

Analysis of the Effectiveness of Social Assistance Distribution for the Poor Family

Sheila Arisonya Mulyani^{1✉}, Hendri Hermawan Adi Nugraha²,
Zohaib Hassan Sain³

^{1,2}Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia

³Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan

✉ sheila.arisonya.mulyani@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id

Received: 28-04-2024

Revised: 15-06-2024

Accepted: 30-06-2024

ABSTRACT

Governmental support programs aimed at enhancing people's economic well-being are essential components of their initiatives. These initiatives are crucial in fostering more prosperous livelihoods for individuals. Nonetheless, issues often arise in the equitable distribution of such aid, primarily due to inaccuracies in identifying eligible recipients. Sikayu Village, located in Comal Subdistrict, Pemalang, is no exception, facing similar challenges in ensuring efficient allocation. That is the main aim of this research which is to examining the problem of social assistance in sikayu village. This study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach, employing a case study methodology, incorporating interviews and observations. Sikayu Village encounters various obstacles hindering the attainment of optimal effectiveness, particularly evident in deficient coordination among government bodies responsible for aid distribution and a flawed data management system for beneficiaries. Consequently, there is an imperative need to enhance the management of beneficiary data, bolster community engagement, and, notably, improve interagency coordination to address these shortcomings effectively.

Keywords: social assistance, effectiveness, village

INTRODUCTION

As a developing country, the welfare level of the people living in Indonesia is still relatively poor. This can be judged by the number of people



This article is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

who have an inadequate life. Many Indonesians are still struggling with poverty, which leads to other problems such as hunger and unemployment. The problem of poverty has been the focus of the government for a long time, even the government tries to ease the burden on the poor by holding a social assistance distribution program. This social assistance is planned to be distributed to all regions in Indonesia, even the most remote ones. Therefore, the government really hopes that this program can run well and that the coordination of this social assistance remains smooth so that it will be right on target. However, in its application in Sikayu Village, Comal Subdistrict, Pemalang Regency, social assistance has been proven not to be on target in some of its distributions.

The provision of social assistance is prone to irregularities because it is closely related to budgeting, implementation, and accountability. There are various problems in the management of social assistance, including the irregularity of its distribution, both in the fields of education, religion, and society.¹ Not to mention cases of corruption that have become a cursed tradition from generation to generation of government officials in Indonesia. In the case study in Sikayu Village, the problem that often occurs intersects with the distribution of the wrong target. There are several reasons why the distribution of social assistance in Sikayu Village is considered misdirected, which will be discussed further in this research. This research will also discuss the local government policy that is the basis for the distribution of social assistance and the impact of the mistargeting of social assistance distribution to poor families.

Social assistance aims to offer a basic level of income support as a final safety net. It is evaluated based on the financial needs of individual families and typically disbursed monthly. Social assistance is intended to be a temporary measure and supplementary, complementing primary benefits like housing allowances and employment support.² Means-testing is commonly applied to determine eligibility for social assistance benefits. This form of aid constitutes a vital component of the social safety net, designed to offer consistent support to those facing the greatest vulnerabilities.³

¹ Amru. Alba and Rudi. Kurniawan, *Kebijakan Pemberian Bantuan Sosial Bagi Keluarga Miskin "Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Muara Batu Kabupaten Aceh Utara,"* UNIMAL Press (Aceh: UNIMAL PRESS, 2019), 03.

² Heikki Palviainen, "Incentivizing Last-Resort Social Assistance Clients: Evidence from a Finnish Policy Experiment," *International Tax and Public Finance* 30, no. 1 (2022): 1–19, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10797-022-09739-9>.

³ Michael Christl and Silvia De Poli, "Trapped in Inactivity? Social Assistance and Labour Supply in Austria," *Empirica* 48, no. 1 (2021): 661–696, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10663-021-09507-8>.

Receiving public assistance may impact the development of both parents' and children's human capital, boost local consumption, and exert a lasting community influence by encouraging, supporting, and fostering self-employment.⁴ However, policymakers encounter a challenging dilemma in allocating and overseeing public assistance: ensuring the provision of essential safety nets for the economically vulnerable while also fostering self-sustainability within economically disadvantaged areas.⁵ In this scenario, policymakers, namely the government, should be capable of discerning between individuals classified as 'deserving' and 'undeserving' of assistance to effectively target welfare and social protection measures.⁶

However, numerous developing nations, in their efforts to target social transfers, have predominantly prioritized effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on minimizing errors related to inclusion and exclusion.⁷ Hence, the village head and its staff, including neighborhood, community, and youth organizations, play a significant role as catalysts in the distribution of both non-regular and regular program assistance.⁸ Complex distribution mechanisms for social assistance and inaccurate allocation resulting from inappropriate eligibility criteria and unreliable data.⁹ Selection that is done manually such as using a spreadsheet or number processor still causes several problems, including the length of the selection process.¹⁰ In terms of implementation, the management of distribution of social assistance funds is often handed over to the

⁴ Pankaj C. Patel, Cornelius A. Rietveld, and Jack I. Richter, "The Relation between Public Assistance and Self-Employment in Census Tracts: A Long-Term Perspective," *Journal of Evolutionary Economics* 32, no. 1 (2021): 891–927, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00191-021-00746-3>.

⁵ Michael H Morris, *Poverty and Entrepreneurship in Developed Economies* (Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021), 704.

⁶ Kate Pruce, "The Politics of Who Gets What and Why: Learning from the Targeting of Social Cash Transfers in Zambia," *The European Journal of Development Research* 35, no. 1 (2022): 820–839, <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-022-00540-2>.

⁷ Tebogo B. Seleka and Khaufelo R. Lekobane, "Targeting Effectiveness of Social Transfer Programs in Botswana: Means-Tested versus Categorical and Self-Selected Instruments," *Social Development Issues* 42, no. 1 (2020): 12–30, <https://doi.org/10.3998/sdi.17872073.0042.103>.

⁸ Y Susanto and R Yahya, "Analisis Kebijakan Penyaluran Program Bantuan Sosial Kepada Masyarakat Akibat Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kelurahan Panorama Kota Bengkulu," *Jurnal STIA Bengkulu: Committe to ...* 1, no. 2 (2022): 83–88, <https://doi.org/10.56135/jsb.v8i2.43>.

⁹ Nidya Kusumawardhany, "Penerapan Metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (Ahp) Dan Simple Additive Weighting (Saw) Untuk Penentuan Penerima Bantuan Sosial Pandemi Covid-19," *Idealis: Indonesia Journal Information System* 3, no. 2 (2020): 615–19, <https://doi.org/10.36080/idealis.v3i2.2752>.

¹⁰ Yuniarti Lestari, Sunardi S, and Abdul Fadli, "Seleksi Peserta Didik Baru Menggunakan Metode AHP Dan SAW," *J-SAKTI: Jurnal Sains Ilmu Komputer Dan Informatika* 4, no. 1 (2020): 18–28, <https://doi.org/10.30645/j-sakti.v4i1.183>.

government (local) or non-governmental organizations (local) that do not meet the criteria of social expertise or do not have competence in social emergency management. So that the performance indicators only rely on the technical aspects of budget absorption that often end up not being on target, and the reports are not accurate.¹¹

It's evident that we have a lot to learn about how effective social assistance programs are for impoverished families. Often, studies ignore the unique difficulties these families encounter, fail to track their long-term outcomes, and don't consider their perspectives enough. However, the purpose of making scientific papers derived from this research, among others, is to determine the accuracy of the social assistance distribution program with a case study of Sikayu Village, Comal Subdistrict, Pemalang Regency. This scientific work is expected to contain various reasons presented by village officials related to the problem of misdirected social assistance distribution. The research also want to provide information about local government policies regarding the distribution of social assistance for underprivileged families as well as focusing on the impact of the provision of social assistance that is not on target to poor families in Sikayu Village.

RESEACH METHOD

The study method used to analyze the issues in this article is to search the literature (books) and legal documents relevant to the subject matter. This method, as described by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, is referred to as legal research with a statute approach. With a statutory approach, to answer the main study issues of this article, this research uses primary legal sources that include relevant legislation and rules of law related to the research topic. Primary legal sources used include various laws and regulations that are appropriate to the context of the research.

This study wants to learn directly from people who receive help. This will help us understand better how poor families see and use social assistance programs. Once we figure out what works best, the research wants to give advice to people who make decisions about social assistance, like policymakers and people who run the programs. This advice will be based on real evidence to help make the programs better for families who don't have much money.

¹¹ Launa and Hayu Lusianawati, "Potensi Korupsi Dana Bansos Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Majalah Semi Ilmiah Populer Komunikasi Massa* 2 (2021): 1–22.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Design of Social Assistance Management from the Central Government to the Regional Government

Poverty rate predicts Indonesia's homogeneity increased by the end of 2020, due to the pandemic. The increase caused around 8 million people to experience new poverty.¹² As global efforts to eradicate poverty through international action increase, ways to expand the scope of social assistance for all must be found. This ideal is in keeping with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals by most United Nations (UN) member states. The task of extending social security to all can be facilitated in various ways but one option is to integrate formal and non-formal institutions. It is unacceptable that government social protection programs continue to meet the needs of only a small proportion of the population while ignoring the urgent needs of the majority of the poor

In Indonesia, there is a social assistance program or commonly known as social assistance. Social assistance is the provision of selective assistance from the government to the community. Social assistance is distributed temporarily or not continuously to prevent dependence. This social assistance is provided based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011 concerning guidelines for providing grants and social assistance sourced from the regional revenue and expenditure budget. According to Permendagri Number 32 of 2011 in article 24, the objectives of social assistance are social rehabilitation, social empowerment, social protection, poverty alleviation, social security, and disaster management¹³

Social Assistance based on article 5 paragraph 1 of Permensos number 1 of 2019 is given in the form of money, goods, and services where the provision includes individuals, groups, families, and communities who have social criteria in the form of poverty, neglect, disability, remoteness, social inequality and so on. This is also in connection with the criteria for the poor set by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which is included in the data collection in DT PFM and OTM. Both are integrated data on the handling of the poor and the underprivileged that contain the names and addresses as well as social, economic and

¹² Eva Auliya Putri, Slamet Muchsin, and Hayat, "Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Sosial Bagi Masyarakat Terdampak Di Era Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian* 1, no. 12 (2021): 2851–2859, <https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v1i12.554>.

¹³ Kemendagri, "Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Pemberian Hibah Dan Bantuan Sosial Yang Bersumber Dari Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Daerah" (2011).

demographic information of low-welfare households in Indonesia. This database is created by the ministry of social affairs in coordination with local governments.¹⁴

Based on an interview that the author conducted with Mr. Danyan as one of the village officials who usually handles the distribution of social assistance in Sikayu Village on March 14, 2024, he stated that in general the village government is rarely involved in the selection for the replacement of people who are included in the integrated data for handling the poor and the needy who will later receive social assistance from the government. This statement certainly contradicts the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation mentioned above. Many question marks arose in the author's mind when he received such an answer from one of the Sikayu Village officials. He said that the village did not really know anything about the data on social assistance recipients sent from the center. The village also sometimes felt uninformed about the data on social assistance recipients. The biggest mistake made by the village was not double-checking the economic situation of the social assistance recipients who had been recorded. So, villages certainly play a big role in the effectiveness of social assistance distribution from the central government.

He also emphasized that social assistance does not necessarily take the form of money or goods given to the poor for free. Based on the conception that policy implementation does not all have to be carried out with expenditures in the form of money and goods. However, it can also be done by providing infrastructure that can reduce social risks or reduce poverty.¹⁵ Mr. Danyan's statement is indeed in accordance with Permensos Article 5 Number 1 of 2019 where it is explained that social assistance can be used to empower communities by developing their potential so that a person, family, group, and/or community experiencing social shocks and vulnerabilities can continue to live reasonably.

But when viewed in reality, Sikayu Village's infrastructure is far from good. Many village roads are damaged and have not been patched for years. Lack of lighting around Sikayu Village roads. Health and education facilities that are still lagging behind other villages. The village official's office has never been repaired, making it look outdated and dirty. Not to forget, security facilities that are still far from adequate considering the many losses of community property due to theft. Then, where are the infrastructure improvements from the social

¹⁴ Kemensos, "Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 Tentang Penerimaan Bantuan Sosial" (2019).

¹⁵ Danyan (Perangkat Desa), hasil wawancara, Sikayu, 14 Maret 2024.

assistance fund referred to by village officials? This is certainly still a big question for all Sikayu villagers.

Accountability for Community Social Assistance

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 39 of 2012 concerning guidelines for granting grants and social assistance sourced from the regional budget (APBD) as follows: 1) Selective, assistance is only given to designated recipients to protect against possible social risks. 2) Fulfilling the requirements for receiving assistance, namely having a clear identity and domicile in the administrative area of the relevant regional government. 3) Temporary and not continuous, except in certain circumstances it can be sustainable. These criteria mean that the provision of social assistance is not mandatory and does not have to be given every fiscal year, except in certain circumstances, namely social assistance is given until the recipient of the assistance has been released from social risk. 4) In accordance with the purpose of use.¹⁶

In Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 1 Article 12 of 2019 concerning the acceptance of social assistance has criteria for social problems which include: poverty, neglect, disability, isolation, social descent or behavioral deviations, victims of disasters, and / or victims of acts of violence, exploitation, discrimination, victims of narcotics abuse, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances.¹⁷

Article 34 Permendagri Number 32 of 2011 states that social assistance in the form of money must submit a report on the use of social assistance to the regional head through the Village Financial Management Executive, hereinafter abbreviated as PPKD. A copy is also required to the relevant Regional Work Unit or SKPD and also the recipient of social assistance to the regional head through the head of the respective SKPD.¹⁸

It is explained in article 35 of Permendagri Number 32 of 2011 that social assistance in the form of money is recorded as a manifestation of the type of social assistance expenditure in PPKD in the fiscal year and social assistance in the form of goods is recorded as a manifestation of the object of social

¹⁶ Kemendagri, "Permendagri No 39 Tahun 2012 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Pemberian Hibah Dan Bantuan Sosial Yang Bersumber Dari Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah" (2012).

¹⁷ Kemensos, Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 Tentang Penerimaan Bantuan Sosial.

¹⁸ Kemendagri, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Pemberian Hibah Dan Bantuan Sosial Yang Bersumber Dari Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Daerah.

assistance in the type of goods and services expenditure in programs and activities in SKPD. Afterwards, Article 35 A of Permendagri Number 39 of 2012 states that:

1. PPKD makes a recapitulation of the distribution of social assistance to individuals and/or families that cannot be planned in advance no later than January of the following fiscal year;
2. The recapitulation contains the recipient's name, address and the amount of social assistance received by each individual and/or family.

Then according to article 36 of Permendagri Number 32 of 2011, it can be concluded that the responsibility of the local government for providing social assistance includes:

a.) Proposal or written request from prospective recipients of social assistance or a certificate from an authorized official to the regional head; b) Decree of the regional head regarding the determination of the list of recipients of social assistance; c) An integrity fact from the recipient of social assistance stating that the social assistance received will be used in accordance with the proposal; and d) Proof of transfer / delivery of money for the provision of social assistance in the form of money or proof of handover of goods for the provision of social assistance in the form of money;¹⁹

After conducting an interview with Mr. Muhammad Nasir as the village head, he explained that all of the above documents had been submitted as evidence of the village's accountability for social assistance provided by the government. He said that there were no problems in the submission of the documents, everything went smoothly without further checking. This statement sounds a little strange to the author's ears because it seems unlikely that the government at a level above the village would leave the report without checking it first.²⁰

Implementation of Social Assistance in Sikayu Village

In accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014, a village is a legally recognized community unit with defined territorial boundaries empowered to govern and manage local affairs, safeguarding the interests of its inhabitants based on community initiatives, ancestral rights, and/or traditional rights acknowledged and honored within the governance system of the Republic of Indonesia. This law marks a significant paradigm shift in village management, where villages are

¹⁹ Kemendagri.

²⁰ Muhammad Nasir (Kepala Desa Sikayu), hasil wawancara, Sikayu, 14 Maret 2024.

no longer perceived as recipients of development but are recognized as active participants and leaders in fostering development and enhancing community welfare.

As per Law No.6 of 2014, villages derive their revenue from various sources including local income, revenue shared from regional taxes and levies imposed by the Regency/City, a portion of financial balance funds allocated by the central and regional governments to the Regency/City, budget allocations from the Regency/City's own revenue, allocations from the State Budget, financial aid from the State Budget, financial assistance from the Provincial Budget and Regency/City Regional Budget, as well as grants and voluntary contributions from external entities. Financial aid from the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Regency/City Regional Budgets to the Village is provided based on the financial capacity of the respective Regional Government. This assistance is aimed at expediting village development efforts.

Additional revenue streams that can be developed by the Village include income generated from Village-Owned Enterprises, management of village markets, oversight of village-scale tourism areas, and promotion of village-scale tourism. Village-Owned Enterprises encompass various activities such as managing village markets, supervising village-scale tourism areas, and overseeing non-metallic mineral and rock mines, with restrictions on the use of heavy equipment. Furthermore, revenue can be derived from diverse sources, excluding sales transactions. A portion of the equalization fund allocated to the Regency/City Government, comprising at least 10% following deductions for the Special Allocation Fund, is designated as the Village Fund Allocation.²¹

Positive governance practices form the basis of Village financial management. These principles, as stipulated in Permendagri No. 113/2014, include transparency, accountability, participation, and orderly and disciplined budget management. The full description is as follows:

1. Transparency embodies the concept of openness, allowing the public access to comprehensive information regarding village finances. It upholds the public's right to obtain accurate, truthful, and unbiased information concerning village governance practices, in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.
2. Accountability entails fulfilling the responsibility to justify the management and oversight of resources and the execution of delegated policies towards achieving predetermined objectives. This principle necessitates that all

²¹ Indonesia, “Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa” (2014).

activities and outcomes of village administrative functions are answerable to the village community, adhering to legal requirements.

3. Participation involves the inclusive engagement of village institutions and members of the community in village governance processes.
4. Budgetary order and discipline entail adhering to established rules or guidelines governing village financial management practices.²²

However, problems occur later on, namely the implementation of aid policies for the poor becomes counter-productive.²³ It can be called counter-productive because the aid policy that should be aimed at the poor or underprivileged is actually misdirected. The poor family, who should be the target of this social assistance, do not get it and on the contrary, people who can afford it get social assistance.

This can be written because the author has observed several recipients of social assistance who, in terms of their economic situation, have proven to be capable. They are able to fulfill their daily needs and many even have excess assets. In fact, there is one recipient of social assistance who owns a fairly large rice field. Meanwhile, based on interviews that the author has conducted with Mrs. Mitri, who is a former social assistance recipient whose economy is still struggling every day. She is a widow who only relies on selling pecel food as her only livelihood. Judging from all economic aspects, Mrs. Mitri is very entitled to receive social assistance. In fact, her name is no longer on the list of recent social assistance recipients and has instead been replaced with a person whose economic situation is much more capable than Mrs. Mitri. This fact is certainly confusing to everyone who knows how hard Mrs. Mitri struggles to make a living alone.

When the author explored this further and asked Mr. Danyan as a village official, his answer remained the same, namely that the village did not know anything about the changes in social assistance recipients that occurred. In fact, according to the Permensos, social assistance that is distributed has been coordinated with the local government, including the village government. The statement of Sikayu Village officials here certainly raises big questions that are still a mystery until now.

²² Kemendagri, "Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 113 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa" (2014).

²³ Rizaldy Tumbel, Burhanuddin Kiyai, and Rully Mambo, "Dampak Kebijakan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dengan Kondisi Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Kelurahan Talikuran Kecamatan Kawangkoan Utara Kabupaten Minahasa," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* iii, no. 110 (2021): 79–92.

The existence of mistargeting in the implementation of social assistance policies has been experienced by many regions, even errors in the data collection of households entitled to receive social assistance occur in big cities such as Jakarta, where the city of Jakarta is considered an area that has better accessibility to information technology and affordability of government administrative services compared to other regions. The above conditions indicate the possibility of errors in determining the Target Households (RTS) in all regions of Indonesia.²⁴

Supervision of Social Assistance

The word effectiveness is synonymous with the word effectiveness. In Indonesian, the word effectiveness comes from the adjective effective which has four meanings. The first means there is an effect (consequence, influence, impression). Second, effective means effective or effective. Third, it can bring results or be effective and the fourth meaning is coming into effect. So, effectiveness can be interpreted as the influence or success in doing something.²⁵ In addition, according to Mardiasmo in Pratiwi et al. effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of achieving the goals of an organization to achieve its goals. If an organization achieves its goals, the organization has run effectively.²⁶

Measuring the effectiveness of an activity program is not a simple matter because effectiveness can in fact be studied from various points of view and various interpretations according to each person's personality. However, the level of effectiveness can be measured by comparing the plans that have been realized. If the effort or the results of the work and actions taken are not appropriate, it can cause the goals not to be achieved, this can be said to be ineffective.

Makmur in Anis et al. is seen to reveal indicators of effectiveness from several aspects of effectiveness criteria, namely as follows: 1) Timeliness, is the basis for determining the success of an activity or activity carried out in an organization but can also have an impact in the form of failure on an organizational activity. If you are able to use time appropriately, you will be able

²⁴ Wildan Rahmansyah et al., "Pemetaan Permasalahan Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Untuk Penanganan Covid-19 Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pajak Dan Keuangan Negara (PKN)* 2, no. 1 (2020): 90–102, <https://doi.org/10.31092/jpkn.v2i1.995>.

²⁵ Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, xvi (Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008), 77.

²⁶ Dwi Pratiwi et al., "Analysis of Effectiveness and Contribution of Tax Revenue of Duties on Land and Building Rights To the Original Income of Lamongan Regency," *Jurnal Media Komunikasi Ilmu Ekonomi* 38, no. 2 (2021): 16.

to create effectiveness in achieving previously set goals; 2) Accuracy of cost calculation, related to accuracy in the utilization of costs, which means that there is no shortage or excess in financing until the time comes when the activity is carried out and completed properly. Accuracy in terms of cost is a basic component of effectiveness; 3) Accuracy in measurement, is a description of the effectiveness of activities that are the responsibility of an organization; 4) Accuracy in making choices, in making choices is not an easy matter and not just a prediction but through a process, so as to be able to find the best among the good or honest among the honest or also both the best and honest among the good and honest; 5) Accuracy of Thinking, accuracy in thinking will create effectiveness so that the success that is often expected in carrying out cooperation will provide maximum results; Accuracy in doing the right thing.²⁷

The effectiveness overnment policies such as social assistance policies must be monitored both internally and externally. This is based on the reason that the government as a state organization that is given the task of governance must be able to account for its actions before the law.²⁸

The Ministry of Social Affairs has established a Task Force for the Collection of Money and Goods (Satgas PUB) and Supervision of Social Assistance Distribution in 2022. According to the social minister, Tri Rismaharini at a press conference at the Ministry of Social Affairs Office, the Ministry of Social Affairs will review the regulations that have been issued regarding PUB licensing and social assistance. In addition, it will also discuss the supervision of these two things. The team called the PUB and Social Assistance Distribution Supervision Task Force consists of relevant ministries / agencies, namely the Attorney General's Office, the Supreme Court, KPK, PPATK, BPKP, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Communication and Information, and the Police.

This task force on social assistance was formed to minimize the potential for crime in the distribution of social assistance and the use of social assistance. There are two criminal risks regarding the distribution of social assistance, namely the distribution of aid group and the use of aid group. The criminal risk of the social assistance distribution group lies in the use of fictitious data that can cause state losses. Meanwhile, the criminal risk regarding

²⁷ Irawani Anis, Jaelan Usman, and Sitti Rahmawati Arfah, "Efektivitas Program Pelayanan Kolaborasi Administrasi Kependudukan Di Dinas Kependudukan Dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Gowa," *E-Journal UNISMUH* 2, 3 (2021): 1105–16.

²⁸ Dian Herdiana, "Pengawasan Kolaboratif Dalam Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Bantuan Sosial Terdampak COVID-19," *Jurnal Dinamika Pemerintahan* 3, no. 2 (2020): 91, <https://doi.org/10.36341/jdp.v3i2.1323>.

the use of social assistance can be seen from its use that is not in accordance with the regulations.

In addition to supervision from the government itself, the community should also be given access to be involved and oversee all forms of government policy formulation which in the future will place the community as the target object of the policy, so that when the policy is implemented the community will have a sense of responsibility and feel that they are participating according to their respective capacities.

CONCLUSION

Through the analysis conducted by the author, the distribution of social assistance in Sikayu Village, Comal District, Pemalang Regency still has several shortcomings and challenges in achieving optimal effectiveness. This shortcoming generally occurs in coordination between government agencies related to the distribution of social assistance. Although the Ministry of Social Affairs has made such regulations regarding social assistance, if the implementation in the field is not properly supervised, it is likely that there will be many irregularities in the distribution. Therefore, strict supervision from the central government is needed in the distribution of social assistance in the community. Other shortcomings also occur related to the poor data management system for social assistance recipients. Again, this is due to a lack of coordination between relevant government agencies.

Indeed, various breakthroughs are needed to improve the effectiveness of social assistance distribution in Sikayu Village. This breakthrough can take the form of improving the data management system for social assistance recipients, increasing community participation, and most importantly, improving coordination between relevant government agencies. Don't forget about the village community can involved and have a sense of responsibility of their own village.

REFERENCES

- Alba, Amru., and Rudi. Kurniawan. *Kebijakan Pemberian Bantuan Sosial Bagi Keluarga Miskin "Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Muara Batu Kabupaten Aceh Utara."* UNIMAL Press. Aceh: UNIMAL PRESS, 2019.
- Anis, Irawani, Jaelan Usman, and Sitti Rahmawati Arfah. "Efektivitas Program Pelayanan Kolaborasi Administrasi Kependudukan Di Dinas Kependudukan Dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Gowa." *E-Journal UNISMUH* 2, 3 (2021): 1105–16.

- Christl, Michael, and Silvia De Poli. "Trapped in Inactivity? Social Assistance and Labour Supply in Austria." *Empirica* 48, no. 1 (2021): 661–696. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10663-021-09507-8>.
- Herdiana, Dian. "Pengawasan Kolaboratif Dalam Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Bantuan Sosial Terdampak COVID-19." *Jurnal Dinamika Pemerintahan* 3, no. 2 (2020): 91. <https://doi.org/10.36341/jdp.v3i2.1323>.
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa (2014).
- Kemendagri. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Pemberian Hibah Dan Bantuan Sosial Yang Bersumber Dari Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Daerah (2011).
- . Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 113 Tahun 2014 Tentan Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa (2014).
- . Permendagri No 39 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Pemberian Hibah dan Bantuan Sosial yang Bersumber dari Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah (2012).
- Kusumawardhany, Nidya. "Penerapan Metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (Ahp) Dan Simple Additive Weighting (Saw) Untuk Penentuan Penerima Bantuan Sosial Pandemi Covid-19." *Idealis: Indonesia Journal Information System* 3, no. 2 (2020): 615–19. <https://doi.org/10.36080/idealis.v3i2.2752>.
- Launa, and Hayu Lusianawati. "Potensi Korupsi Dana Bansos Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19." *Majalah Semi Ilmiah Populer Komunikasi Massa* 2 (2021): 1–22.
- Lestari, Yuniarti, Sunardi S, and Abdul Fadli. "Seleksi Peserta Didik Baru Menggunakan Metode AHP Dan SAW." *J-SAKTI: Jurnal Sains Ilmu Komputer Dan Informatika* 4, no. 1 (2020): 18–28. <https://doi.org/10.30645/j-sakti.v4i1.183>.
- Morris, Michael H. *Poverty and Entrepreneurship in Developed Economies*. Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021.
- Palviainen, Heikki. "Incentivizing Last-Resort Social Assistance Clients: Evidence from a Finnish Policy Experiment." *International Tax and Public Finance* 30, no. 1 (2022): 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10797-022-09739-9>.
- Patel, Pankaj C., Cornelius A. Rietveld, and Jack I. Richter. "The Relation between Public Assistance and Self-Employment in Census Tracts: A Long-Term Perspective." *Journal of Evolutionary Economics* 32, no. 1 (2021): 891–927. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00191-021-00746-3>.
- Permensos. Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 Tentang

Penerimaan Bantuan Sosial (2019).

- Pratiwi, Dwi, Rita Nataliawati, Arfiana Dewi, Mesra Berlyn Haskim, and Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan. "Analysis of Effectiveness and Contribution of Tax Revenue of Duties on Land and Building Rights To the Original Income of Lamongan Regency." *Jurnal Media Komunikasi Ilmu Ekonomi* 38, no. 2 (2021): 16.
- Pruce, Kate. "The Politics of Who Gets What and Why: Learning from the Targeting of Social Cash Transfers in Zambia." *The European Journal of Development Research* 35, no. 1 (2022): 820–839. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-022-00540-2>.
- Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. xvi. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008.
- Putri, Eva Auliya, Slamet Muchsin, and Hayat. "Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Sosial Bagi Masyarakat Terdampak Di Era Pandemi Covid-19." *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian* 1, no. 12 (2021): 2851–2859. <https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v1i12.554>.
- Rahmansyah, Wildan, Resi Ariyasa Qadri, RTS Ressa Anggia Sakti, and Syaiful Ikhsan. "Pemetaan Permasalahan Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Untuk Penanganan Covid-19 Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Pajak Dan Keuangan Negara (PKN)* 2, no. 1 (2020): 90–102. <https://doi.org/10.31092/jpkn.v2i1.995>.
- Seleka, Tebogo B., and Khaufelo R. Lekobane. "Targeting Effectiveness of Social Transfer Programs in Botswana: Means-Tested versus Categorical and Self-Selected Instruments." *Social Development Issues* 42, no. 1 (2020): 12–30. <https://doi.org/10.3998/sdi.17872073.0042.103>.
- Susanto, Y, and R Yahya. "Analisis Kebijakan Penyaluran Program Bantuan Sosial Kepada Masyarakat Akibat Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kelurahan Panorama Kota Bengkulu." *Jurnal STIA Bengkulu: Committe to ...* 1, no. 2 (2022): 83–88. <https://doi.org/10.56135/jsb.v8i2.43>.
- Tumbel, Rizaldy, Burhanuddin Kiyai, and Rully Mambo. "Dampak Kebijakan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dengan Kondisi Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Kelurahan Talikuran Kecamatan Kawangkoan Utara Kabupaten Minahasa." *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* iii, no. 110 (2021): 79–92.