



Evaluation of Integrated Social Welfare Data Management in Penajam Paser Utara District

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Abstract

This study seeks to examine the influence of the efficacy of Social Welfare Integrated Data Management in Penajam Paser Utara Regency. The study was carried out at the Social Services and Villages Department in Penajam Paser Utara Regency. Data collection is conducted via observation, interviews, and documentation. This study employs a descriptive methodology utilizing a qualitative approach with inductive data analysis. Data analysis approaches employ data reduction, data display, and conclusion formulation or validation. The findings of this study indicated that the effectiveness of updating DTKS yields results due to monthly changes, including the addition of impoverished families and the removal of families deemed capable. Regarding the efficiency of DTKS management, it is acknowledged as more efficient in operations, data storage, and other technical aspects for both Data Managers at Dinas Sosial and Operators at Village Governments, in terms of adequacy. The quantity of social assistance recipients is substantial, yet the trend indicates a decline in recipients over time, reflecting a reduction in impoverished families in Penajam Paser Utara Regency. Regarding equity, it is evident that the Ministry of Social Affairs' social assistance program encompasses all 54 villages in the regency. In terms of responsiveness, The Dinas Sosial of Penajam Paser Utara Regency demonstrates considerable responsiveness in executing its activity budget program; however, at the Village Government level, the responsiveness regarding the management of DTKS is markedly deficient. While some villages are active, a significantly greater number have failed to update the DTKS.

Introduction

In Indonesia, social welfare issues are still a problem faced by the Government. Among the welfare issues is Poverty. Poverty can be interpreted as a condition of economic inability to achieve the average standard of living of society, this condition of inability is characterized by minimal income to achieve a level of welfare. Poverty itself is generally caused by the quality of human resources and low levels of education. The Central Government program in the form of providing social assistance (bansos) is part of an effort to improve people's welfare. In addition, the provision of social assistance is to meet and guarantee basic needs and improve the standard of living of its recipients. Social assistance programs for the people include the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Basic Food Program / Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), the National Health Insurance Program (JKN-KIS) and the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) (Woodward, 2020; Komazawa et al., 2021; Dian et al., 2022). The expansion of social assistance programs is the Government's commitment to accelerating poverty alleviation. The recipients of social assistance sourced from the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Setyawan, 2023; Nur et al., 2024). Integrated social welfare data (DTKS) is the initial reference data in determining recipients of social assistance (Bansos). Social assistance is defined as the

provision of assistance from the Government to individuals, families, groups or communities. This assistance is selective and is not provided continuously (Achmad, 2024). The purpose of social assistance is to support the achievement of the targets of regional government programs and activities by paying attention to the principles of justice, propriety, rationality and benefits for the Community in order to overcome poverty (Betah & Isdianto, 2022). In managing Integrated Social Welfare Data, the Ministry of Social Affairs uses website-based Information Technology that is integrated between the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Provincial Government and the Regency/City Government. This Information Technology is called the Next Generation Social Welfare Information System Application (SIKS-NG Application). The use of the SIKS-NG Application is an implementation of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor Article 10 paragraph 1 which states that Data that has been verified and validated must be based on information technology and used as integrated data. Then in paragraph 2 it states that the Integrated Data as referred to in paragraph (1) is the responsibility of the Minister.

The management of Integrated Social Welfare Data in Penajam Paser Utara Regency has so far been carried out in an integrated manner using the SIKS-NG Application. Data Updates in the form of proposing new data and verifying eligibility are carried out by the Village/Sub-district by inputting data into the SIKS-NG Application then uploading the minutes of the Village/Sub-district deliberation by the Village/Sub-district Operator. The results of the proposal and verification of eligibility are then validated by the Social Service Data Operator/Manager and legalized by uploading a Letter of Approval signed by the Regent. Then every month the Minister of Social Affairs stipulates a Decree on Integrated Social Welfare Data. Penajam Paser Utara Regency is a division of Paser Regency, in accordance with the issuance of Law Number 7 of 2002 dated April 10, 2002 concerning "Establishment of Penajam Paser Utara Regency". Based on Law Number 7 of 2002, the area of Penajam Paser Utara Regency is 3,333.06 Km², consisting of 3,060.82 Km² of land area and 272.24 Km² of sea area. In terms of territory, Penajam Paser Utara Regency consists of four sub-districts, namely; Penajam District consists of four villages and nineteen sub-districts, Sepaku District consists of eleven villages and four sub-districts, Waru District consists of three villages and one sub-district, and Babulu District consists of twelve villages without sub-districts. Integrated Social Welfare Data Management (DTKS) in Penajam Paser Utara Regency itself is carried out by the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service which is a Technical Work Unit of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Government which is under and responsible to the Penajam Paser Utara Regent, which was formed based on Penajam Paser Utara Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatus and Penajam Paser Utara Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2017 concerning the Organizational Structure, Work Procedures, Main Tasks and Functions of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service.

The Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service has the task of carrying out Regional Government affairs in the Field of Social Services and Rehabilitation, the Field of Empowerment and Handling of the Poor, the Field of Social Security Assistance and Protection based on the principle of autonomy and development tasks. Over time until now, Penajam Paser Utara Regency is still experiencing various problems with social welfare data. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Penajam Paser Utara Regency, there has been an increase in the poverty rate in Penajam Paser Utara Regency from 2019 to 2021, which is estimated to increase due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and as the Covid-19 Pandemic subsides, there will be a decrease in the poverty rate in 2022. Based on BPS data, the population of Penajam Paser Utara Regency was 178,681 people in 2020, 180,657 people in 2021 and 183,043 people in

2022. In measuring poverty, BPS uses the concept of meeting basic needs (basic needs approach) where poverty is assessed as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs which are measured in terms of expenditure. According to BPS, poor people are people whose average per capita expenditure per month is below the poverty line. The BPS Poverty Line is different from the World Bank poverty line which is US\$ 2.15 per capita per day. Compared to other regencies/cities in East Kalimantan Province, Penajam Paser Utara Regency has the 8th largest number of poor people out of 10 regencies/cities in East Kalimantan after Kutai Kartanegara Regency, Samarinda City, East Kutai Regency, Paser Regency, Balikpapan City, West Kutai Regency and Berau Regency. After Penajam Paser Utara Regency, there are Bontang City and Mahakam Ulu Regency.

The problem with the poverty figures published by the Central Statistics Agency of Penajam Paser Utara Regency is the absence of BNBA (By Name By Address) data on who the poor people are. So that BPS data cannot be used as a reference to determine whether the social assistance provided by the Government is on target. Meanwhile, Social Assistance Programs for the poor such as PKH, BPNT, JKN and other assistance must be registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs with DTKS Updates carried out by the Regional Government through the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service. Of course, there are concerns that the social assistance provided to the people of Penajam Paser Utara Regency has not been fully targeted because the existing Integrated Social Welfare Data is still not accurate and up to date. Member of Commission II for the Economy and Public Welfare of the Regional People's Representative Council of Penajam Paser Utara Regency. Penajam Paser Utara Syarifuddin HR (IDN Times Kaltim Thursday, May 11, 2023) said:

We do not want the distribution of social assistance funds provided by the Government for the poor or underprivileged families to end up being off-target, because the existing data is not factual and up-to-date. We are very concerned about this condition. According to him, based on the results of the working meeting held by Commission II of the PPU DPRD with the Social Service and the Village Government, the data on poor residents from the Ministry of Social Affairs is not the same as the data from the Regional Government. Meanwhile, every year the data from the Regional Government always changes following the latest conditions of the status of the PPU Regency community, which was previously poor with a change in status to a well-off family. At the national level, the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK) found that 10,249 Beneficiary Families (KPM) of social assistance or basic necessities were not on target. When matched with data from the General Legal Administration System of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, several KPM social assistance were recorded as officials or administrators of a number of companies. In 2022, the BPK found that there was a misappropriation of social assistance funds of 2.5 percent of the total funds of 120 trillion rupiah nationally mandated by the Government to the Ministry of Social Affairs. The deviation occurred because there was data on social assistance recipients that did not match. Thus, the assistance distributed was not on target. There were ASN (State Civil Apparatus) who also received social assistance. As of July 28, 2022, there were 64 ASN who had returned social assistance worth 109 million rupiah, and 126 companions had returned 202 million rupiah. Based on a search in one of the villages in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, precisely in RT. 03 Labangka Village, Babulu District, researchers found residents who were poor but had never received the Basic Food Program or the Family Hope Program. The resident's name was Herwinda and she bears the burden of 8 children and a house that is not habitable.

Methods

Since, the research concerns focused on complex and multi-dimensional issues on integrated social welfare data management in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, the research adopted a qualitative research paradigm that employed inductive data analysis. This approach was selected because it provided an ability to investigate the context of the system, theme study of the phenomena in which the meanings are researched to emerge from the data obtained from particular observations. Qualitative analysis allowed for the study of overall and processual aspect of the system for data management, inductive analysis let focusing on the conclusions based on what was observed rather than paradigmatic categories. The study targeted to get an impartial and general view of whether the new integrated social welfare data management system existed and operated as planned within the target organizations and how effectively and practically it assisted in the distribution of social assistance among the target beneficiaries.

Data collection was conducted through three primary methods: records, interviews and observation. These methods were chosen to give a comprehensive and exhaustive approach toward the assessment of data management process. They enabled the researcher to directly observe the working of the Social Service Office and also the village level operators as concerns data collection, data update and data use. There were few interviews with data managers and beneficiaries to get the detailed insights of their experience with the system along with its merits and demerits. Furthermore, policy guideline, reports, and records of social assistance provided further enhanced the understanding of the formal flow within the data management procedure.

Once data was collected, it underwent a three-step analysis process: is composed of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. In the process of data analysis, the researcher narrowed down his search to finding only the important information relevant to the objectives of the study and left out all the other unnecessary information making the process more accurate and concise. The reduced data was then organized into tabular form, figures and use of narratives that would lead to patterns and trends for further analysis to be conducted on. Last of all, the conclusions were made in a process of constant checking of the results subject to constant positive comparison and verification that highlights the fact that the conclusions made are based on observation of the data collected.

The study was conducted at the Social Service Office of Penajam Paser Utara Regency where all the data concerning social welfare in the area were centrally located. The Social Service Office was also involved in the updates of the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and to see that these social assistance programs were properly given to these families. Through the involvement of the village level operators in the research, the study was able to examine not only the policy level implemented at the SSO but also the day-to-day issues that the operators diagnosing the problems faced at the grass-root level -operational level where inputting and updating of the data is done.

The management of the data management system was best handled by this sort of approach given its qualitative nature. A quantitative approach would not have described the relationships between the system, the individuals that manage it and the recipients in detail. This was broader with the qualitative approach enabling the researcher to get into the actual functioning of the system and capture the human factor in its functioning. Other ways of data analysis like the inductive data analysis helped the researcher to come up with conclusions based on the patterns that were noticed without forcing the data to fit in certain dimensional patterns hence making the evaluation of the system more genuine.

Result and Discussion

Effectiveness

Effectiveness is an alternative policy to achieve the expected results or have (results). Effectiveness can also be said as an action to achieve a goal, effectiveness is usually measured by things related to monetary value. Another general understanding, Effective is an effort in order to achieve the goals, results and targets expected by the policy implementer in a timely manner. So it can be concluded that a job can be considered effective if the previously set goals are successfully achieved. Effectiveness in Integrated Social Welfare Data Management based on the SIKS-NG Application.

According to an interview with as the Head of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service on January 4, 2024, he stated that:

"SIKS-NG is a system owned by the Ministry of Social Affairs, of course, to update DTKS data. So the management is there is a SIKS-NG operator then above the operator manager, yes, where every month validation is carried out to see whether this data is still updated or still appropriate, so every month the village and sub-district send data that is feasible and not feasible, then it is managed later at the Social Service provides another recommendation signed by the Regent to be sent to the Ministry of Social Affairs after that it is processed at the data center, he will appear SK for DTKS because every month a decree on Integrated Social Welfare Data will appear and it will change every month because the data will be updated. "

Efficiency

Efficiency is the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness. There is a close relationship between effectiveness and the effort used. Efficiency is usually measured by calculating the resources to achieve the highest effectiveness. The use of the SIKS-NG website-based application certainly has a significant impact on efficiency for the Regional Government because the Data on Social Assistance Beneficiaries and their development history can be viewed in 1 application. Likewise, efforts to update the data are also carried out using the same application. When compared to looking at its historical development, before the SIKS-NG website-based application in 2016, it still used excel file data, in which the Village Head/Village Head had to print the updated file and then send it to the Social Service. The archiving method is also quite risky because printed documents have the potential to be damaged or data on laptops/computers has the potential to be corrupted in the long term. Although there was progress in 2017 with the issuance of the offline SIKS-NG application in Java Archive (JAR) format, at that time it was still considered inefficient, apart from the application which was still a copy paste system which also had the potential for data to be damaged in the long term, the Village Head/Village Chief still could not see the results of data updates carried out by the Village/Sub-district Government. Whereas now all Village/Sub-district Governments have their own access to see the results of the updated data and are able to provide explanations to the Community regarding changes in data on recipients of social assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs based on the SIKS-NG Application.

Based on the statement of Ahmad Yani, SIKS-NG Operator of the Social Service of the Regency. Penajam Paser Utara in an interview on Friday, January 5, 2024 stated:

"...because since the online SIKS-NG application has been lacking in constraints, it is somewhat helpful compared to the previous offline SIKS-NG.. the most common network constraint is usually..."

The same statement was also made, SIKS-NG Operator of Telemow Village in an interview on Wednesday, November 29, 2023, who stated:

“This DTKS makes it easier for this.... For example, we see data on assistance, data on residents, we know what assistance recipients they are....in the past, it wasn't using a link application like this, there was a manual one, for example, since this has been around, it's been easy to fix and there is data, what data corrections are, we usually have anomalous data to match the KK or NIK of residents that do not match and do not match the Disdukcapil.”

So that the management of DTKS based on the SIKS-NG Application is recognized as more efficient in terms of operations, data storage, and other technicalities, both for Data Managers at the Service and for Operators at the Village/Sub-district Government.

Adequacy

Adequacy is the extent to which a policy or program is effective in satisfying needs, values, or opportunities that give rise to problems. The definition of adequacy also means having a little more than what is currently available. It also means being able to meet needs or satisfy desires and so on. In the management of Integrated Social Welfare Data based on the SIKS-NG Application, adequacy can be seen from the impact of updating the Data set by the Minister of Social Affairs every month. The product is the provision of social assistance to poor families as in this introductory chapter in the form of the PKH and Sembako/BPNT programs. Development of PKH and Sembako/BPNT Recipient Data in 2023. The number of Beneficiary Families always changes in each distribution period, which is also an impact of the effectiveness of the DTKS update. Although in the table there is a decrease every quarter, if we look back at Table 4.4 DTKS Mutations of Penajam Paser Utara Regency Semester 2 of 2023, there are additions and reductions in the number of Beneficiary Families and indeed the number of reductions is greater than the number of additions. On the other hand, the reduction is also evidence that the number of Poor Families in Penajam Paser Utara Regency is trending downwards, therefore the social assistance was stopped by the Government.

Equity

Equity is closely related to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of consequences and efforts between groups in society. A policy that is oriented towards justice is a policy whose consequences or efforts are fairly distributed. Villages/Sub-districts with a larger population have a larger number of social assistance recipients, such as Penajam Village in Penajam District with a population of 4,555 families, there are 451 BPNT recipients or Babulu Darat Village in Babulu District with a population of 3,606 families, there are 384 BPNT recipients. Likewise, villages/sub-districts with a smaller population have a smaller number of social assistance recipients, such as Penajam Village in Penajam District with a population of 385 families, there are 54 BPNT recipients or Mentawir Village in Sepaku District with a population of 271 families, there are 55 BPNT recipients. Based on the table data, it can be ascertained that the Ministry of Social Affairs' social assistance program has reached all 54 villages/sub-districts in North Penajam Paser.

Responsiveness

Responsiveness concerns the extent to which a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, and values of certain community groups. The criteria for responsiveness are quite important because an analysis that can satisfy all other criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, and equity) is still considered a failure if it has not responded to all the actual needs of the groups

that should benefit from a policy. Responsiveness also shows the Government's ability to align programs and activities and develop programs according to the needs and aspirations of the community. At the level of the Social Service itself, the response to the emergence of the DTKS management policy based on the SIKS-NG Application is manifested in the Service's budget. In the management of Integrated Social Welfare Data at the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service itself, it is allocated to the Social Protection and Security Program in the Poor Data Management Activity for Regency/City Areas with Sub Poor Data Collection Activity for Regency/City Areas with a budget of IDR 15,307,588 in 2022 and IDR 60,997,250 in 2023 and Sub-Activity of Poor Data Management for Regency/City Areas with a budget of IDR 102,728,636 in 2022 and IDR 439,950,321 in 2023. The budget has been implemented in the form of Socialization/Technical Training for all SIKS-NG Village/Sub-District Operators throughout Penajam Paser Utara Regency by inviting Resource Persons directly from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Official Travel in the context of coordination and monitoring evaluation of recipients of social assistance and operational expenditures and capital expenditures in the context of facilitating assistance for Families Receiving Social Assistance Benefits.

As conveyed Head of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service on January 4, 2024, stated that:

"For the budget, of course there is, there are two types of DTKS data management itself, then which is in what budgeting, namely to be given to the Puskesmas, then also the Puskesmas is in the village and sub-district, then also to the SIKS-NG operator, is it if in the village it is budgeted from the village, then in the sub-district we will later enter it into the social service so what is running is already there. There is indeed there for the Puskesmas. Then for monitoring in the field, it is prepared. "

However, when researchers asked about the budget in 4 Village/Sub-district Governments in 4 Districts in Penajam Paser Utara Regency regarding special budgeting related to the management of poor data, all stated that there was no special budget. As interviewed by Head of Social Welfare and Acting Secretary of Labangka Village on Tuesday, November 28, 2023, he said:

"If the budget in the village is for updating the data on the poor, then updating it, including that, there is none, Sir, it's not in the Village Budget. Usually, if we determine it, it's just a village deliberation, Sir. That's all the budget for food and drink, meetings, yes, there is no special budget for data collection...."

Interview with Head of Telemow Village on Wednesday, November 29, 2023, he also said

"For data collection on the poor or processing the DTKS, there doesn't seem to be a special budget for that, right? If there is a village deliberation, it means we have included this person, so and so, then we just hold a village deliberation like that... it's just that our budget is usually just food and drink. "

The same thing was also expressed by Head of Lawe-Lawe today Friday, December 29, 2023:

"Budgeting Usually we already have a direction from the Sub-district if for SIKS-NG there is none and Maybe it can actually be included if the social service directs the Sub-district that to plot for SIKS-NG that is so much for activities in the form of activities so we also input the data is not blamed sometimes We have inputted the data that is called the system in us is no longer SKPD because we join the Sub-district ... usually open for two days it is impromptu So when the input is actually less effective for us so

sometimes yes by securing our budget Yes, you could say it's haphazard, meaning it's not focused if it's about budgeting, meaning for data collection on the poor, there is indeed no budget in the Village".

When asked in an interview with the SIKS-NG Operator of Telemow Village on Wednesday, November 29, 2023, it was stated that:

"..if there is no eligibility yet.. there is no such thing as a repair or what, only those who are not eligible have already been and some have died have been given a statement of death. . . for additions, there are none. . . since January there have been no additions because Because this is the problem in this village, if we add data, the automatic thinking from here is that our poverty data is increasing, so it is increasing even though there are some who have lost their assistance. For example, the PKH is not disbursed or the BPNT is not disbursed. Well, that's the problem for us, sometimes there are residents protesting, why is my assistance not coming out even though I am eligible for assistance, so how many times have I proposed it for recipients. what for the latest data is only the superiors are still in the process, still answering the process, later we will process it again, later we will hold a meeting again because yes, that is the problem from the residents. Actually, there are some from the RT, there were some yesterday that were proposed, but I have asked my superiors how to propose this but there has been no answer because this still has to be a meeting first. "

Interview with, SIKS-NG Operator, Waru Village, Thursday, December 28, 2023 also stated:

"... for now we have not proposed this because it is constrained by my time as an operator because besides this I also handle CPP rice which coincidentally from September to December the distribution time is at the time for verification of eligibility, eligibility verification for this year has only been carried out twice, it was carried out in January to February, then after that there were no more until now there were activities that coincided with the time. "

Based on the statement of the SIKS-NG Operator, it can be concluded that there was indeed an intention in not updating data through the SIKS-NG application with their respective reasons. However, the Operator's authority is only to input data using the SIKS-NG application. The basis for making updates is the Minutes of the Village/Sub-district Deliberation which is the authority and responsibility of the Village Head/Village Chief to implement.

Accuracy

Accuracy is closely related to substantive rationality which refers to the value or price of the program's objectives and to the strength of the assumptions underlying the policy's objectives. In other words, accuracy is the conformity between the desired will and the reality of the results obtained against a particular target. Accuracy is a factor needed by someone to achieve the desired target.

According to Head of the Social Service of the Regency. Penajam Paser Utara in an interview on Thursday, January 4, 2024:

"If I look at the monitoring in the field, there are poor families who are not included, even sometimes they are shown on social media, but when we come to this, it turns out that they have population problems, such as if they are not residents of this district, but they have lived here for a long time, they must also be processed to be moved here if they really want to live here so that we can include them in the DTKS. Then there are also those who are not monitored, those who are in a rather remote location because

this is not detected by the village apparatus, but if we find it, it must be proposed that there is a system from Through the Social Assistance check application and can also report to the village or sub-district, that can be done so that people who are not included can be included in the DTKS Because that is one of the requirements for getting assistance"

"There are still people who are able to get social assistance, but maybe not many because from the system, every month we carry out monitoring, what is eligibility and ineligibility. Well it can be detected that people who are able to be excluded are not eligible and others will still be determined, we from the monitoring service because this is carried out by the RT and sub-district so that if there is something, cooperation can occur; we still carry out monitoring there, there are PKH companions, there are TKSK who help us to monitor it so that people who are no longer eligible must be removed from the DTKS."

From the statement of the Head of the Social Service of Penajam Paser Utara Regency, it was acknowledged that regarding the accuracy of recipients of social assistance, there are still poor families who have not received social assistance and there are still capable families who are still receiving social assistance. In an interview, Head of Social Welfare and Acting Secretary of Labangka Village on Tuesday, November 28, 2023, stated that there are poor residents who have not been included in the DTKs, Sir, because there are still some who are still applying and the process is ongoing... residents who are able but are still included in the DTKs or even receive assistance, Sir, but there are some like that, right? It's a policy from... if I were the one to decide, Sir, I can't... what should I do because there are still people who are higher than me, Sir... we just said that this person is not worthy, when in the Village Deliberation, they did talk about it, but sometimes we are also hesitant to, for example, delete people who are worthy but are deleted, but there are many situations like that, we don't feel comfortable, right? Then if we delete them, we're afraid that something will happen, right? Come here, why does he always compare it with this, if I have the same condition, Sir?

In fact, what we see is not only that, it's normal for residents like that, they are not lacking, right? No all of them are less than satisfied... that's why we, if we are able, we will delete it, but if there are still other considerations, that's because we also have superiors, sir, it's easier to assume that it must go through the BPD, if we consider it worthy, the BPD is still not allowed to enter if we are in our environment, it is deleted.. it was decided in the Village Deliberation, right? From the technical aspects of our village, for example, 5 people, sir, who want to be registered from those 5 people, we go to the BPD for the RT to be called, if it is worthy, we propose it From this statement, the researcher found out that one of the obstacles in updating was the concern about not being worthy of families who were still receiving social assistance. There were also differences in perceptions of eligibility between the parties involved in the village deliberation, which hampered data updating.

The same thing was also conveyed in an interview with the Head of Waru on Thursday, December 28, 2023, stating that "those who are able are still in the DTKS or are still receiving assistance, there are still many, yes. because if it is handed over entirely to the village, what is expected will not be achieved, what is expected by the service or Ministry because the RT is his position, the RT is through an election, yes, the second is his family. if for example he does not move to his family there is fear, well, fear is not because of the election, he is afraid of threats, well, the third is because he can't bear it, there is not enough heart, even though he is able or confused, can't bear it, mixed, ah, he wants to be removed, hesitant. he chooses to hesitate, that is a lack of understanding for the poor category, a lack of understanding of the

poor, so there is hesitation. it is difficult to eliminate those who are already able, this is probably the indecisiveness of the RT in deciding on assistance. The Head of the Village must make a decision, so act carefully. RT is needed, Babinsa is needed, Bhabinkamtibmas is needed, community leaders are needed to decide on A.”

In order to ensure the accuracy of social assistance recipients, researchers visited several poor families who had not received social assistance.

The house (image attached) belongs to a female head of family who supports 3 children who live in Waru Village. Mariyati is registered in the DTKS but has never received PKH or BPNT.

There are also residents of Penajam Village with the Head of Family working as a casual laborer and the condition of the house is a guest who supports 7 family members named Puding who is also not registered in the DTKS and does not receive PKH/BPNT. In an interview with a resident of Labangka Village who lives in a house that according to the researcher is not habitable on Tuesday, November 28, 2023, she stated

“... don't know DTKS... know about PKH/BPNT. I have never received assistance.... the RT has asked for a KK but until now I have never received assistance. ”

On the other hand, in Tanjung Tengah Village there are families with fairly good house conditions but still receive PKH assistance. The inequality of conditions (as per the attached image) shows the inequality of conditions between families who should receive social assistance and families who have received social assistance and is evidence of inappropriate targeting of social assistance recipients.

Evaluation is the final stage of the process of implementing a program or policy. We can assess the success of a program or policy whether it is running well or not by conducting an evaluation. This is very necessary so that we can find out to what extent the program or policy being implemented is running according to the initial objectives of the program or policy so that it can provide information on the next steps in creating similar programs or policies so that they are more useful for the targets of the policy program in the future. Based on the results of research that has been conducted through interviews and observing the development of Integrated Social Welfare Data, the use of the SIKS-NG Application has made changes to the Integrated Social Welfare Data in each period. Effectiveness, regarding whether an alternative achieves the expected results (effects), or achieves the objectives of the action. Effectiveness is usually always measured by things related to product units or their monetary value (Dunn, 2003). Article 5 of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor states that Handling the poor is carried out in a directed, integrated, and sustainable manner by the Government, Regional Government, and Community.

Integrated Social Welfare Data Management based on the SIKS-NG application realizes the mandate of the Law in realizing the development of poor family data and its interventions by the Government, Regional Government and Community involvement in a targeted, integrated and sustainable manner. The SIKS-NG application has also been integrated with other Ministry databases such as integration with the Directorate General of Dukcapil Data, BPJS Health Data, BPJS Employment Data, State Civil Service Agency Data and Kemenkumham Data which makes it easier to carry out further assessments of the eligibility of social assistance recipients. When compared with previous research, Integrated Social Welfare Data Management is still not optimal because problems are still found starting from the Population Identification Number (NIK), name, address that are not synchronized and data that has not been updated (Ulum, 2023). The NIK problem has been resolved by the new provisions in proposing data through the SIKS-NG Application where the proposed data will go through a real-time

Dukcapil data matching process so that if there is data that does not match either numbers or letters with Dukcapil data, it will be immediately rejected until it is inputted correctly. Meanwhile, for old data that is already wrong, in the SIKS-NG application there is also an anomaly data correction menu that separates population data that does not match Dukcapil Data so that the Regional Government can gradually correct problematic population data.

Based on the results of research and the suitability of existing theoretical studies in terms of the Effectiveness of efforts made by the Regional Government in updating the Integrated Social Welfare Data, it provides effective results because there are changes that occur every month, both from the Addition of Poor Families or the Elimination of Families that are considered capable. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2021 concerning Integrated Social Welfare Data, it states that Data Management is a systematic activity in organizing, storing, and maintaining data that includes the process of proposing data, verifying and validating, determining, and using data needed to ensure accessibility, reliability, timeliness, and accountability of data in its use for the implementation of social welfare. In order to realize data management as stated in the regulation, the Minister of Social Affairs through the Center for Social Welfare Data and Information issued the Next Generation Social Welfare Information System (SIKS-NG). Efficiency concerns the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness and is the relationship between effectiveness and effort used. Usually measured by calculating the resources used to achieve the highest effectiveness. Efficiency is usually determined by calculating the cost per unit of product or service (Dunn, 2003; Lieder, 2014).

The use of the SIKS-NG website-based application certainly has a significant impact on efficiency for the Regional Government because the Data of Social Assistance Beneficiaries along with their development history can be seen in 1 application. Likewise, updating efforts are carried out using the same application. Based on the results of interviews and researchers directly observing the menu functions in the SIKS-NG Application, it shows convenience for users both at the Social Service and for Village/Sub-district Operators in the procedures for proposing, verifying eligibility, correcting anomalous data and viewing the history of existing activities. So that the management of DTKS based on the SIKS-NG Application is recognized as more efficient in terms of operations, data storage, and other technical aspects both for Data Managers at the Service and for Operators at the Village/Sub-district Government.

Based on Article 11 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor, it is stated that the Data on the poor that has been verified and validated which is submitted to the Minister is determined by the Minister. Continued in paragraph 2 it is stated that the Determination in question is the basis for the Government and Regional Government to provide assistance and/or empowerment. The provision of social assistance using Integrated Social Welfare Data that has been routinely implemented by the Government to date is the Basic Food Program, Family Hope Program (PKH) and Recipients of Health Insurance Contribution Assistance (PBI-JK). Other types of social assistance are issued at certain moments. Adequacy concerns how far a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs of values, or opportunities that give rise to problems (Dunn, 2003; Cameron & Whetten, 2013). Adequacy is how far a level of effectiveness of a policy or program is made to satisfy needs, values, or opportunities that give rise to problems. The definition of adequacy also means having a little more than what is currently owned. In addition, it also means being able to meet needs or satisfy desires and so on. Based on data on the number of recipients of social assistance that exist and continue to change each period, it can certainly provide adequacy or something more than what is currently owned by the beneficiary with the hope that there will be a reduction in the burden of family expenses and slowly change the fate of the beneficiary for the better and can be free from

poverty. This change can be seen from the number of recipients of assistance which continues to decrease each period.

As a follow-up to the management of Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) based on the SIKS-NG application, it is a government intervention program for poor families determined by the Minister of Social Affairs in the form of social assistance. Equity is closely related to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of consequences and efforts between groups in society (Dunn, 2003; Burch, 2010). Based on a review of previous research which concluded that the verification and validation of DTKS in Anambas Islands Regency, it was concluded that the distribution of DTKS in Anambas Islands Regency was quite even (Betah & Isdianto, 2022). The conclusion of the previous study is also in accordance with the data on social assistance recipients which are evenly distributed across all 54 Villages/Sub-Districts in North Penajam Paser Regency. Where the ratio of social assistance recipients is also in accordance with the population size in each Village/Sub-District. Villages/Sub-districts with larger populations have an average number of social assistance recipients, while villages/sub-districts with smaller populations have an average number of social assistance recipients.

The use of the SIKS-NG Application is also evenly distributed and can be accessed by all 54 SIKS-NG Village/Sub-district Operators, all of whom have also received socialization and technical training with direct speakers from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Based on research data, in accordance with theoretical studies and previous research, the researcher assesses that the distribution of social assistance recipients for the management of Integrated Social Welfare Data and access to the use of the SIKS-NG Application in Penajam Paser Utara Regency is quite even. The researcher sees responsiveness in the management of Integrated Social Welfare Data using the SIKS-NG Application based on the activities of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service and the Village/Sub-district Government according to their authority as users of the SIKS-NG Application. Responsiveness concerns the extent to which a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences or values of groups in a particular society. Criteria for responsiveness are quite important because an analysis that can satisfy all other criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, and equity) is still considered a failure if it has not responded to all the actual needs of the groups that should benefit from a policy.

Responsiveness also shows the Government's ability to align programs and activities and develop programs according to the needs and aspirations of the community. Responsiveness at the Social Service is quite good because it has implemented integrated social welfare data management according to its authority, but indeed in the technical socialization related to the SIKS-NG Application it needs to be expanded again because based on the results of the interview, there are Village Heads/Heads who do not fully understand or RT Heads who do not understand the technical management of data based on the SIKS-NG Application at all because the Socialization that has been carried out by the Social Service has only been carried out for Village/Sub-district SIKS-NG Operators. On the other hand, the responsiveness of the Village/Sub-district Government is quite low as seen from the data updating activity table that should be carried out by the Village/Sub-district Government. Based on the results of interviews with the Village Head/Village Head and Village/Sub-district SIKS-NG Operator, one of the obstacles is that even though there is data on poor families who have applied to be registered for social assistance, they deliberately postpone the implementation of the Village/Sub-district deliberation for proposals. In previous research by Santoso et.al (2023) it also resulted that services for poor and underprivileged families were not optimal, as well as the implementation of data verification and validation which was not 100%. The implementation of verification and validation is influenced by several factors, namely determining the level of poverty, the time for implementing data verification and validation,

population administration, coordination is not optimal, changes in data verification and validation personnel, and awareness of related officials (Ainiyah, 2022). The Ministry of Social Affairs has set a schedule for the implementation of the full-time eligibility verification input process every month. Meanwhile, the process of inputting new proposals and uploading minutes of the Village/Sub-district Deliberation is opened in the SIKS-NG Application from the 14th to D-1 every month for the Regional Government. Because there must be Approval by the Regent of Penajam Paser Utara for the proposal and verification of eligibility that requires hierarchical initials, the Social Service of Penajam Paser Utara Regency provides a deadline for Villages/Sub-districts to upload Village/Sub-district Musdes until the 22nd of each month. The results of previous research by Wahyudi (2024) stated that the inhibiting factors include inadequate technological infrastructure, limited human resources and differences in community perceptions. The ineligibility of families who are considered capable is also hampered by doubts and fears of stopping their social assistance. Especially in Village/Sub-district deliberations, there are often differences in perception from the Village/Sub-district Government, BPD and RT Head regarding a person's eligibility to receive social assistance which is also influenced by regional politics so that the Village/Sub-district Government tends to be reluctant to carry out Village/Sub-district deliberations which also have an impact on Village/Sub-district SIKS-NG Operators not being able to update data in the SIKS-NG Application. Therefore, the researcher assessed the need for the Regional Government to create technical policies to unify perceptions related to the exact criteria for regional poverty in Penajam Paser Utara Regency in the form of a Regional Head Regulation.

Accuracy is the conformity between the desired will and the reality of the results obtained against certain target goals. Accuracy is a factor needed by someone to achieve the desired target. Based on the results of interviews with the Village Head/Village Head and SIKS-NG Operator, it has been acknowledged that there are still poor families who have not received social assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs and there are also families who are considered capable but still receive social assistance. This is also reinforced by field evidence of visits by researchers to the condition of the homes of families receiving social assistance and families who do not receive social assistance which shows inaccuracy in providing social assistance. Appropriateness Closely related to substantive rationality which refers to the value or price of the program's objectives and to the strength of the assumptions underlying the objectives of the policy (Dunn, 2003). In terms of accuracy, this is also still in line with the results of previous research by Susila Wati which showed that the management of DTKS has been running according to existing provisions, namely starting from the proposal process, verification and validation and its use, but inhibiting factors are still found, namely the lack of human resources for DTKS managers, so that there are still data problems in the field, both community data that is not yet synchronized with the Population and Civil Registration Service, community data that has not been updated and the determination of KPM which is still not on target (Susila Wati, 2022; Margaretha & Mahadiansar, 2023).

Conclusion

The effectiveness of the efforts made by the Regional Government in updating the DTKS provides results because there are changes that occur every month, both from the addition of poor families or the elimination of families who are considered capable; The efficiency of DTKS management is recognized as more efficient in terms of operations, data storage, and other technicalities both for Data Managers at the Service and for Operators at the Village/Sub-District Government; The adequacy of the number of social assistance recipients is quite large with a trend in the number of recipients each period being decreasing, which shows a decrease in the number of poor families in Penajam Paser Utara Regency; Equity can be ensured that

the Ministry of Social Affairs' social assistance program and the use of the SIKS-NG Application reach all 54 Villages/Sub-Districts in Penajam Paser Utara; The responsiveness of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency Social Service is quite responsive in accordance with its authority in implementing the activity budget program, but at the Village/Sub-district Government level, the responsiveness to the management of DTKS is very low, although there are several active Villages/Sub-districts, but many more have not updated their DTKS at all in the second semester of 2023; Accuracy, there are still poor families who have not received social assistance and there are also well-off families who still receive social assistance, even though there are families who are recipients of social assistance who are truly worthy and should be recipients of social assistance.

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