

Kebijakan Dana Desa mengalami pergeseran prioritas program pada tahun 2020 dikarenakan terjadinya bencana pandemi *Coronavirus Disease-19* (Covid-19). Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi Nomor 6 tahun 2020, Dana Desa tahun 2020 beralih fokus pada upaya penanganan dampak krisis pandemi Covid-19. Salah satu kebijakannya yakni Dana Desa yang difungsikan menjadi Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT). Sama halnya dengan kebijakan BLT pada era sebelumnya, implementasi BLT-DD di masa pandemi ini menuai berbagai polemik permasalahan di seluruh desa, termasuk di Desa Padarincang, Kecamatan Padarincang, Kabupaten Serang, Provinsi Banten. Bantuan sosial saat pandemi Covid-19 disalurkan melalui berbagai pintu dan menyebabkan kekacauan data penerima manfaat. Selain itu, ditambah pula dengan kondisi psikologis masyarakat saat krisis pandemi Covid-19 semakin mendorong timbulnya konflik dalam masyarakat.

Melalui pendekatan konflik bantuan sosial tulisan ini mengusung pertanyaan utama terkait *bagaimana dan mengapa proses pelaksanaan penyaluran BLT-DD di Desa Padarincang menimbulkan konflik?*. Pertanyaan besar tersebut diturunkan menjadi dua pertanyaan minor yakni *apa saja bentuk konflik yang muncul pada proses pelaksanaan penyaluran BLT-DD di Desa Padarincang?* dan *bagaimana strategi resolusi konflik dari pemerintah desa untuk menyelesaikan pergolakan di masyarakat Desa Padarincang?*. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini memberikan beberapa temuan bahwa: pertama, terdapat beberapa sumber penyebab konflik yakni kekacauan data dari pusat, perencanaan yang belum optimal, dan kondisi psikologis masyarakat. Uniknya, masyarakat desa ini tidak percaya akan keberadaan Covid-19, namun percaya akan bantuan-bantuan yang tersalurkan. Kedua, bentuk konflik yang muncul meliputi konflik laten dan manifest. Konflik nyata yang paling problematis adalah terjadinya protes dan ancaman demonstrasi kepada pemerintah desa. Ketiga, strategi penyelesaian konflik diawali dengan dilakukannya edukasi kepada masyarakat. Selanjutnya dilakukan penentuan kembali target sasaran penerima bantuan, pemerataan bantuan dengan memodifikasi kebijakan, dan strategi khusus kepala desa diiringi dengan munculnya aksi klientelisme secara tidak langsung.

Berdasarkan ketiga jawaban tersebut, argumen utama yang dapat disimpulkan adalah bahwa konflik dalam pelaksanaan BLT-DD ini mengarah pada persoalan penentuan data penerima bantuan. Ketidakadilan yang muncul karena perencanaan yang tidak optimal dan kekacauan data diawal berdampak pada akselerasi konflik pada masyarakat. Konflik ini diselesaikan dengan melakukan modifikasi kebijakan menjadi universal secara bertahap dan hal ini sebetulnya menyimpang dari aturan sebenarnya. Namun, dengan cara tersebut konflik akhirnya dapat terselesaikan, meski sesungguhnya hal itu telah menciptakan ketidakadilan baru dalam masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Bantuan Langsung Tunai, Dana Desa, Krisis Covid-19, Konflik

ABSTRACT

The Village Fund policy experienced a shift in program priorities in 2020 due to the Coronavirus Disease-19 (Covid-19) pandemic. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 6 of 2020, the 2020 Village Fund has shifted its focus to efforts to handle the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. One of the policies is the Village Fund which is functioned as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). Similar to the BLT policy in the previous era, the implementation of BLT-DD during this pandemic brought various polemics of problems in all villages, including in Padarincang Village, Padarincang District, Serang Regency, Banten Province. Social assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic was channeled through various doors and caused chaos in beneficiary data. In addition, coupled with the psychological condition of the community during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, it is increasingly encouraging the emergence of conflict in society.

Through the social assistance conflict approach, this paper raises the main question regarding how and why the process of implementing the distribution of BLT-DD in Padarincang Village creates conflict? The big question was reduced to two minor questions, namely what are the forms of conflict that arose in the process of implementing the distribution of BLT-DD in Padarincang Village? and what is the conflict resolution strategy from the village government to resolve the upheaval in the Padarincang Village community?. By using descriptive qualitative methods, this study provides several findings that: first, there are several sources of conflict, namely data chaos from the center, suboptimal planning, and community psychological conditions. Uniquely, the people of this village do not believe in the existence of Covid-19, but believe in the assistance that has been distributed. Second, the forms of conflict that arise include latent and manifest conflicts. The real conflicts that are most problematic are protests and threats of demonstrations to the village government. Third, the conflict resolution strategy begins with educating the community. Furthermore, the determination of the target recipients of assistance, distribution of assistance by modifying policies, and special strategies for the village head were accompanied by the emergence of indirect clientelism.

Based on the three answers, the main argument that can be concluded is that the conflict in the implementation of BLT-DD leads to the problem of determining the data on beneficiaries. Injustices that arise due to non-optimal planning and data chaos at the beginning have an impact on the acceleration of conflict in the community. This conflict was resolved by modifying the policy to become universal gradually and this actually deviated from the actual rules. However, in this way the conflict can finally be resolved, even though in fact it has created new injustices in society.

Keywords: Direct Cash Assistance, Village Funds, Covid-19 Crisis, Conflict