

Optimizing the Role of the Village Government as the Implementer of the BLTS Kesra Program

Fatikha Syaira Anjumi Djatmiko^{id}, Ilmi Usrotin Choiriyah^{id}

Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

Corresponding Author Email: ilmiusrotin@umsida.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Received : June 30, 2026
Revised : July 21, 2026
Accepted : September 30, 2026

Keywords:

Village government; BLTS Kesra; Social Welfare; Implementation

The role of the village government is very important in supporting the successful implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program, especially in the verification process and distribution of assistance. However, the implementation of the program still faces obstacles in the form of less than optimal socialization to the community and limited information transparency. This study aims to describe and analyze the optimization of the role of the village government as the implementer of the BLTS Kesra program. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Informants were determined through a purposive sampling technique involving the Acting Village Head, the Head of Services, 12 RT Chairs, and three community members. Data was collected through observation, interviews, and documentation using interview guidelines, observation sheets, and supporting documents. Data analysis was carried out through data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The results of the study showed that the village government has played a role as a motivator, facilitator, and mobilizer in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program. However, socialization to the community and the delivery of information are still not optimal, so it has the potential to cause misunderstandings. This study concludes that the role of the village government supports the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program, but in improving public communication, information transparency, and program governance, it is necessary to improve the implementation of social assistance appropriately and optimally.

INTRODUCTION

In helping the underprivileged in meeting basic needs and reducing social disparities, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia launched the People's Welfare Temporary Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLTS Kesra). A program that aims to reduce poverty levels and improve people's welfare. Based on law number 11 of 2009, social welfare is a state in which the material, spiritual, and social needs of every citizen are met, so that they can live a decent life, develop their potential, and carry out their social functions in society.

In 2025, the implementation of the BLTS Kesra program is in accordance with the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Ministerial Meeting (RTM) on October 1, 2025 regarding the implementation of BLTS Kesra. The Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 79/Huk/2025 concerning the Determination of Family Welfare Rankings is determined as the basis for the distribution of social assistance by referring to the National Social and Economic Single Data. This social assistance is provided to individuals, poor and/or vulnerable families with a total of 140 million beneficiaries from 514 districts/cities and 38 provinces. As an effort to maintain the stability and sustainability of community welfare. Success in the implementation of the program is inseparable from the high commitment of all members responsible for the program (Subandi, 2022).

At the district level, according to (Wahyuni et al., n.d.) The institutional structure of the local government is very

important as an institution that coordinates and cooperates in the implementation of a program. The BLTS Kesra program will be given from October to December 2025 worth 300,000/month with the aim of increasing people's purchasing power and strengthening national economic growth. This BLTS Kesra is given in the form of cash assistance to people who meet certain criteria, with the aim of helping to meet basic needs and reduce the economic burden on households. Prospective recipients of BLTS Kesra are people who are economically classified as economically underprivileged and have never or are not receiving other government social assistance, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) or other government assistance.

Prospective recipients of BLTS Kesra are referred to as BLTS Kesra Beneficiary Families or can be abbreviated as KPM BLTS Kesra. The determination of these criteria is intended so that the distribution of BLTS Kesra can reach people who have not been touched by the social assistance program, so that equitable distribution of assistance and social justice at the village level can be realized. The implementation of social assistance distribution related to the accuracy of the target is a very important aspect because errors in determining beneficiaries not only hinder the achievement of program goals, but can also affect the credibility of the government and raise public doubts about the transparency of the implementation of assistance (Purbaningrum & Adinugraha, 2024). The village government has a role as a leader and coordinator in the implementation of government in the region village. According to Raho (2015:67), role can be understood as a

pattern of behavior expected by society from individuals who occupy a certain position or status.

According to Soekanto (2010), role is a dynamic aspect of a position or status. A person is said to have carried out his role if he has carried out his rights and obligations in accordance with the position he has (Paul & Subadi, 2024). According to Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (2000), roles have three main aspects, namely motivator, facilitator, and mobilizer. As a motivator, a person plays a role in providing encouragement or encouragement to others so that they can develop and achieve the desired goals. As a facilitator, a person helps facilitate the process, both in providing solutions to problems and in facilitating communication so that they can be understood together. Meanwhile, as a mobilizer, a person plays a role in moving and directing others. According to (Firman, 2020) The leadership of the village apparatus is needed in managing or directing in accordance with the objectives of implementing programs for the community. According to Chandler and Plano, public policy is defined as a form of utilizing various resources owned by the government to solve public problems and realize goals that provide benefits to the community (Aneta & Thompson, 2024). The success of the program can be seen from the potential that the village has for the implementation of the program (Imaniyah & Ma'ruf, 2023).

Kendalpecabean Village is one of the villages located in Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java Province. This village also implements the BLTS Kesra program in Kendalpecabean Village by carrying out data verification according to the socio-economic conditions of the community. In the process of distributing the BLTS Kesra program in Kendalpecabean Village, according to (Sulviah et al., 2022) The most important role of the village government is how the village government provides services to the village community to improve the welfare of its citizens, The implementation of the BLTS Kesra program for prospective recipients of this assistance is carried out through direct surveys and observations of the daily conditions of residents by each RT head, with the aim of assessing the feasibility of prospective recipients of social assistance. The amount of data on prospective recipients of BLTS Kesra assistance is presented as follows:

Table 1. Total data of BLTS Kesra assistance recipients									
PC 01		PC 02		PC 03		PC 04		PC 05	
RT 01	15	RT 06	41	RT 10	5	RT 01	4	RT 01	1
RT 02	9	RT 07	38	RT 11	8	RT 02	4	RT 02	1
RT 03	9	RT 08	30	RT 12	7	RT 03	1	RT 03	1
RT 04	34	RT 09	37			RT 04	1	RT 04	1
RT 05	9					RT 05	3	RT 05	
RT 06								RT 06	
Number of data RT 00 RW 00 (Address unknown)								34	
Total								293	
Number of BLTS recipients								259	

Source : Kendalpecabean Village Government, 2025

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the number of prospective recipients of BLTS Kesra in Kendalpecabean Village

is 293 people. The data requires a verification process by Rukun Tetangga (RT) to determine the eligibility of prospective recipients, so that they can be classified as eligible or not eligible to receive assistance, resulting in a total of 259 recipients of BLTS Kesra assistance. The verification process is carried out directly by RTs in their respective environments through field surveys and observations of socio-economic conditions and daily lives of residents. All data on prospective recipients is then distributed to each RT according to their area, including data received by the village government from RT 000 RW 000 as many as 34 people, to ensure clarity of identity and status of residents who have not previously been fully listed in DTSEN. This process shows that the role of RT is very important in ensuring the accuracy and validity of data of prospective BLTS Kesra recipients.

Through direct verification, RT contributes to supporting the distribution of aid so that it is on target, transparent, and accountable at the village level. However, even though socialization has been carried out related to KPM determination data, as well as verification through surveys and direct observation by RTs, in its implementation there are still social dynamics in the community. This condition is shown by the emergence of the views of some people who consider that there are residents who should not meet the criteria, but are still listed as recipients of assistance. There are the results of observations and interviews in the field, there are several indications of problems in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Assistance program at the village level, (1) from the side of the village government, especially RT, in ensuring the accuracy and suitability of data with the real conditions of the community in accordance with the requirements of the recipients of the BLTS Kesra program (2) The Chairman of the RT does not fully understand the program that is being implemented so that it is also difficult for the community to know clear information about the program. According to Bintoro, Tjokroamidjojo stated three factors that can affect the success or failure of the village government's role as the implementer of a program, namely motivators, facilitators, and mobilizers.

Some previous research that is relevant to the topic of this research and used as a reference in journal writing includes: First, research conducted by (Stuart & Rosyanfikri, 2021) with title "Analysis of the Application of Good Governance Principles in the Implementation of Village Government". This study uses primary data and secondary data collected through interviews and observations. The data obtained is then analyzed qualitatively in accordance with the formulation of the research problem. The results of this study are related to the application of the principles *Good Governance*, especially the rule of law and transparency, has not been running optimally. Transparency guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the administration of government (Sumiyati & Darsono, 2023). This condition is influenced by the lack of maximum supervision of BPD because some of its members have other jobs, the low level of education of village officials which has an impact on the lack of understanding of service procedures, and the lack of use of supporting facilities to realize the transparency of village government. The similarity of the previous research with this study is that both examine the role of the village government with a qualitative approach, while the difference lies in the location of the research, where the previous research discussed the implementation of the village government in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency, while this

study discussed the implementation of village government in Kendalpecabean Village.

Second, research conducted by (Paul & Subadi, 2024) with The title "The Role of the Village Head in the Implementation of the Infrastructure Development of the General Meeting Hall in Ampari Bura Village, Patangkep Tutui District, East Barito Regency". This study aims to find out and analyze the role of the Village Head in the construction of the General Meeting Hall Infrastructure. The result of this study is that the Role of the Village Head in the Development of the General Meeting Hall Infrastructure is 88.0% of respondents stated that they have played a good role. However, This role is not optimal there is still a lack of community enthusiasm participation in infrastructure development The similarity of the previous research with this study is that both examine the role of village institutions with a qualitative approach and use the theory of Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (2000), while the difference lies in the focus of the research, where the previous research discussed the role of village government in infrastructure development, while this study discussed the role of village government as the implementer of BLTS Kesra.

Third, the research conducted by Amak Nasrul and Ilmi Usrotin Choiriyah in 2025 with the title "Development of Village-Owned Enterprises: Obstacles to Human Resources Innovation in Ketapang Village, Sidoarjo". The results of the study show that the village government has a role in increasing community involvement in programs supported by competent human resources to achieve development goals Sustainability (Nasrul & Choiriyah, 2025).

Based on the previous explanation and from the three previous studies, it can be concluded that there are still similarities/problems with the role of the village government as the implementation of the program. Therefore, the author's purpose in this study is to find out the extent to which the role of the village government contributes to the process of implementing the BLTS Kesra program to strengthen national economic growth and ensure the social welfare of the community in Kendalpecabean Village. Based on the above background, the author focuses on the title "Optimizing the Role of the Village Government as the implementer of BLTS Kesra" which will be analyzed using three indicators from Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo, namely motivators, facilitators, and mobilizers.

METHOD

Research on the Role of the Village Government in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra program in Kendalpecabean Village. The author chose Kendalpecabean Village because in 2025 it will implement the Social Welfare Temporary Direct Cash Assistance (BLTS Kesra) program. This research uses a qualitative approach, According to Sugiyono 2014 the qualitative research method is a research approach used to study an object in natural conditions in accordance with the actual circumstances, with the researcher as the key research instrument (Scott, 2023). The determination of informants in this study was carried out using *purposive sampling*, whose selection is in accordance with the criteria that have been determined based on the research objectives (16) with informants, namely Acting Head of Service, 12 Heads of RT and as many as three people from Kendalpecabean Village. The data collection techniques carried out by the researcher were interviews, observations and documentation. The data analysis method used was the descriptive method. The data was analyzed using the Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo Theory (2000),

which contains three indicators, namely motivators, facilitators, and mobilizers. This study uses primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is obtained by researchers from the person concerned such as interviews, surveys and observations. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers through other sources, both oral and written, such as literature studies, such as journal studies, documents from villages. Then data were analyzed in the research "The role of the village government in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra program in Kendalpecabean Village" by data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (2000) theory in the context of the implementation of the BLTS Kesra program emphasizes that each social position, certain functions and responsibilities must be carried out actively to achieve common goals. Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo's theory outlines the importance of the active role of each individual or institution in carrying out its functions and responsibilities in accordance with its position. In the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program in Kendalpecabean Village, RT as an implementer at the environmental level needs to adopt an objective, transparent, and participatory approach to ensure that assistance is provided to residents who truly meet the criteria.

By understanding the Role Theory of Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (2000), the researcher can identify various challenges and opportunities that arise in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra program in Kendalpecabean Village, especially related to the suitability between the roles as motivators, facilitators, and mobilizers carried out by the village government in supporting the success of the program. To analyze the role of the village government in the BLTS Kesra Program in Kendalpecabean Village, this study uses three (3) indicators in the Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo Theory, namely motivators, facilitators, and mobilizers. These three indicators are benchmarks in assessing the extent to which the village government carries out its role optimally, transparently, and prioritizes accountability by complying with existing regulations as guidelines (Sari et al., 2022).

1. The role of the government as a motivator

The role of the village government as a motivator is to give direction to the Head of RT and the community as well as village officials to actively participate in the implementation of a program. In the BLTS Kesra program, the village government has an important role in giving direction to the Head of the RT so that the implementation of this program runs according to the purpose and can cause active participation from the community through the delivery of information, giving directions, and strengthening understanding of the goals and mechanisms of the program. Through this role, the village government is expected to be able to create the involvement of all interested parties so that the implementation of the program can run effectively and on target.

In the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program in Kendalpecabean Village, the village government seeks to carry out a motivator function by providing information and understanding to the Head of the RT regarding the program's objectives, implementation mechanisms, and criteria for recipients of assistance. The delivery of information is carried out directly through coordination between the village government and the Head of RT as a party who plays a role in the process of collecting data and verifying prospective aid

recipients. The communication process that is established runs effectively, can be accepted and well understood by the community (Masithah & Rodiyah, 2024). This was conveyed by Mr. Heri as the Head of Kendalpecabean Village Services who explained that: *"At the beginning of the BLTS Kesra program was launched, we started by providing information through the data of recipients of this program to RTs, including the criteria for prospective recipients of BLTS Kesra assistance. Through this method, we hope that the data collection process will be carried out in a transparent and targeted manner."*

The above information can be concluded that the village government seeks to provide direction to the Head of RT through the submission of information related to the implementation of the program. So that each RT understands how this program runs according to its purpose. Information about the criteria for receiving assistance is important because it is a guideline for the Head of RT in verifying and collecting data on residents who are considered eligible to receive assistance. The provision of information is carried out to create transparency in the data collection process so that it can reduce the potential for errors and irregularities in the determination of aid recipients in accordance with the Ministry of Social Affairs Number 79/HUK/2025 (revised). It can be seen in the image below.



Figure 1. Criteria for recipients of the BLTS Kesra program

The picture of the criteria for BLTS Kesra recipients above is one of the instruments used by the village government in supporting the implementation of assistance programs. These criteria serve as guidelines for village officials and the Head of RT in determining prospective beneficiaries in accordance with the stipulated provisions. There are 10 criteria that need to be understood by each RT in verifying the name of the prospective recipient of this BLTS Kesra. The existence of clear criteria helps the data collection process to be more objective because the assessment is carried out based on predetermined indicators, not based on personal proximity or other subjective considerations. By referring to these 10 criteria, the potential for errors in determining aid recipients can be minimized so that the assistance provided is more on target. The Head of Kendalpecabean Village Services explained *"Conveying the criteria for receiving this Kesra BLTS to each RT aims for targeted acceptance and no social jealousy between residents in the implementation of BLTS Kesra."*

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the village government not only provides information about the criteria for receiving assistance, but also seeks to build the same understanding to all RT Heads regarding the importance of the accuracy of targets in the distribution of aid. This effort is a form of motivation provided by the village government so that each RT Chairman carries out verification tasks carefully and responsibly. The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Wahyu as the Acting Head of Kendalpecabean Village who conveyed *"Encouraging how this RT provides information in accordance with the actual conditions and activeness of each RT is a big influence in the success of this program to be on target."*

The explanation shows that the village head is a tool of the central government and a tool of the village in providing direction to the village apparatus to play an active role in conveying accurate information in accordance with the conditions of the community in their respective environments (Febrina et al., 2025). The Head of RT is seen as a party who has direct knowledge about the social and economic conditions of its citizens so that the information provided has a great influence on the accuracy of the data of prospective recipients. The activeness of the Head of RT in the process of data collection and verification is one of the factors that determine the success of the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the Kendalpecabean Village Government has tried to carry out its role as a motivator by providing directions and information to the Chairman of RT to actively participate in the process of verifying the data of prospective recipients. The village government is trying to foster awareness that the success of the program does not only depend on the village government, but also on the involvement of the Chairman of the RT who understands the conditions of the community directly. The Chairman of RT 10, RT 11, and RT 12 said that *"We have received submissions related to the criteria for receiving BLTS Kesra and we understand it well. We have data on this KPM data for residents who meet the criteria for receiving this program and submitted it to the village government."*

From this explanation, it shows that the information and directions provided by the village government have been understood by each RT Chairperson. This understanding encourages the RT Chairman to actively participate in the data collection and verification process of prospective aid recipients. After checking the condition of residents in their area, the verified data of prospective recipients is then submitted to the village government to be input into the Next Generation Welfare Information System (SIKS-NG) application. The final decision on the determination of remaining beneficiaries is with the central government through the ministry of social affairs, the village government still has a very important role in ensuring that the data submitted is in accordance with the actual conditions of the community.

The Head of Kendalpecabean service stated *"The data that has been verified by the RT is input into the SIKS-NG application which will later be validated by the central government. The results of determining the receipt of BLTS Kesra are sometimes names that have been input by the village government, the final result is that the name is still the KPM of the BLTS Kesra program. So not entirely the results that we input are enough to declare one of the residents worthy to be unworthy. Maybe from the central government there are more*

detailed considerations regarding our residents who receive assistance"

Mrs. Herman as a resident of RT 03 also added *"In my opinion, some neighbors who receive assistance are actually quite capable of meeting their living needs. Meanwhile, there are other neighbors who are more deserving of assistance, but are not recorded as recipients. Therefore, we hope that the government will update the data, even if it is necessary to conduct re-data collection or surveys directly at home so that assistance is really given to the people who are entitled to it."*

The results of the above explanation show that there is still a public perception of the incompatibility between the economic condition of residents and the status of aid recipients. According to the residents, there are some recipients of assistance who are considered to be economically sufficient, while other residents who are considered more in need have not been recorded as beneficiaries. This condition indicates that changes in the socio-economic conditions of the community that occur from time to time have not been fully reflected in the data of the recipients of assistance used. And the delivery of information about recipients of social assistance programs to the community has not been fully conveyed.

The findings were strengthened by the results of interviews with the Chairmen of RT 03, RT 05, and RT 08 who stated *"Most of the BLTS recipients currently recorded are still young and some of them are considered to be able to meet their living needs. However, as the Chairman of RT, I am only in charge of verifying the data that has been provided by the village government. Meanwhile, for residents who have not been listed as recipients of assistance but are considered to meet the criteria, we continue to coordinate with the village government so that they can be proposed as KPM. Based on this statement, it can be seen that the Chairman of the RT has limitations in determining the recipients of assistance because the verification process is carried out based on the initial data that has been available. Even though the RT finds other residents who are considered more deserving of assistance, the proposal of a new name must still go through a mechanism and coordination with the village government. This condition shows that the accuracy of the target of assistance is not only influenced by the verification process at the RT level, but also by the quality and update of the initial data used in the process of determining aid recipients."*

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Kendalpecabean Village Government has carried out its role as a motivator in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program by providing direction and information to the community. Based on the theory of Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo, which states that the government functions as a motivation to increase community participation and awareness in the implementation of a program. However, the implementation of this role has not been felt equally by the entire community. This can be seen from the fact that there are some people who argue that the direction and motivation provided by the village government are still not optimal. The village government needs to strengthen efforts to provide motivation, socialization, and assistance to the Head of RT and the community so that their involvement in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program can increase. The village government also needs to ensure the implementation of continuous communication with the community so that the goals of the program can be understood well and the implementation runs more effectively.

The same problem was also found in a study conducted by (Paul & Subadi, 2024) In Ampari Bura Village, Patangkep

Tutui District, East Barito Regency, in the study it was explained that there is still a lack of community involvement in the implementation of village programs. This is in line with what was stated by the Chairman of RT Kendalpecabean. It can be seen that the effectiveness of the role of the village government as a motivator still needs to be improved in order to increase community participation more optimally in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra program. Good cooperation and coordination between the village government and the community are needed so that the planned programs can be implemented effectively and have a real impact on improving the welfare of the community (Samud, 2018).

2. The role of the village government as a facilitator

The role of the village government as a facilitator in the implementation of the Prosperous Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLTS Kesra) is realized through the provision of services to the community, especially in the process of collecting data and verifying prospective aid recipients. As a facilitator, the village government is not only tasked with collecting data, but also ensuring that the entire process runs transparently, accurately, and can be understood by the community. According to (Sandalwood & Oktariyanda, 2022) Clear public services can ensure that the relationship between the community and the village government runs well and in accordance with laws and regulations.

In the context of implementing the BLTS Kesra policy, the services provided by the village government include the delivery of information about the assistance program, the implementation of open data verification, and active communication between the village government and the community. Through these services, the village government seeks to ensure that assistance is provided to residents who truly meet the criteria as beneficiaries.

Based on the results of research conducted in Kendalpecabean Village, the village government has tried to carry out its role as a facilitator in the process of verifying data for prospective BLTS Kesra recipients. This was obtained from the results of an interview with the Chairman of RT 05, 06, 02 in Kendalpecabean Village *"Every time data collection or data verification about eligibility or inappropriateness, we conduct direct interviews with prospective recipients if I do not know their daily economic conditions. However, for residents whose economic conditions I already know, there is no need to conduct direct interviews."*

The statement shows that the verification process is carried out selectively by considering the real conditions of the community in the field. The Head of the RT has an important role because it is considered the party who best understands the social and economic situation of its citizens. Through the involvement of the Head of the RT, the village government obtains more accurate information so that it can minimize errors in determining aid recipients. In addition, the interview process conducted with residents whose economic condition is not yet known is a form of service to ensure that the data used is really in accordance with the circumstances of the community.

In its implementation, the data verification process also involves the Head of Village Services who is in charge of coordinating with the Heads of RTs. The Head of Service distributes a list of prospective recipients of assistance to each RT for checking and verification based on the condition of residents in their respective neighborhoods. It can be seen in the image below.

Figure 2. Facilities in the form of BLTS Kesra recipient documents

In the image above, the data on prospective recipients of assistance given to each RT Chairman is shown to verify the eligibility of the recipients of the BLTS Kesra Program. The data is the basis for RTs to conduct field checks and provide recommendations to the village government regarding residents who are entitled to receive assistance. The Head of Kendalpecabean Village Services explained that *"In the process of collecting data on prospective BLTS recipients, we share a list of names of residents to each RT Chairman. In addition, we also provide a direct explanation of the mechanism and process of BLTS data collection so that its implementation can run well.* Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the village government plays an active role in facilitating the data collection process by providing initial data and implementation instructions to the RT Chairmen. This step is carried out so that the verification process can run systematically and in accordance with the established mechanism. The involvement of the village government in providing direction and coordination also shows that there are efforts to support the smooth implementation of the BLTS Kesra program.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the facilitator function carried out by the village government still faces several obstacles, especially in the aspect of delivering information to the community and environmental apparatus. This was conveyed by several Chairmen of RT 01, 03, 04 who stated that *"We were given data related to who are the prospective recipients of BLTS Kesra to be verified whether they are feasible or unfeasible, but we have not received information regarding what kind of BLTS program is, so it is difficult for us to explain in detail the implementation of this BLTS program to the residents."*

The statement shows that although the village government has provided data on prospective aid recipients to the RT Chairmen, information related to the objectives, mechanisms, and criteria of the BLTS Kesra program has not been conveyed thoroughly. This condition causes the RT Chairman to have difficulties when he has to explain to the community about the implementation of the program. The same thing was also conveyed by one of the residents of Kendalpecabean Village, namely Mrs. Nurdi from RT 12 who stated that *"I have not received clearer information regarding the BLTS program in this village, even in our group there has been no further socialization regarding the explanation of this BLTS program."*

This information shows that the dissemination of information about the BLTS Kesra program to the community is still not optimal. The lack of socialization causes some people to

not understand the program's objectives, criteria for aid recipients, and the mechanism for distributing it. As a result, there is a potential for misunderstanding and questions from the community regarding the process of determining aid recipients.

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the role of the Kendalpecabean Village government as a facilitator has been carried out in the aspect of data collection and verification of prospective aid recipients. The village government has provided data, coordinated with the Head of RT, and facilitated the verification process to ensure the accuracy of the assistance targets. However, from the aspect of providing information and socialization to the community, the implementation is still not fully optimal. These findings show that the role of the facilitator described by Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo has not been carried out optimally, especially in the function of delivering information to the community. Information about the criteria for prospective Beneficiary Families (KPM), program objectives, and the mechanism for implementing BLTS Kesra are still not conveyed evenly to all residents. Therefore, more intensive and sustainable socialization is needed so that the community can gain the same understanding of the assistance programs implemented.

The results of this study are also in line with the research conducted by Amak Nasrul in 2025 in Ketapang Village, Sidoarjo Regency, which shows that the village government plays a role in coordinating various interests between village officials and the community. This role is realized through the provision of services, information delivery, and communication facilitation that supports the implementation of programs with competent human resources (HR). This research also shows that the role of village government facilitators is very important in creating services that are effective, transparent, and able to increase community participation in various village programs, including the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program.

3. The Role of the Village Government as a Mobilizer

The role of the village government as a mobilizer is the ability of the village government to mobilize, direct, and coordinate the community and village apparatus to actively participate in the implementation of the program that has been set. The village government must also ensure that each of these directions can move the community in the implementation of the program (Kodrianingsih et al., 2023). This was conveyed by the Head of Kendalpecabean Village Service who said that *"Providing information to local RTs related to this verification process must be carried out directly to the field by involving local residents, so that the data obtained is really in accordance with the actual conditions and directs RTs to invite the community to actively participate in this program. For aid recipients, the community is directed to take assistance according to a predetermined schedule."*

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the village government plays an active role in mobilizing the Head of RT to conduct direct verification in the field. Field verification is carried out to obtain more accurate data on the condition of prospective aid recipients. This process is supported by the active participation of the community in various government activities related to the implementation of the program, so that synergy is created between the government and the community (Rohman & Hanafi, 2019). With this collaboration, the data produced is expected to better reflect the social and economic conditions of the residents, so that the distribution of assistance can be carried out in a more targeted manner. The Head of Kendalpecabean Village Services also explained that *"For the data collection of prospective BLTS*

assistance recipients, RTs are given a list of names and information directly related to the BLTS data collection process."

The statement shows that the village government not only provides instructions, but also coordinates and divides tasks to each RT Chairman. The list of names of prospective recipients of assistance given to RTs is the basis for the implementation of verification in the field. Through this step, the village government is able to mobilize environmental apparatus to be directly involved in the data collection process and ensure that all stages of the program run in accordance with the established mechanism.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the village government seeks to mobilize and coordinate RT devices in the implementation of data verification of prospective aid recipients. The village government not only provides directions on the data collection mechanism, but also encourages community involvement in providing information in accordance with socio-economic conditions in their respective environments. Thus, the data collection process is not only the responsibility of the village government, but also involves community participation as an important source of information in determining the eligibility of aid recipients.

The role of village government mobilizers is also seen in delivering information related to the schedule and mechanism of taking aid to the community. The village government together with the Chairman of the RT strive to ensure that all beneficiaries get clear information about the time and procedure for collecting aid so that the distribution of aid can run orderly and smoothly. The Chairman of RT 07, 08, 09 said that "Regarding the collection of aid, each RT distributed invitations and schedules for taking assistance for the BLTS Kesra program to residents clearly."

Mrs. Jumani added "Alhamdulillah, the information I got regarding the schedule for taking BLTS is quite clear, by bringing an ID card and invitation letter as proof of taking the BLTS Kesra at the Klurak Village Hall"

The statement shows that the Chairman of RT plays an extension of the village government in conveying information to the community. The distribution of invitations and the submission of the schedule for taking aid is a form of mobilization carried out by the village government so that the beneficiary community can follow the aid distribution process in accordance with applicable regulations. Through this coordination, the potential for delays, misinformation, and the accumulation of aid recipients at the time of distribution can be minimized.

The following is a documentation of the process of distributing BLTS Kesra assistance funds to the community in Kendalpecabean Village and Klurak Village. The documentation shows that the village government not only plays a role in the data collection and verification process, but is also directly involved in coordinating the implementation of aid distribution to beneficiary communities.



Figure 3. Recruitment of BLTS Kesra in Klurak Village

Based on this documentation, it can be seen that there is the involvement of the village government in directing the smooth flow of the aid distribution process. The village government must also be able to manage government administration in an orderly and efficient manner and be able to apply the principles of transparent village governance (Nainggolan & Helmi, 2025). The distribution process involving village officials, bank officers and the recipients of the BLTS Kesra program shows that there is good coordination between the program implementers so that the program's goals to help people in need can be optimally achieved. According to Mr. Heri's service case: "The collection of aid is divided into two places, the first is in Kali Pecabean village, the second is in Klurak village. To make it more conducive and orderly. The atmosphere of taking BLTS Kesra can be seen in the picture below.



Figure 4. BLTS Collection in Kalipekabean Village

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Kendalpecabean Village Government has carried out its role as a mobilizer in the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program. In accordance with the theory of the role as a mobilizer according to Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (2000), the role is realized through the government mobilizing the Head of RT to provide clear information to the beneficiary residents and residents come according to the information and document requirements that need to be completed when taking the assistance. The author's findings are in line with research conducted by (Stuart & Rosyanfikri, 2021) which explains that a synergistic relationship between the village government, the political community (BPD), civil society, and the economic community is very important to increase community participation in the supervision of the implementation of village government, indirectly community participation is the most important part in the implementation that supports the transparency process of the village government.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the village government has a significant role in supporting the implementation of the BLTS Kesra Program through its functions. First, in terms of motivators, the village government is good enough in providing direction in the form of data on prospective recipients and providing information on assistance criteria to the Chairman of the RT to actively participate in the verification process. However, in its implementation, this role is still less than optimal regarding the understanding of the purpose of the BLTS Kesra program to the Chairman of the RT as the implementer who will provide information to the community. Second, as a facilitator, the village government is considered to have good service in the aspect of data collection and

verification of prospective recipients by providing initial data and actively coordinating with village officials. However, the implementation of this facilitator has not been carried out optimally in terms of providing comprehensive socialization to the wider community, which leads to the emergence of potential misunderstandings related to the transparency of the determination of aid recipients. Third, as a mobilizer, the village government encourages and coordinates the Chairman of the RT in the distribution of the BLTS Kesra program in an orderly and distributed manner. The findings of the study show that the success of the program does not only depend on administrative coordination, but also on effective communication and active involvement of the community. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen socialization, transparency of verification and coordination between the village government and the Chairman of RT so that assistance is more accountable and on target.

REFERENCES

- Aneta, A., & Tohopi, R. (2024). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES) di Desa Hulawa Kecamatan Paguyaman Kabupaten Boalemo. *PUBLIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 10(1), 68–86. <https://doi.org/10.25299/jiap.2024.16316>
<https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JIAP/article/download/16316/6373>
- Cendana, G. A., & Oktariyanda, T. A. (2022). Analisis Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Pemerintah Desa Jombok Kecamatan Ngoro Kabupaten Jombang. *Publika*, 1089–1100. <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n4.p1089-1100>
<https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/publika/article/download/47547/39802>
- Febrina, R., Amin, R. M., Marta, A., Wicaksono, B., Hadi, S., & Andriyah, F. (2025). *Pemerintahan Desa: Tinjauan Tata Kelola*. Mega Press Nusantara. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Pemerintahan_Desa_Tinjauan_Tata_Kelola.html?id=OSNaEQAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y
- Firman, F. (2020). Peranan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan di Desa. *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 23(1), 39–52. <https://doi.org/10.56087/aijih.v23i1.35>
<https://jurnal.fh.umi.ac.id/index.php/ishlah/article/download/v23n1-2/31>
- Imaniyah, F., & Ma'ruf, M. F. (2023). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Pemanfaatan Dana Desa (Studi Kasus Desa Masalima, Kecamatan Masalembu, Kabupaten Sumenep). *Publika*, 1399–1408. <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v11n1.p1399-1408>
<https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/publika/article/download/48620/40689>
- Kodrianingsih, W. L., Rispawati, R., & Alqadri, B. (2023). Strategi Pemerintah Desa dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat terhadap Pembangunan di Desa Aikmel. *JIIP-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 6(7), 5384–5391. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v6i7.2459>
<http://jiip.stkipyapisdompuc.ac.id/jiip/index.php/JIIP/article/download/2459/2062>
- Masithah, L. I., & Rodiyah, I. (2024). Gaya Kepemimpinan Demokratis Kepala Desa Dalam Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Di Desa Gempolsari. *Journal Publicuho*, 7(3), 1677–1696. <https://doi.org/10.35817/publicuho.v7i3.529>
<https://journalpublicuho.uho.ac.id/index.php/journal/article/download/529/363>
- Nainggolan, C., & Helmi, R. F. (2025). Komunikasi Pemerintah Desa Kerapuh: Strategi Komunikasi dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Administrasi Kependudukan. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik*, 10(3), 561–578. <https://doi.org/10.36982/jpp.v10i3.5497>
<https://ejournal.uigm.ac.id/index.php/PDP/article/download/5497/2673>
- Nasrul, A., & Choiyirah, I. U. (2025). Village-Owned Enterprises Development: HR Innovation Barriers in Ketapang Village, Sidoarjo: Perkembangan Usaha Milik Desa: Hambatan Inovasi Sumber Daya Manusia di Desa Ketapang, Sidoarjo. *Indonesian Journal of Public Policy Review*, 26(1), 10–21070. <https://doi.org/10.21070/ijppr.v26i1.1440>
<https://ijppr.umsida.ac.id/index.php/ijppr/article/download/1440/1252>
- Pamungkas, T. K., & Rosyanfikri, R. (2021). Analisis penerapan prinsip-prinsip good governance dalam pelaksanaan pemerintahan desa. *JURNAL PARADIGMA MADANI: Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Agama*, 8(2), 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.56013/jpm.v8i2.1126>
<https://ejournal.uij.ac.id/index.php/PAR/article/download/1126/997>
- Paulus, D., & Subadi, W. (2024). Peran Kepala Desa Dalam Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Gedung Pertemuan Umum Di Desa Ampari Bura Kecamatan Patangkep Tutui Kabupaten Barito Timur. *JAPB*, 7(2), 1451–1461. <https://doi.org/10.35722/japb.v7i2.1093>
<https://www.jurnal.stiatabalong.ac.id/index.php/JAPB/article/download/1093/864>
- Purbaningrum, D., & Adinugraha, H. H. (2024). Transformasi kebijakan publik menyiasati ketidaktepatan sasaran bantuan sosial di desa pringsurat untuk kesejahteraan masyarakat yang lebih baik. *Jurnal Pembangunan Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 15(2), 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.36624/jpkp.v15i2.116>
<https://jurnal.fisipuniga.ac.id/index.php/jpkp/article/download/116/135>
- Redana, D. N., & Suprpta, I. N. (2022). Evaluasi program BLT-dana desa kepada masyarakat miskin terdampak Covid-19 di Desa Patas Kecamatan Gerokgak Kabupaten Buleleng. *Locus*, 14(1), 94–110. <https://doi.org/10.37637/locus.v14i1.930>
<https://ejournal.unipas.ac.id/index.php/LOCUS/article/download/930/716>
- Rohman, A., & Hanafi, Y. (2019). Penerapan prinsip-prinsip good governance dalam meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan publik. *Reformasi*, 9(2), 153–160. <https://doi.org/10.33366/rfr.v9i2.1469>
<https://jurnal.unitri.ac.id/index.php/reformasi/article/view/1469>
- Samud, S. (2018). Peranan pemerintah dalam mensejahterakan masyarakat melalui bantuan sosial perspektif ekonomi Islam. *Al-Amwal: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syari'ah*, 10(2), 215–228. <https://doi.org/10.24235/amwal.v10i2.3565>
<https://journal1.uinssc.ac.id/index.php/amwal/article/download/3565/1937>
- Sari, Y. K., Sholihah, Q., & Wanusmawatie, I. (2022). Evaluasi Program Pengembangan Kapasitas Aparatur

- Pemerintah Desa (Suatu Kajian Pelatihan Penyusunan RPJM Desa dan RKP Desa Kabupaten Bojonegoro pada Balai Besar Pemerintahan Desa di Malang). *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 8(2), 214–224.
<https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2022.008.02.11>
<https://jiap.ub.ac.id/index.php/jiap/article/download/1318/1583>
- Subandi, R. O. P. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Bantuan Langsung Tunai (Blt) Dana Desa Covid-19 Di Desa Pelawan Kabupaten Sarolangun. *Jurnal Demokrasi Dan Politik Lokal*, 4(1), 27–41.
<https://doi.org/10.25077/jdpl.4.1.27-41.2022>
<https://jdpl.fisip.unand.ac.id/index.php/jdpl/article/view/234/69>
- Sulviah, S., Sellang, K., & Uceng, A. (2022). Upaya Peningkatan Kemampuan Aparatur Terhadap Pelaksanaan Tugas Administrasi Pemerintah Di Kantor Desa Bila Riase Kecamatan Pitu Riase Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang. *JIA: Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi*, 10(2), 68–73.
<https://doi.org/10.55678/jia.v10i2.700>
<https://jurnal.umsrappang.ac.id/index.php/jia/article/download/700/588>
- Sumiyati, S., & Darsono, D. (2023). *Pelaksanaan Good Governance Dalam Pemerintahan Desa Socorejo Kecamatan Jenu Kabupaten Tuban*. *JURNAL ILMU SOSIAL Dan ILMU POLITIK*, 3 (2), 46–63.
<https://doi.org/10.30742/juipol.v3i2.3485>
<https://journal.uwks.ac.id/juipol/article/view/3485/160>