

The Implementation of Social Assistance Policies for Poor Communities in Kalora Village, Poso North Coastal District, Poso Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the implementation of social assistance policies for the poor in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency. Data for this research comes from two sources: primary data, collected directly through observation and interviews, and secondary data, which is in the form of papers from organizations involved in the research. The data obtained was then analyzed qualitatively. This study uses Edward III's theory, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, Bureaucratic Structure, as a reference indicator in conducting research. The results of the study show that the implementation of social assistance policies for the poor in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency, regarding the reach of the community in obtaining services, has been largely achieved, but there is a need to improve human resources with driving factors in terms of political leadership commitment and organizational capacity to help alleviate the burden of the community in the scope of operational work, especially in the delivery of programs to the community. Inhibiting factors in terms of the many players (actors) involved and the complexity inherent in the program itself will lead to overlapping policies that will confuse the issue of unclear regulations, and become the basis of misunderstanding between the village government and the community who will access the PKH assistance due to limited understanding.

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INTRODUCTION

This era of openness has forced many village governments to deliver high-quality public services that meet the expectations of their receiving communities. But the aspirations of people do not always match with their needs when bureaucratic practices are also very complex and slow, costly and cumbersome. Ironically, the government is reforming the bureaucracy now. However, village governments allocate social assistance social to groups or individuals in the community in order to carry out and maintain local government functions related to social welfare and efforts to develop the community.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation: (Minister of Home Affairs No. 32 of 2011), Social assistance is: Continuous and selective assistance of a financial or material nature which is given by the local government to individuals or families or groups or communities. This is done in order to shield them from social hazards. Read more: With around 270 million people, Indonesia certainly shares an obstacle that makes social assistance harder for the central government to provide.

Social assistance programs are components of social security programs, which is the responsibility of the government to provide social assistance to disadvantaged members of society. Social assistance also serves as a cornerstone of the social protection system for the pre-prosperous, which is primarily focused on

the progress of the population. Now its impact is in helping meet the needs of the underprivileged, especially subsidy-assisted beneficiaries, such as food assistance, to maintain their livelihoods in the pre-prosperous community. Because the aim of social assistances is to improve the well-being of the society.

To alleviate poverty, the Indonesian government has initiated the PKH program since 2007 as an effort to accelerate poverty alleviation. ORIGINALThe successful intervention, known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), has turned out to be relatively effective to reduce poverty of countries especially chronic poverty through an elaborate social protection program over the years.

PKH is a conditional social assistance that help poor families especially pregnant women and children access health and education facilities that are available in their vicinity. PKH not only provides benefits for certain groups but is also expanded to people with disabilities and the elderly, ensuring their social welfare at the same time in accordance with the mandate of the constitution and the 'Nawacita' (Nine Priorities) of the President of Indonesia. Through PKH, poor families are incentivized to engage in and use basic social services (health, education, food and nutrition, care, and support) as well as to regularly access other complementary social protection programs. PKH is intended to be the backbone and center of excellence in poverty alleviation programs, synergistically with other national social protection and empowerment programs. PKH recipients must be registered and attend the nearest health and education services. Notable health sector commitments are prenatal check-ups for pregnant women, nutritional intake, immunizations, and weight checks for toddlers for PKH beneficiary families. What are the Obligations of PKH ParticipantsIn Education, the obligation is to enroll PKH family members to attend elementary and secondary education units. And for the social welfare component, that includes those with disabilities and the elderly from age 60 onward.

Poverty, that also afflicts Indonesia, is a social issue. Poverty (Soekanto, 2012: 3) is the condition when people are generally in an Cramped state of funds without the spending power is able to meet their daily needs.

Poverty is the inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, education and health care. These entire basic needs can be unfulfilled due to several reasons: a lack of resources to meet those basic needs or they are unable to get into education and get employment.

In truth, poverty is one of the most complex issues we are facing — both in terms of its causes and in terms of its effects. The issue of poverty must be taken seriously, and the government needs to focus on finding ways to bring down poverty levels. The government also needs to believe that it is essential to help poor communities combat poverty.

The poverty line based on data from the Poso Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the years 2020-2024 in Poso Regency reached 515,435.00/capita/month with a total of 248,325 poor people. Some innovative programs have also been created and implemented by the Poso Regency government to overcome basic poverty problems of the community through social assistance programs. These programs are in line with the central government guidelines. Poverty is a social issue that has been around for a long time, affecting many countries as poor families receive support from the government in the form of social assistance programs such as Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), 10-Kilogram Rice Social Assistance (BPNT) and SmartIndonesia Program to lighten the economic needs of the community (Kompas. com).

To combat poverty, the Poso Regency government also provides social assistance funds to people throughout Poso Regency, including Kalora village. The Poso Regency government's policy to provide social assistance to the community has been in place for a long time, even before the COVID-19 pandemic. Kalora village is part of the North Poso Coastal District of Poso Regency, with a population of 1,474 people. The number of households is 428 HHs, and Kalora village still has 201 poor households to date. The community has a very diverse social life and education levels range from junior high school to university. The majority of the people in Kalora village are farmers..

With regard to the issue of social assistance in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency for the poor community, the stances needed from the village government to take action related to finding out what the community seeks and how to get social assistance and also the margin of value that the community will get from the implementation of social assistance so that the misuse of social assistance does not happen. Thus, villagers head and village officials together are required to establish budget policies for social assistance based on rationality, principle of benefits, fairness, appropriate, transparency, and accountability.

In general, there are changes felt by social assistance recipients regarding the allocation of social assistance in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency. By providing cash assistance, the community has an opportunity for entrepreneurship to allow them to get on their feet. Within positive-realized Daud, it can be actualized through the effective management of income from social assistance, so that the community can improve its economy and improve the quality of life. However, not everyone in the community will benefit from receiving social assistance. But they do partnered in helping them meet their

basic needs, such as electricity bills, the cost of his children education and monthly expenses. Following is the details regarding the assistance type and beneficiaries in Kalora Village:

Table 1. Types of Social Assistance and Recipients

No.	Type of Assistance	Number of Recipients
1	PKH	89 people
2	BPNT	82 people
3	BBM	90 people

Type of Aid Number of Recipients PKH 89 people BPNT 82 people BBM 90 people

Source: *Kalora Village Office*

Nevertheless, PKH assistance in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency, has problems such as having not been more target-oriented social assistance, incorrect recipient data, and supporting resources in social assistance distribution that have not yet been able to adapt. Shifting old information up to new data according to the criteria for communities eligible for social assistance and the verification of new community data is the only cure for these problems. This way, those measures to help in social assistance will be precise, because, remember, it is for poor and needy." Societies believe this social help will bring them wealth again, when they are poor.

Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency, the impact of various types of social assistance provided to the impoverished or poor people who live in Kalora Village. Of the various types of social assistance that distributed to poor communities in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency, the various impacts generated. Due to the influence of social assistance fund allocation, the author places the problem on the social assistance policy implementation in poor people in Kalora village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a qualitative research with a descriptive type, aiming to describe the implementation of Social Assistance Policy for Poor Communities in Kalora Village, North Poso Coast District, Poso Regency. The data used in this research is primary data obtained directly from the original source through interviews, observations, and documentation. Secondary data is obtained through literature studies, regulations, references, and documents acquired from the research site. Data collection techniques using literature review are conducted through literature studies on recent books and journals. Observations are carried out by visiting Kalora Village, North Poso Coast District, Poso Regency, followed by interviews to obtain information regarding the implementation of Social Assistance Policy for Poor Communities in Kalora Village, North Poso Coast District, Poso Regency. Data validation utilizes data triangulation techniques. According to (Sugiyono, 2013), data triangulation is a data collection technique that combines various existing data and sources. The results of interviews, observations, and documentation are then processed using data analysis techniques, starting with data reduction or data simplification, which is done by selecting each piece of data obtained. Then, data presentation in this research is done by creating narrative texts containing field notes, aiming to make it easier to understand the problems related to the research and to proceed to the next stage, which is drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study adopts four analytical tools, Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure, to tackle its objectives. These indicators are then used to analyze the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Kalora Village, Poso North Coast District, Poso Regency.

Communication

Effective communication and dissemination of information are key to the success of any policy implementation. This study circled back on communication to secure government PKH program to achieve the Kalora village citizens. In communication, the village government explains the program's existence to the community and in communicating it directly to communicate the community with the local government.

The research results show that even though the village government is the leading sector, not yet routinely conducting the distribution of policy information or conducting socialization efforts. This is something that was noted during the research. Wildan in this case said that people in the village tended to trust the PKH facilitators who were appointed and chosen by the village government, so that most of the information provided by PKH facilitators would become the first socialization of the program directly to the community. This proves that socialization of village government in this case has not quite yet consistent.

Resources

Instructions: The outcome of a public policy depends on the availability of resources. Resources include facilities, financial resources, and human resources. The realization of public policies has strong human resource capacities. Financial resources, human capital, and infrastructure are all known as finite resources.

The results of this research explained that The village government of Kalora already doing its duty according to regulations. Nevertheless, the availability of enabling resources to support the implementation of programs is not the best. The PKH program has proven beneficial for the community in Kalora village itself, where many people live in poverty. Indeed, providing PKH assistance has significantly eased the burden of the community, but some aspects of implementation still need to be optimized

Disposition

Disposition is the nature or character of the implementers. Success of policy implementation is determined by disposition. Effective implementers with a positive mindset can ensure the translation of policy to action as envisioned by the policy makers. The perception of a policy is key to its implementation. Because to implement effectively, individuals must know the policy (Winarno, 2007).

We anchor the study on disposition in exposure to commitment. The research focuses on the cause of implementation, the goals of expected change, and what has been done by implementers related to the PKH program in Kalora Village. Clearly, the government is invested in this program.

Both policy implementers and the community in Kalora Village strongly support the PKH program according to the findings of the research. Such support comes from the benefits the program brings to the community. The program proposes to develop implementers' qualities and attitudes—specifically their commitment and integrity as well as ideas about democracy. A good mentality works on implementing policies, as they want decision-makers. When implementers do not have the same characteristics or perspectives as policymakers, this process breaks down

Bureaucratic Structure

However, policy implementation becomes increasingly about bureaucratic structure. So two predominant components of this bureaucratic structure are : the mechanisms and the organizational structure for its execution. Generally, the approaches to undertaking programs are detailed in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) associated with program and policy guidelines. Good SOPs will be a framework that is relatively straightforward, organized, clear, and easy to read; since executors will work from these, they are a reference. The adopted organization structure is designed to be as succinct, efficient and straightforward as possible.

The new management tasked with delivering the program has to be able to respond to emergencies quickly. This is only possible if the structure is inherently short and flexible, neither too bureaucratic, nor too stiff or hierarchical.

CONCLUSION

From these findings, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance policy in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency:

Field Research Findings: About Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance policy in Kalora Village, North Poso Coastal District, Poso Regency, has achieved its target in terms of the number of beneficiaries. But human powers are needed so much more.

Political Will: Based on the political will formed in the Regency of Poso, the Family Hope Program (PKH) aid is built by the community to sustain ongoing protection.

Overlapping Programs: The limited number (quota) of participants in the Beneficiary Family (KPM) program has resulted in overlapping policies, leading to confusion, especially in terms of unclear accountability of regulations.

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