Penentuan informan penelitian menggunakan teknik purposive sampling berjumlah 13 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, penyimpulan dan verifikasi dan kesimpulan akhir, serta uji kredibilitas data melalui perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketentuan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, menggunakan bahan referensi dan mengadakan *membercheck*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Program BLT di Desa Pulau Tambak masih cukup efektif. dilihat dari beberapa indikator, yakni : *Pertama*, adanya sosialisasi cukup efektif karena kurangnya pemberitahuan mengenai program, *Kedua*, informasi yang jelas kurang efektif karena Petugas hanya menyediakan informasi lisan saja, *Ketiga*, tingkat pemahaman masyarakat kurang efektif karena tidak mengadakan sosialisasi terhadap masyarakat, *Keempat*, ketepatan penerima program sudah efektif karena petugas memilih penerima dari ketua RT yang sudah diseleksi, *Kelima* keterbukaan seleksi penerima cukup efektif karena petugas memilih penerima dari para ketua RT dan BPD, *Keenam*, sesuai tujuan program BLT masih cukup efektif karena ada beberapa masyarakat yang tidak mendapatkan karena kurangnya kouta, *Ketujuh*, kesesuaian waktu pelaksana dengan rencana masih kurang efektif karena masih ada keterlambatan 2-3 bulan di awal tahun, *Kedelapan*, selesai tepat waktu cukup efektif karena pelaksanaan saat pengambilan sudah tepat hanya di awal tahun ada keterlambatan 2-3 bulan, *Kesembilan*, jumlah terlayani masih cukup efektif karena adanya masyarakat yang tidak mendapatkan bantuan tidak merasa terlayani karena kurangnya kouta, *Kesepuluh*, berkurangnya kemiskinan masih kurang efektif karena tidak ada perubahan bagi penerima, *Kesebelas*, peningkatan taraf hidup masih kurang efektif karena tidak ada perubahan bagi penerima hanya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari, *Keduabelas*, kepuasan masyarakat terhadap program masih cukup efektif karena masih ada masyarakat yang tidak mendapatkan bantuan tersebut. Faktor pendukung adalah adanya peraturan pemerintah dan musyawarah desa, sementara faktor penghambat meliputi tidak adanya sosialisasi, kurangnya kesadaran petugas untuk memberikan penjelasan informasi, adanya perubahan pagu dana desa di tahun selanjutnya, dan adanya keterlambatan penerima dalam menerima bantuan.

Disarankan kepada kepala desa agar di komunikasikan lebih awal kepada masyarakat penerima karena adanya keterlambatan, aparat desa adakan sosialisasi untuk seluruh warga desa, dan kepada penerima lebih memanfaatkan bantuan dengan baik.

ABSTRACT

NAILA RAHMA, Student Identification Number (NPM): 2022316. “The Effectiveness of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Program in Improving the Welfare of Poor Communities in Pulau Tambak Village, South Amuntai District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.” Supervised by Muhamad Arsyad, S.Pd.I., M.A.P. as Supervisor I and H. Yusran Fahmi, S.IP., M.A.P. as Supervisor II.

This study was motivated by several issues encountered in the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Program, including the limited public understanding of the program, the absence of significant socio-economic improvements among several beneficiaries, and delays in the distribution of assistance to the community. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Program in improving the welfare of poor communities in Pulau Tambak Village, South Amuntai District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, as well as to identify the factors influencing its effectiveness.

This research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. Research informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, involving 13 informants. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis consisted of data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, verification, and final conclusion. Data credibility was ensured through prolonged engagement, persistent observation, triangulation, negative case analysis, the use of reference materials, and member checking.

The findings indicate that the implementation of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) Program in Pulau Tambak Village was moderately effective. Based on the evaluated indicators, the results show that: (1) program socialization was moderately effective due to insufficient dissemination of information; (2) the clarity of information was less effective because officers only provided verbal explanations; (3) the community's level of understanding was less effective as no formal socialization activities were conducted; (4) the accuracy of beneficiary targeting was effective because recipients were selected based on recommendations from neighborhood heads (RT) who had conducted preliminary screening; (5) transparency in beneficiary selection was moderately effective as the selection process involved neighborhood heads (RT) and the Village Consultative Body (BPD); (6) the achievement of program objectives was moderately effective because some eligible residents were not covered due to limited beneficiary quotas; (7) the timeliness of program implementation was less effective because distribution was delayed by approximately two to three months at the beginning of the year; (8) completion of program implementation was moderately effective since the distribution process itself was conducted on schedule despite the initial delays; (9) the number of beneficiaries served was moderately effective because some eligible residents did not receive assistance due to quota limitations; (10) poverty reduction was less effective because no significant changes were observed in the beneficiaries' economic conditions; (11) improvements in living standards were less effective since the assistance was primarily used to meet daily basic needs without substantially improving beneficiaries' welfare; and (12) community satisfaction with the program was moderately effective because some residents remained dissatisfied after not receiving assistance. The supporting factors included government regulations and village deliberation meetings, while the inhibiting factors consisted of the absence of adequate program socialization, limited initiative among officials to provide comprehensive information, changes in the village budget allocation in the following fiscal year, and delays in the distribution of assistance to beneficiaries.

It is recommended that the village head communicate the distribution schedule to beneficiaries earlier to minimize uncertainty caused by delays. Village officials should conduct comprehensive socialization activities for all village residents, while beneficiaries are encouraged to utilize the assistance more effectively to support their household welfare.