



## **IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PENAWANGAN DISTRICT GROBOGAN REGENCY MAQASID AL-SYARIAH PERSPECTIVE**

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### **Abstract**

*One form of government attention to the people affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic is by providing social assistance. The provision of social assistance is intended as an effort by the government to support community needs and restore health and nutrition. This study aims to examine and analyze the effectiveness of the distribution of social assistance to the community in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency and examine it from the perspective of maqasid al-syariah. The type of method used in this study is sociological juridical with a qualitative approach. The main data sources were obtained through observation and interviews with informants, while the secondary data sources used books and articles. The data and information obtained were then processed using data analysis techniques in the form of descriptive qualitative. The conclusions of this study indicate that the distribution of social assistance has not been fully effective and fair because some of the assistance provided is not on target. Furthermore, when viewed from the maqasid al-syariah provision of social assistance by the government to the community can be said to be of benefit because it can preserve the soul (hifdz an-nafs) and restore the economy of the people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in Penawangan District Grobogan Regency.*

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic; Social Assistance; Maqasid al-Shariah.

### **Abstrak**

Salah satu bentuk perhatian pemerintah terhadap masyarakat terdampak Pandemi Covid-19 yaitu dengan memberikan bantuan sosial. Pemberian bantuan sosial ini dimaksudkan sebagai upaya pemerintah guna menopang kebutuhan masyarakat serta pemulihan kesehatan dan gizi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menelaah dan menganalisis efektivitas pendistribusian bantuan sosial pada masyarakat di Kecamatan Penawangan Kabupaten Grobogan serta mengkajinya dalam perspektif *maqasid al-syariah*. Jenis metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah yuridis sosiologis dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Sumber data utama diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan para informan, sedangkan sumber data sekunder menggunakan buku dan artikel. Data dan informasi yang diperoleh selanjutnya diolah dengan teknik analisis data berupa deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pendistribusian bantuan sosial belum sepenuhnya berjalan efektif dan adil sebab beberapa bantuan yang diberikan tidak tepat sasaran. Selanjutnya apabila ditinjau dari perspektif *maqasid al-syariah* terhadap pemberian bantuan sosial oleh pemerintah kepada masyarakat dapat dikatakan bernilai kemaslahatan sebab

dapat memelihara jiwa (*hifdz an-nafs*) dan pemulihan ekonomi masyarakat terdampak pandemi Covid-19 di Kecamatan Penawangan Kabupaten Grobogan.

**Kata kunci:** Pandemi Covid-19; Bantuan Sosial; Maqashid al-Syariah.

## INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has yet to be resolved in 2021. It is known that Covid-19 has spread throughout the world, with a total of about 95 million cases affected and more than 2 million deaths occurred. In Indonesia, people are already talking about the possibility of 1 million cases in the not too distant future, and the death toll is approaching 48,000 people (Junaedi et al., 2021: 209–210). The pandemic that first appeared in the city of Wuhan, China, had a huge impact on the economies of countries in the world, including Indonesia (Nugraha, 2020: 746).

Various efforts have been made by the Indonesian government to minimize the number of positive cases of Covid-19, namely by means of the government in addition to making policies for medical treatment, it also makes various policy programs that can help the community directly (Putri, 2020: 708). Various aids were given to the community in various forms, such as cash, basic necessities, or cutting electricity tariff bills and so on, which at times like this are certainly needed by many people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and distributed in the hope that they can meet their daily needs (Noerkaisar, 2021: 86). The main purpose of these aids is to ensure the availability of basic needs and social protection, especially for vulnerable groups affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The vulnerable groups in question are workers who are uncertain in terms of working hours, contracts, scope and guarantees (Aeni, 2021: 26).

The number of workers who have been laid off will increase the number of vulnerable groups in Indonesia (Pamungkas & Irawan, 2020: 100). Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, vulnerable people received a lot of assistance from the government (Pratama, 2020: 24). However, since the emergence of this pandemic, the government has issued special social assistance (Modjo, 2020: 115). This special social assistance needs to be issued because the number of informal workers has experienced a drastic decline and even lost their income due to existing policies, the increasing number of vulnerable groups because many companies have cut off their employment relationships with their workers, as well as a decrease in the capacity of the workforce, buying people to meet their daily needs (Lestary et al, 2020: 67).

It is known that the government's social assistance program for communities affected by COVID-19 in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java has been running for 3 months (Penawangan District Apparatus, Joko, 23 Agustus 2021), some of the residents who received assistance have already felt the effects of the assistance. Based on pre-

observations in the field, it was found that several things related to data held by both the center (Ministry of Social Affairs RI, 2020) and local areas used as target data for social assistance recipients could potentially not be right on target, because in general the existing data is data that old, so it is no longer relevant enough to people who need help today (Sumodiningrat, 1999: 32).

Furthermore, it was found that some data on people who should have received assistance based on their level of welfare did not receive social assistance. If you look at the current context, the social assistance program should be given to people who have the right to need social assistance considering the Covid-19 pandemic has had a wide impact on the economy (Rahmansyah et al., 2020 : 17).

In research conducted by Mufidah, it was found that the inaccuracy of targeting social assistance recipients is a problem that always arises when social assistance is disbursed by the government. In addition, there is overlap in the Covid-19 social assistance program initiated by the government, causing chaos in its implementation (Mufidah, 2020: 21). It is also felt that the process of distributing social assistance has not reached the community optimally, due to the unclear decision support system and also the government's unpreparedness (Hirawan, 2020: 78).

There is also research by Purnia et al which revealed social assistance donations from the central government were often misused by local governments. Various irregularities were carried out using various methods, such as creating fictitious Social Organizations, to the interests of regional head election campaigns (Purnia et al., 2019: 44). In line with this research, the research results show that there are problems with the distribution of Social Assistance funds by the Provincial Government which began with the government not monitoring and evaluating aid recipients. Not only at the local government level, this was further exacerbated by the discovery of cases of misappropriation of Covid-19 pandemic social assistance funds that occurred against state officials in the central government regarding the use of social assistance budgets in handling the Covid-19 pandemic (Setia Negara, 2014 : 31).

Based on several previous studies, it can be draw a common thread that there were often problems in the distribution of government social assistance both before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. These problems made the distribution of social assistance ineffective in reaching the community. Based on the elaboration of previous research, there are differences in variables and results that are the cause of government social assistance not being distributed optimally to people in need. It can be seen that previous research has only focused on studying on one side, so a more in-depth study is needed to discuss whether the distribution of government social assistance during a pandemic has run optimally.

Therefore, further analysis is needed in terms of the effectiveness/success of the social assistance program, whether it is right on target and effective in helping people affected by Covid-19. Measurement can be done by comparing the design that has been set previously with the real results that have been realized. The meaning of effectiveness is defined as a measure that can describe the extent to which the target can be achieved. The level of effectiveness of a program can be observed from various indicators in the form of accuracy in determining choices, timing, goals, and targets or targets (Steers, 1999: 67).

In addition, researchers also focus on examining more deeply using an Islamic legal approach, in which case this study is based on the principles contained in *maqashid al-syariah*. To achieve the overall welfare of the community, social assistance programs from the state to communities affected by COVID-19 must be based on a sense of justice and responsibility (Kusnadi, 2012: 88). In the context of justice, it can be seen that the social assistance is given fairly and on target. Furthermore, in terms of responsibility, the government has full responsibility for the condition of vulnerable communities affected, and provides social security so that the essence of the benefit of the people can be realized (Siddiq, 2009: 53). Based on the explanation of the problems in the social assistance program during Covid-19 above, it can be seen that in order for this program to move optimally according to its objectives, it is necessary to measure effectiveness, and it needs to be studied more deeply with the framework of Islamic law, namely by using the *Maqashid al-Syariah* approach.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach using a descriptive type of research (Hardani, 2020: 34). The data collection techniques used observation, interviews and documentation studies. The technique of using informants as resource persons uses a purposive sampling technique (Anggito, Albi, 2008: 42). This research collect data by interview with informants : 1) employee from Penawangan Village, 2) Villager of Penawangan Village, 3) RT and RW of Penawangan Village, 4) Employee of Ngeluk Village, 5) Villager of Ngeluk Village, and 6) Employee of Winong Village. While the theoretical framework used is the study of welfare theory and effectiveness theory, and *Maqashid al-Syariah*. The data analysis uses inductive method and data display using descriptive type.

## DISCUSSION

### Social Aid at Penawangan District

Based on the sources of information obtained through field observations in the form of interviews, it is known that the number of

recipients of social assistance in the Penawangan District, Central Grobogan Regency is grouped into several categories, namely; Cash Social Assistance (BST), Non-Cash Social Assistance (BPNT), KJS (Jateng Sejahtera Card), Assistance of PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan). Regarding the data on recipients of social assistance affected by Covid-19, the details are as follows:

**Table 1**  
**Cash Social Assistance Recipients**  
**Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java**

No	Village	Total	No	Village	Total
1	Bologarang	73	11	Penawangan	74
2	Curut	19	12	Pengkol	99
3	Jipang	38	13	Pulutan	62
4	Karangpaing	46	14	Sedadi	115
5	Karangwader	78	15	Toko	67
6	Kluwan	80	16	Tunggu	43
7	Kramat	52	17	Watupawon	49
8	Lajer	138	18	Wedoro	18
9	Leyangan	50	19	Winong	40
10	Ngeluk	108	20	Wolo	67
<b>Total 1.316 KPM</b>					

Source: Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Grobogan Jawa Tengah, 2021

**Table 2**  
**Non-Cash Social Assistance (BPNT) Recipients**  
**Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java**

No	Village	Total	No	Village	Total
1	Bologarang	497	11	Penawangan	296
2	Curut	159	12	Pengkol	459
3	Jipang	496	13	Pulutan	375
4	Karangpaing	262	14	Sedadi	474
5	Karangwader	263	15	Toko	440
6	Kluwan	432	16	Tunggu	197
7	Kramat	441	17	Watupawon	292
8	Lajer	1.197	18	Wedoro	262
9	Leyangan	416	19	Winong	233
10	Ngeluk	328	20	Wolo	420
<b>TOTAL 7.939 KPM</b>					

Source: Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Grobogan Jawa Tengah, 2021

**Table 3**  
**KJS (Jateng Sejahtera Card) Recipients**  
**Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java**

No	Village	Total	No	Village	Total
1	Bologarang	0	11	Penawangan	0
2	Curut	0	12	Pengkol	0
3	Jipang	1	13	Pulutan	0
4	Karangpaing	0	14	Sedadi	0
5	Karangwader	0	15	Toko	0
6	Kluwan	1	16	Tunggu	0
7	Kramat	0	17	Watupawon	0
8	Lajer	0	18	Wedoro	0
9	Leyangan	0	19	Winong	0
10	Ngeluk	0	20	Wolo	1

*Source: Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Grobogan Jawa Tengah, 2021*

**Table 4**  
**Assistance of PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan) Recipients**  
**Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java**

No	Village	Total	No	Village	Total
1	Bologarang	258	11	Penawangan	121
2	Curut	52	12	Pengkol	168
3	Jipang	156	13	Pulutan	88
4	Karangpaing	69	14	Sedadi	217
5	Karangwader	105	15	Toko	148
6	Kluwan	126	16	Tunggu	110
7	Kramat	128	17	Watupawon	113
8	Lajer	632	18	Wedoro	85
9	Leyangan	182	19	Winong	107
10	Ngeluk	126	20	Wolo	95
<b>TOTAL 3.086 KPM</b>					

*Source: Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Grobogan Jawa Tengah, 2021*

Based on sources of information obtained through field observations in the form of interviews, it is known that the number of recipients of social assistance in the Grobogan Tengah Regency area is grouped into several categories namely; Cash Social Assistance (BST) of 1,316 KPM, Non-Cash Social Assistance (BPNT) of 7,939 KPM, KJS of 3 KPM, Assistance of PKH of 3,086 KPM.

The policy in providing social assistance from the government to communities affected by Covid-19 is an effective step taken by the central government which acts as an agency that provides services to its people

through related institutions. Social assistance for the budget issued by our Ministry of Social Affairs in providing assistance, namely from APBN funds, this makes all the criteria for determining aid in the hands of the center and these funds are directly lowered or disbursed to communities affected by Covid-19 by submission through office staff Pos, as well as Bank officers in this case the designated bank is BANK HIMBARA (State Owned Bank association)

From the results of observations in the field, it was found that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on the basic basic needs of households, as evidenced by the fact that people's incomes began to decline, in addition to being pressured by fairly high needs (Interview, Suparti, Yuni and Kartolo, 23 August 2021). In addition, researchers found that during this pandemic there were indeed people who experienced layoffs (PHK), there was a change of profession by part of the community. Not only that, some professions of residents trade, with little sales, because it is quiet, there are rarely buyers, and there are several in the neighborhood, many of which are closed stalls (Interview, Yatno and Ngatimah, 23 August 2021).

### **Implementation Social Assistance for Communities Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic in Penawangan District Grobogan Regency**

The results of field observations showed that the social assistance program was given in cash (Informants form Ngeluk Village, Maryam). The assistance in the form of cash was distributed through HIMBARA Bank, which is a government-owned bank (Interview, Mijan, 24 August 2021). The community received food/non-cash social assistance in the form of 10 kg of rice and 0.5 kg of chicken eggs to the community in the Penawangan Village Grobogan Regency (Interview,, Hendro, 24 August 2021).

Furthermore, people affected by Covid-19 who have been laid off from the company they work for also receive assistance from the government through BLT/Direct Cash Assistance, and not a few have received MSME capital assistance from the government (Interview, Joko and Yoyok, 25 August 2021). In terms of the target recipients of assistance, it is known that the village communities who receive this assistance have not been fully targeted. One of the sample research locations, namely Penawangan Village, there were 20 approved households that received social assistance from the 30 data originally submitted to DTKS or Social Welfare Integrated Data that received the assistance (Interview, Joko, 23 August 2021).

Furthermore, regarding the determination of aid recipients, from parties in several villages in Penawangan District explained that the social assistance provided to the community had determined who was entitled to

receive social assistance, according to the criteria set by the government (Ministry of Social Affairs RI, 2020). However, it was found in the field that not all people received the social assistance. In fact, if viewed from the level of welfare that is lacking, there are some people who should be entitled to receive assistance, but in reality they are not recorded as recipients of social assistance (Interview, Yatno and Ngatimah). This was also confirmed, it was found in the field that not all of the community received assistance, both cash and non-cash/food (Interview, Irkham, 24 August 2021).

Based on the findings of interviews with resource persons, namely District officials, Village officials, RW heads, RT heads, as well as community leaders in the Penawangan District such as Ngeluk Village, Penawangan Village, and Winong Village, it shows that the Covid-19 pandemic has made many people feel difficulties to meet their basic needs due to a decrease in income. This decrease in income was caused by many people experiencing a decrease in working hours, the existence of regulations for working alternately and even layoffs (PHK).

As well as for those who are entrepreneurs, the existence of activity restrictions also makes them experience a decrease in sales turnover. If it is seen that there are several residents who have entrepreneurial activities, some of them are forced to temporarily close their stalls/businesses when the Covid-19 pandemic is still ongoing, this is because very few people even come to buy.

Indonesia is a country that prioritizes the welfare of its people, this can be seen in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Where the 5th Pancasila principle states that the State of Indonesia guarantees social welfare for all its people, and in the 1945 Constitution, states that the state has the following objectives: "To protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on social justice for all Indonesian people".

Social welfare is an important aspect for every human being to survive, according to Act Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, it is explained "Social Welfare is the condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and are able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions". In this research, the material aspect is the main point that must be fulfilled. It is undeniable that, if the material aspect is disturbed, then other aspects will be difficult to fulfill.

It is known that the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in an economic crisis that made it difficult for people to meet their basic needs (Setyadi & Indriyani, 2021: 55). Therefore, an active role from the government is needed to help the community during this pandemic. Based on the theory of the Welfare State, the welfare state is a country that provides broad social



security benefits such as state health services, state pensions, sick and unemployment benefits, and so on. Therefore, to realize the ideals and goals of the nation, namely ensuring the welfare of its people, especially during this pandemic, the government has launched many programs to make this happen.

Based on the findings in the field, the community in the village environment in Penawangan District has received various cash and non-cash assistance during this pandemic, one of which is the Cash Social Assistance (BST) provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs RI to people who have lost their livelihoods during the pandemic and for people who are vulnerable to this pandemic. If it is related to the Welfare State theory, during this pandemic the government has played an active role in helping the community to continue to meet their basic needs, this is included in the form of social protection. In addition, if reviewed, the provision of assistance is also stated in article (14) of Act Number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare regarding social protection, as follows:

- a. Social protection is intended to prevent and deal with risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities of a person, family, group, or community so that their survival can be met in accordance with minimum basic needs.
- b. The social protection as referred to in article (1) is implemented through;
  - 1) Social assistance,
  - 2) Social advocacy; and
  - 3) Legal assistance.

Islam has also been obliged to fellow human beings to help each other and help those who are experiencing difficulties (Kusnadi, 2012: 35). As Allah SWT says:

...وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ

Meaning: "And help you in goodness and piety. And do not help in sin and transgression. And fear Allah, verily Allah's punishment is severe."

The verse explains that, it is fitting for us as humans to help each other, especially during the current pandemic conditions that are causing an economic crisis that is felt by many people. where we all know, the economic crisis has made it very difficult for many people to meet their daily needs. Therefore, the attitude of helping each other is very necessary during a pandemic like this. By practicing a helping attitude, we can build a strong foundation of harmony in social life.

## **The Effectiveness of Social Assistance Distribution for Communities Affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic in Penawangan District Grobogan Regency**

Effectiveness comes from the word “effective”, which means successful or something that is done successfully. According to H. Emerson quoted by Soewarno Handayani S. which states that “Effectiveness is a measurement in the sense of achieving predetermined goals” (Handayani, 1996: 64). Effectiveness implies the effectiveness of the effect of success or efficacy or efficacy (Arief, 2013: 33). A program is said to be effective if it can be measured in accordance with indicators or measures of effectiveness. To find out and describe how the effectiveness of the government's social assistance program for communities affected by Covid-19 in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java, where the effectiveness measures are as follows:

### 1. Achieving Goals (Time period and Goals)

Goals The achievement of all efforts from the achievement of goals must be viewed as a process. The achievement of goals consists of several factors, namely the time period and targets which are the concrete targets of a program (Steers, 1999: 78).

#### a. Time period

The time period in question is the implementation of the social assistance program that has been running for 2 waves (10 stages), whether it can be said to help the community to fulfill purchasing power during the Covid-19 pandemic or not. Based on the findings, this social assistance has indeed helped the community to meet their needs during the pandemic, this assistance money is used by them such as for additional capital and the main thing is to buy basic needs. But indeed, this aid money could not meet their needs for a whole month.

#### b. Goals

The goal is the extent to which this program is given to those who meet the criteria that have been set. In the previous chapter, it was explained that those who are entitled to receive social assistance money are those who have lost their livelihoods during the pandemic as well as for those who are vulnerable to being affected by this pandemic. Based on the results of interviews with local RW and RT, as well as data obtained regarding communities affected by Covid-19 in several villages in Penawangan District, it can be said that the recipients of Social Assistance have complied with the criteria as previously set, and can be said to have been appropriate and right on target.

### 2. Integration

Integration is related to the socialization process. This is a measurement of whether a program has been able to socialize and establish communication with potential beneficiaries or not (Steers, 1999: 79).

Based on the findings in the previous chapter, the socialization process regarding the social assistance program has been carried out by the RT and RW in several villages within the Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java. Where the results of interviews that have been conducted previously show that, the socialization process has been carried out by related parties such as from the sub-district government and village government also involving parties such as social assistance officers and social workers from both the district and sub-district levels.

In the implementation of the social assistance socialization activities, the community has been given information about the objectives of the program, program targets, the nominal amount to be obtained as well as explanations related to processes such as the flow of cash social assistance program withdrawals from the government. The socialization process is carried out door to door by involving village employees, RT/RW and also carried out through social media such as whatsapp (*chat group*).

### 3. Adaptation

Adaptation is the ability to adapt to the environment (Steers, 1999: 82). Based on the findings at the research site, it is undeniable that the Covid-19 pandemic requires the affected community to adapt in carrying out all activities. It is known that the form of adaptation carried out by the community is, in the process of taking social assistance, they must establish health protocols such as wearing masks, maintaining distance and always maintaining hand hygiene as recommended by the government. People affected by Covid-19 can also be more efficient and not be wasteful and consumptive. In addition, cash social assistance from the government should not make people passive and only rely on social assistance money to meet their daily needs.

## **Analysis of the Implementation of Social Assistance in Communities Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic in Penawangan District Grobogan Regency the Maqasid al-Syariah Perspective**

In general, the process of implementing the government's social assistance program for people affected by Covid-19 Pandemic in Penawangan District Grobogan Regency has been explained, so that in this case the government's policy in establishing a policy must be based on

*Maqashid al-Syariah*. According to Imam Syathibi, the purpose of implementing Islamic law based on *Maqashid al-Syariah* is divided into three levels, namely *al-dharuriyat* (primary/basic needs), *al-hajiyyat* (secondary needs), and *al-tahsiniyyat* (tertiary needs). From this division of levels, *maqasid al-shariah* is a goal set out in Islamic law which is intended for all of His servants in order to realize good (benefit) both in this world and in the hereafter (Rosyidah & Aristoni, 2021: 309).

Based on *al-dharuriyat* (primary/principle needs) there are five basic needs, as follows: 1) maintaining religion (*hifdz ad-din*); 2) protect life (*hifdz an-nafs*); 3) guarding offspring (*hifdz an-nasl*); 4) guarding property (*hifdz al-maal*) and 5) maintaining reason (*hifdz al-'aql*), not for personal or group interests, but for the benefit of society, all activities and actions that must be carried out, especially (*hifdz al-maal*) guarding property, contain *maslahah*. Because not everyone, especially the poor are able to meet these demands. Therefore, it is very important for the government to play a role in helping the poor in meeting the basic needs of the community.

The implementation of the social assistance program from the government is designed to provide welfare to the community in this case to ease the burden on the community affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Government social assistance is carried out based on the decision of the Minister of Social Affairs RI Number 54/HUK/2020 concerning The Implementation Of Basic Food Social Assistance And Cash Social Assistance In Handling The Impact Of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Then the regulation was changed to the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs RI Number 86/Huk/2020 concerning Amendments to the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 54/Huk/2020 concerning The Implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in Handling the Impact of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs (Minister of Social Affairs RI, 2020).

In Islam, to achieve prosperity, social assistance programs from the state must be based on a sense of justice and responsibility (Kusnadi, 2012: 35). Government social assistance, when viewed from the point of view of values in Islam are as follows:

### 1. Justice

Islam places great emphasis on justice in all aspects of life (A Manan, 2013: 27). Allah SWT commands mankind to treat Allah SWT, himself and others fairly. As stated in His word, Q.S Al-Nahl verse 90:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَائِي ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ  
وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ

Meaning: "Verily Allah commands (us) to do justice and do good, to give to relatives, and Allah forbids from evil deeds, evil and enmity. He teaches you so that you can take lessons".

In Q.S Al-Nahl verse 90, it is understood that Allah SWT places a lot of emphasis on what needs to be done as a human being fairly, including the justice of social protection provided by the government to its people. Therefore, social assistance is a form of government responsibility and concern for vulnerable groups. However, in the implementation of social assistance from the government in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java, it was not carried out properly, so it cannot be said to be completely fair, because the principle of justice in the scheme was not implemented properly and perfectly. In Islam, the guarantee of justice is one of the principles that must be upheld (A Manan, 2013: 28). Islam obliges everyone to enjoy their rights as human beings by fulfilling their basic needs, especially property protection/*hifdz al-maal* (Asy-Syathibi, t.t).

## 2. Responsibility

Islamic teachings emphasize responsible behavior, including damage or loss caused by one's actions. Allah SWT forbids the confiscation of property or belongings of others and is responsible for any damage caused by the confiscated property, even if it is not intentional (Chaudry, 2012: 87). In this case, the government has power over the territory it leads, so leaders must do their best to protect the community, as stated in Q.S Al-Muddatstsir verse 38:

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ رَهِينَةٌ

Meaning: "Each self is responsible for what he has done".

In Q.S Al-Muddatstsir verse 38 it is explained that each self is responsible for what he does, that is, each self depends on his own actions on the last day. It can also be understood that everyone has a responsibility, especially to leaders who have great responsibilities to the society and country they lead. Leaders must be trustworthy in order to prosper because everything entrusted to them will be accounted for.

Government responsibility must be part of the plan to achieve an ideal, prosperous and just society (Kusnadi, 2012: 36). Community justice will not be built without the involvement and responsibility of the government to protect the vulnerable, provide social security to the community, for the sake of realizing community welfare (Siddiq, 2009: 57).

The process of implementing the social assistance program from the government to communities affected by Covid-19 in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java, actually the government has not fulfilled its responsibility in realizing the benefits of the program,

because it is known that people who should receive assistance are not registered as recipients of assistance, then the recipient It is known that there are already prosperous social assistance programs (KPM) that have received assistance.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion previously described, the study concluded that the distribution of social assistance in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java, includes several types of social assistance, including Social Assistance for Cash, Non-Cash Social Assistance, Prosperous Central Java Cards, and Assistance for the Family Hope Program. As for the implementation of the distribution of social assistance, it has not been fully effective and fair because some of the assistance provided was not on target. Furthermore, when viewed from the *maqasid al-syariah* provision of social assistance by the government to the community can be said to be of benefit because it can preserve the soul (*hifdz an-nafs*) and restore the economy of the people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency.

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