

Effectiveness of Equitable Direct Village Cash Assistance During the Pandemic

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Abstract

To reduce the impact of COVID-19, the government implemented the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT). In practice, fraud has occurred caused by irresponsible individuals and cases of corruption in receiving aid funds that are not on target, up to the misappropriation of COVID-19 BLT funds. With what is happening now, the author aims to survey how the treatment of aid funds provided in the form of BLT to the community during this pandemic. To obtain data, the researcher used a simple random sampling method, namely the determination of the sample area by considering certain regions in Indonesia. The selected areas are Awassagara Village, Cikelet sub-district, Mandalakasih village, Pameungpeuk sub-district, Lolu village, Sigi Biromaru sub-district. Each sample to be taken from each village is 4-7 people. In this study, the target respondents were the Village Head, RT, and residents. In this study, researchers found inaccurate targets in the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance, less detailed data collection, and a lack of BLT quotas for the poor. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate with local regional leaders so that the government can calculate and regulate the distribution of BLT so that it can be distributed properly or on target.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a unitary state that stretches from Sabang to Merauke and is inhabited by around 273,879,750 people as of December 2022. (Novianto, 2022) Occupied by many likes, ethnicities, and cultures, the Indonesian people have a high tolerance for their inhabitants. At the end of 2019, an outbreak of a virus called SARS-CoV-2 or known as COVID-19 was detected and spread throughout the world. In Indonesia, the first case of the COVID-19 pandemic was detected in Depok, West Java on March 2, 2020. To date, the number of confirmed positive cases is 5,539,394 with a death toll of 148,073 based on data from the COVID-19 Task Force as of February 27, 2022 <https://covid19.go.id/>. The spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia has had a serious impact on all sectors of life. Starting from health, which is the main focus of the government in tackling the epidemic that has occurred so far. As well as economic problems that are soluble in the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

In other words, Indonesia is in a very serious situation to maintain prosperity for all its people. The effects of the COVID-19 virus outbreak are enormous. The year 2020 was the first case of the discovery of COVID-19 which later became the point of step for the spread of COVID-19. As a result, chaos ensued among the people. Starting from scarce food ingredients caused by public panic in the face of COVID-19, "panic buying" was experienced by the Indonesian people. Medicines and medical devices such as masks, antiseptics, and oxygen, whose sales prices have soared, are caused by irresponsible individuals embezzling medical equipment and medicines needed for public safety in dealing with COVID-19. Not only that, the sharp decline in the economy made the situation and conditions very uncontrollable. Terminations of employment (PHK) in very large numbers have a very big impact in dealing with COVID-19. It can be felt that the situation and conditions experienced have made the government focus on tackling problems so that the current epidemic does not drag on.

Efforts given by the government in tackling the COVID-19 outbreak are providing assistance to the community in the form of basic necessities, cash social assistance, BLT village funds, free electricity, pre-employment cards, employee salary subsidies, and much more assistance provided by the government in eradicating problems that occur in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. The terms and conditions imposed by the government at this time, make assistance to the community more well-organized in accordance with what is currently being carried out (Indriani, 2020). However, it is also impossible for a lot of fraud to occur due to irresponsible people and a lack of empathy for what is happening at this time. With the corruption cases that occurred as well as receiving assistance that should not be given to people who are not in the ranks of the assisted members, they also receive appropriate assistance to those in need. As is the case at this time, aid is not in the right hands. Government programs in providing assistance such as BLT are still being suspected by irresponsible people. Starting from data fraud carried out to get cash assistance to the misappropriation of COVID-19 BLT funds. With what is happening now, the author aims to survey how the treatment of aid funds provided in the form of BLT to the community during this pandemic. Has the assistance been received by the community in need according to the criteria determined by the community, the distribution of funds provided is in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions and the treatment for funds provided by the government to date.

Effectiveness is a measure that states how far the target has been achieved. Where the greater the percentage of targets achieved, the higher the effectiveness. The next understanding, according to Mardiasmo (2017: 134) effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of achieving the goals of an organization in achieving its goals. If an organization achieves its goals, the organization has been running effectively. Effectiveness indicators describe the range of impacts and outcomes from the program's outputs in achieving the program's objectives. The greater the contribution of the results produced to the achievement of the specified goals or targets, the more effective the work process of an organizational unit. (Pekei, 2017). As stated by David J. Lawless on Gibson, Ivancevich, and Donnelly (1997:25-26) effectiveness has three strata, namely first, individual effectiveness, this effectiveness is based on views that come from the individual perspective which emphasizes the consequences of the work of employees or members of the organization. . Second, the effectiveness of the group where there is a view that in fact, individuals work together in groups. The last element is organizational effectiveness, which comes from individual effectiveness and group effectiveness. There are several aspects of effectiveness to be achieved in an activity, namely the regulatory aspect where regulations are made to maintain the continuity of activity going according to plan.

Furthermore, the second is the function aspect where an individual or organization can be considered effective if it can perform a good task in accordance with the provisions. third, the planning aspect where an activity can be considered effective if it has a plan that will be implemented to achieve the goals to be achieved. Without a plan, the goal will not be able to be achieved. The last aspect is the objective aspect, where the goal means the target to be achieved from an activity-oriented result and planned process. Effectiveness means a measure that states how far the target has been achieved. Where the greater the percentage of targets achieved, the higher the effectiveness. The next definition from Mardiasmo (2017: 134) Effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of achieving the goals of an organization in achieving its goals. If an organization achieves its goals, then the organization has been running effectively. Effectiveness indicators describe the range of impacts and outcomes from the program's outputs in achieving the program's objectives. The greater the contribution of the results produced to the achievement of the specified goals or targets, the more effective the work process of an organizational unit. (Dosen Pendidikan 2, 2022)

Even distribution according to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) is a process or act in a development that aims to realize social justice for citizens. <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/pemerataan>. Meanwhile, the notion of economic equity is in an effort to provide broad opportunities for citizens who have a minimum income, clothing, food, and housing as fairly as possible (Astuti, 2017) (Mufida, 2020) views that "the provision of social assistance in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic has created a lot of polemics". Based on this understanding, equity is very necessary to maintain social order in society, especially in the Cash Direct Assistance (BLT) policy. Inequality can occur due to data inaccuracies and nepotism in determining the recipients of direct cash assistance, which are the causes of the uneven distribution of the BLT program. Communities who have family or kinship relations with village officials can certainly receive direct cash assistance during this pandemic. In this case, the government must also be required to comply with the legal rules that have been set regarding the distribution of direct cash assistance, because the regulation explains the criteria for people who are entitled to receive this assistance. Because according to applicable regulations, this program can be carried out properly by the existing government, in order to be able to answer the economic problems of the community in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. (Makassar, 2021)

Purchasing power is the ability of individuals or groups to spend their money in the form of goods or services with the aim of meeting their needs. (Kestabilan et al., 2015) The welfare of people's lives can be determined by their purchasing power (Purchasing Power Parity). Where when individuals or groups have a high level of purchasing power, it can be concluded that they have a better level of welfare. Conversely, when an individual or group has a low level of purchasing power, it can be concluded that they have a relatively low level of welfare. (Prayuda & Sasongko, 2013). According to Pawenang (2016), to measure the level of people's purchasing power, two indices can be used, namely the consumer price index and the producer price index. The consumer price index measures the overall cost of purchasing a product by the average consumer consisting of price, quantity, base year, and year of purchase. While the producer price index measures the cost of producing goods that consumers will buy. (Sofi, 2021)

One of the fiscal policies set by the government to maintain equitable access to the economy and equity is subsidies. Subsidies are government policies by budgeting expenditures for the community with the aim that people can meet their basic needs of life. (Armansyah & Manurung, 2015) According to Suparmoko (2003), subsidies are divided

into two, namely direct in the form of cash, interest-free loans, etc., or indirect, namely exemption from depreciation, rental discounts, and others. The main purpose of subsidies is to help the poor maintain access to public services, economic and social development. (Suparmoko, 2003) There is no country that does not implement a subsidy policy in maintaining equitable development. The United Kingdom and the United States are members of the Co-operation and Development (OECD) runs the subsidy instrument in fiscal development. Likewise, Indonesia applies a subsidy instrument. However, in practice, the implementation of subsidies in Indonesia is out of its main objective, which is focused on the poor. Even though every year there is an increase in the subsidy budget in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), it is only enjoyed by the middle and upper class, such as the case of fuel oil subsidies (BBM). This is very ironic because there is disorientation.

Cash Direct Assistance (Bantuan Langsung Tunai) or abbreviated as BLT is a government donation program in the type of cash award or other types of donations, both conditional (conditional cash transfer) and unconditional (unconditional cash transfer) for the poor. The country that first initiated the BLT was Brazil, and it was later adopted by other countries. The number of funds provided and the mechanisms implemented in the BLT program depend on government policies in the country. Indonesia is also a BLT host country, using procedures in the form of cash compensation prizes, food, health insurance, and education using targets at three strata: near-poor, poor, very poor. BLT was conducted for the first time in 2005, continued in 2009, and in 2013 changed its name to Temporary Direct Donation for Citizens (BLSM). The BLT program was held as a response to the increase in world fuel oil (BBM) at that time, and the main goal of this program was to help the poor permanently meet their daily needs. In practice, the BLT program was considered a success by some circles, despite controversy and criticism. (admin desa peteluan indah, 2021)

The stages of implementing the cash-only donation program in Indonesia generally begin with socialization, verification of data on the name of the target household nominations (RTS) that will be given assistance, distribution of BLT cards, disbursement of funds, and finally the preparation of reports and evaluations. The new structured procedure for distributing BLT was enacted in 2008, and this mechanism was permanently used in 2013. (Iqbal, 2008). Although the BLT program in Indonesia has been evaluated as successful by several figures, many critics and evaluations have been unsatisfactory from a technical perspective. The technical issues are, first, the unequal distribution caused by the data used, which means that the data is obsolete. the case model means the problem of unequal distribution of BLT funds in 2008 and wrong targeting because the data used is the data of the poor in 2005. (Ma'ruf, 2008) Secondly, the BLT program often creates opportunities for corruption, using avenues of cutting aid funds using various methods. For example, the circumvention of BLT funds in Pekalongan, Central Java, which was carried out by the Urban Village more or less used the excuse of equal distribution for families who did not receive BLT. (Liputan6, 2008) Third, is the lack of coordination between the central government and local level administrators. The proof is that the cities of Manado, North Sulawesi, and Kotabaru Kalimantan have not received BLT because PT Pos Indonesia has not received a message from the president. Fourth, the nominal amount of BLT incentives does not have a significant impact on the difficulties faced by the poor. The 100 thousand per month does not meet daily needs at all, even though the price of basic necessities has increased. Fifth, the BLT program is alleged to have triggered social feuds among the residents. For example, in Cirebon, there were hundreds of village heads who rejected the policy of granting BLT as compensation for the increase in fuel prices.

Many studies related to BLT have been carried out, one of which was conducted by Sofi, I. (2021) regarding the effectiveness of village cash transfers in village economic recovery. This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach with a sample of 33 villages representing the archipelago which is divided into 6 regions, namely Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku Papua. The results showed that the effectiveness of the implementation of BLT Desa from the aspects of regulations, functions, tasks, plans, and results could run very effectively. We can also see this from the results of the division between outcomes and the output of the implementation of BLT Desa which shows a figure of 114.93 percent. However, in its implementation, there are obstacles faced, including the limited Village Fund budget for Village BLT, data discrepancies in determining recipients of assistance including Village BLT recipients, and the availability of distribution infrastructure. Taking almost the same case, research conducted by Ananda, Riski (2021) (Ananda, 1998) regarding the effectiveness of direct village cash assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic in Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. In this study, the authors use the theory of effectiveness according to Duncan as a knife of analysis with descriptive qualitative research methods by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation. The research that the author has carried out, shows that the implementation of the BLT-DD program in West Kotawaringin Regency has been running effectively. However, in practice, there are still some problems, especially in data collection. For this reason, it is necessary to synchronize data and continue monitoring by the government in the implementation of the BLT-DD program.

The next research was conducted by Dian Herdiana, Idah Wahidah, Neni Nuraeni, Annisa Nur Salam (2021).(Herdiana et al., 2021) The research that was conducted was regarding the Implementation of the Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance (BLT) Policy for Communities Affected by COVID-19 in Sumedang Regency: Issues and Challenges. The writing method in this article uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method. The results of the study indicate that issues in the implementation of the Village Fund BLT policy consist of at least 3 (three) factors consisting of the capacity of the government, target communities, and the mechanism of the implementation process. The challenges in implementing the Village Fund BLT policy are the proportionality of the village budget in dealing with COVID-19, the benefits of providing Village Fund BLT, and the community responsibility system in utilizing the Village Fund BLT. Furthermore, research conducted by Iping, B. (2020).(Chen et al., 2020) Regarding Social Protection through the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) policy in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era: Overview of Economic and Social Perspectives. The method used is a descriptive method with data collection through library studies, where the author conducts a search on the literature and then conducts a study. After that, it was analyzed in a qualitative descriptive form. The results obtained are that: First, in Indonesia, the implementation of the social protection system has been carried out through various programs and has been running for a long time. Program The social protection program has been implemented since the New Order era. Second, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the government provided assistance in cash aimed at the community groups most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the poor, informal workers, and online transportation business actors. Third, economically, the provision of BLT on the one hand has a very significant impact on maintaining purchasing power and on groups of business actors for business continuity and minimizing the impact of layoffs (PHK), but from a social perspective, it can trigger turmoil in the form of conflict and the emergence of corruption.

2. Research Method

This research uses the descriptive research method because the implementation includes data, analysis, and interpretation of the meaning and data obtained. This research is structured as inductive research, namely seeking and collecting data in the field with the aim of knowing the factors, elements of form, and the nature of phenomena in society. (Nazir, 1998: 51). At the stage of presenting the conclusions of quantitative research, it will be much better if it is added with pictures, tables, graphs, or other forms of display. In this study, the target respondents were the Village Head, RT, and residents. To obtain data, researchers used a simple random sampling method, namely the determination of the sample area by considering certain areas in Indonesia. The selected areas are Awassagara Village, Cikelet sub-district, Mandalakasih village, Pameungpeuk sub-district, Lolu village, Sigi Biromaru sub-district. Each sample to be taken from each village is 4-7 people. Data collection was carried out using a survey by submitting a list of questionnaire questions to respondents during the period from February 20 to February 27, 2022. The questions in the questionnaire were prepared based on a literature review to test the implementation of BLT Desa which consisted of two types of questions, namely closed questions and closed questions. open. Prior to distribution, the questionnaire had been tested by asking some friends and family to fill it out and then providing questions for feedback on the questionnaire.

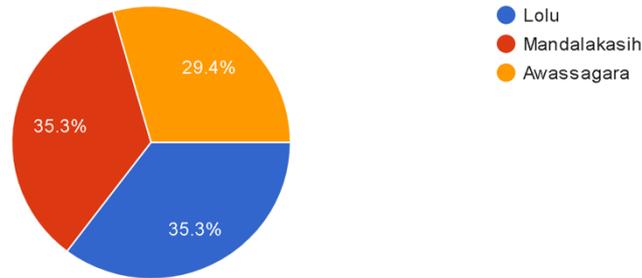
3. Results and Discussion

The case of the Covid-19 pandemic is increasingly rampant and has a significant impact both in terms of economy and health. Because of this, the government is taking action to prevent the impact of Covid-19. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, economic stability is disrupted, such as workers with lower middle incomes who have no income so they cannot meet their daily needs. The government took action by establishing direct cash assistance (BLT) policy in order to deal with the impact of Covid-19 on village communities and the funds were sourced from the Village Fund. The Ministry of Finance through the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance has determined PMK 40/PMK.07/2020 concerning Amendments to PMK 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Village Fund Management where there is a change in the priority of using Village Funds which were previously used for development implementation, community empowerment, and so on. become a Village BLT grant.

BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) is intended for poor families by providing the cash. The amount of BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) given to village communities is Rp. 600,000.00/KPM/month for 3 months provided that the BLT recipient is domiciled in the village concerned and does not include recipients of PKH, Basic Food Cards, and Pre-Employment Cards. This is done so that there is an even distribution of assistance to the community so that the BLT provided by the government is right on target. To get a comprehensive and objective image and information related to the implementation of village BLT in this study. The author distributed questionnaires to 17 (seventeen) respondents from 3 (three) villages, namely Mandalakasih, Lolu, and Awassagara villages, represented by 1 (one) Village Head, 2 (two) RT, and 2-4 (two to four) residents of each village. To get a comprehensive and objective image and information related to the implementation of village BLT in this study. The author distributed questionnaires to the village head, RT, and residents in each village. There are 17 (seventeen) respondents who have re-submitted filling out the questionnaire from 3 (three) villages. There were 6 (six)

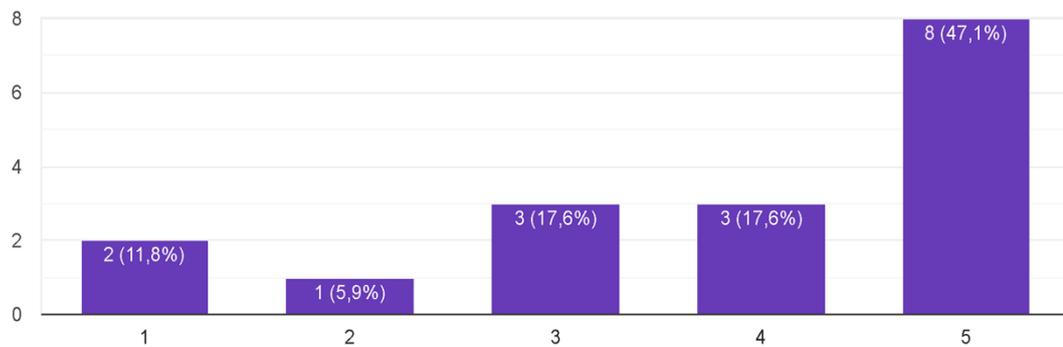
respondents from Mandalakasih Village, 6 (six) respondents from Lolu Village, and 5 (five) respondents from Awassagara Village (Figure 1).

Gambar 1. Komposisi Responden
17 responses



The results of a survey that has been carried out on respondents, the results show that BLT Desa is very useful for rural communities with a percentage of 47.1 percent, 17.6 percent useful, 17.6 percent quite useful, 5.9 percent less useful, and not useful 11,8 percent.

Gambar 2. Manfaat BLT Desa Bagi Masyarakat
17 jawaban



The results of our survey of RT, Village Heads, and Citizens, for several days through Google Form, stated that 70% received BLT assistance but had problems with distribution of assistance and registration of BLT. These results reflect the fact that government assistance is not as planned.

BLT registration

In the process of registering the BLT program in several sample villages, the majority of the community experienced problems when registering. Not only where it difficult to register, but the respondents also had difficulty accepting the disbursement of the BLT funds.

Help on time

Based on the results of a survey conducted in the villages of Mandalakasih, Awassagara, and Lolu, it was stated that the BLT was distributed on average according to a predetermined time.

Help evaluation

11 out of 17 respondents felt it was helped by the BLT program because it could help the community survive in pandemic conditions. For the amount of assistance given, 4 out of 17 respondents felt that the amount given was still not enough to help meet their daily needs.

BLT Target

Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was stated that the distribution of BLT funds was not evenly distributed. Many people who are not BLT recipients receive this assistance. On this occasion, the author would like to express his gratitude and profuse appreciation to those who have supported the completion of this research. Especially to the respondents in this case the Village Heads, RT, Villagers who have taken the time to fill out our questionnaire, Family and friends who always provide support, as well as other parties who I cannot express one by one for their inputs for improvement and perfection in this research.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the discussion in the study above, it can be concluded that the implementation of BLT is distributed quite well to the community. With a percentage of 47.1 percent very useful for the village community, 17.6 percent useful, 17.6 percent quite useful, 5.9 percent less useful, and 11.8 percent not useful. With BLT, people can meet their daily needs, either to buy groceries or other needs. In this study, researchers found inaccurate targets in the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance, less detailed data collection, and a lack of BLT quotas for the poor. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate with local regional leaders so that the government can calculate and regulate the distribution of BLT so that it can be distributed properly or on target.

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