Distribution Model of Social Assistance
Case Study: Village of Sekeloa, Coblong Subdistrict, Bandung City

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Abstract. Social assistance distribution is a form of government empathy to help the underprivileged lead a more dignified life and aims to improve economic performance and community well-being in accordance with the mandated ones. This study aims to examine the obstacles and efforts to distribute social welfare (bansos) to the poor in the urban village of Sekeloa, Coblong Subdistrict, Bandung City. The political mechanism for distributing social assistance becomes more effective when it considers the aspects of communication, more transparent budgetary management, disposal by authority and bureaucratic structure. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate a model for the distribution of social welfare (bansos) to the poor in the urban village of Sekeloa, Coblong Subdistrict, Bandung City. The research used a descriptive, qualitative method. The data includes primary data and secondary data. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and document reviews. The interviews were conducted with five main informants. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted in the form of a narrative. The researcher used triangulation and member testing to validate the data. The results showed that the implementation of social welfare (bansos) distribution in Sekeloa Urban Village, Coblong Subdistrict, Bandung City was influenced by the factors of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The policy of distributing welfare to the poor had served social protection, helped the community to strengthen their lives, and provided both cash and in-kind assistance. Meanwhile, obstacles to the distribution of social assistance (bansos) were rooted in discrepancies in local data. To overcome this, a model of effective distribution of social assistance in terms of data integrity, budget, authority, and oversight was created.

Keywords: Social Assistance · Distribution Model · Distribution of Social Assistance

1 Introduction

The distribution of welfare is a form of government empathy to help people who cannot afford to live a more dignified life. To prevent the economic crisis, the government provides social assistance. The social assistance program is a government program for

poor and disadvantaged people whose goal is to increase the economic performance and prosperity of the community according to specified criteria.

Social assistance can be in the form of money or benefits in kind, which is continuous and selective. People have the right to adequate clothing, food, and shelter to build a prosperous society. To achieve this, the government has introduced various poverty alleviation social assistance programs that are made available to the less fortunate. There are several types of social assistance in Kelurahan Sekeloa itself, namely: 1) Family Hope Program (PKH), 2) Non-Tubai Program Assistance (BPNT), 3) Cash Social Assistance (BST), and 4) Regional Food Assistance.

Social assistance is the provision of regional government assistance to individuals, families, groups/communities. The nature of this support is not continuous and selective. This assistance is in the form of money or benefits in kind, the provision of which is adapted to regional financial strength. Social assistance is very helpful for the poor. However, there are several obstacles to practical implementation, including: 1) data processing; 2) distribution or distribution; and 3) oversight.

For this reason, the Ministry of Social Affairs is committed to tackling various issues that arise with strategies starting from the process, through distribution, to reception by the Beneficiary Families (KPM). Social assistance is not just a matter of data but accompanying it to the beneficiary and is not an easy task as many people are unaware that this assistance program exists. The goal is to support.

Achieving the objectives of local government programs and activities while considering the principles of fairness, regularity, common sense and community benefit.

In general, the problems encountered in Kelurahan Sekeloa can be classified as: 1) not optimal in terms of distribution (coordination and communication between regional administrators); 2) the data processing is still conventional (the authorities still refer to old data without verifying new data as material for data update/up-data), affecting inaccuracies in the final data (DTKS).; 3) The inaccuracy of the data causes problems on the ground, making this social assistance program ineffective.

Another problem is the lack of coordination and communication between the social service as a stakeholder, regional officials, the community and other related agencies. One of these is the failure to update the DTKS data reported by the regional level to social services, which affects the inconsistencies in decision-making/policy related to the distribution of social assistance to the community.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in investigating to find out the extent of social welfare distribution in Bandung City Region, especially in Sekeloa Village, Coblong District, entitled "Model of Social Welfare Distribution in Sekeloa Village, Coblong District, Bandung City".

2   Literature Review

This study uses Edward III's theory, which states that the success of implementation is influenced by two main variables, namely the content of the policy and the implementation environment. Using this theory can help researchers to analyze social welfare policy implementation in more detail [1].

Then, according to Edward III. Four important factors or variables in the implementation of public policy, namely [1]: communication, resources, character or behavior and bureaucratic structure (1) communication. For implementation to be effective, those responsible for implementing decisions must know what to do. Instructions for implementing policies must be communicated to appropriate personnel and must be clear, accurate and consistent. (2) Resources: Without resources, personnel responsible for implementing policies are ineffective, even though orders are clearly and consistently given and adequately disseminated. Important resources include employees of sufficient number and skill, adequate information about how jobs are being carried out, authority to ensure policies are being carried out as expected and facilities capable of providing services such as buildings, equipment, land and supplies; (3) Character If policies are to be implemented effectively, implementers must not only know what to do and have the ability to do it, they must also have the desire to implement it; and (4) bureaucratic structure When there are sufficient resources to implement the policy and implementers know what they need and want to do, implementation can still be hampered by a lack of bureaucratic structure. Organizational divisions can impede the coordination that is essential to the successful implementation of complex policies and require the collaboration of many parties, and they can waste limited resources, impede change, create confusion, result in work that deviates from goals, and lead to Neglect lead of important functions.

3   Methods

This research was conducted to map the problems of the distribution of social assistance by the government. The provision of social assistance has been practiced for years but is still confusing, slow to be accepted by the community and ineffective. This study uses a qualitative research method based on literature study, namely a research method aimed at collecting secondary data from various sources in order to develop them into new knowledge. The results of this study are intended to provide an overview of the problem map and the causes of the ineffective distribution of social assistance. Problems encountered in the distribution of social assistance include problems with budget allocations in various departments, problems with data on non-integrated beneficiaries, and problems with the social assistance distribution system. The implication of this research is that collaboration, coordination and harmonization are required between the central government, regional governments and private institutions in order to be targeted, effective and efficient and supported by a good, integrated, transparent and accountable model or system in distribution of social assistance.

The author conducts the data collection process based on a specified research focus. Data collection techniques are the most important step in research because the right technique makes the data obtained correct and more effective, and not spread everywhere, and all the required data are met.

The techniques or procedures used to collect primary and secondary data in this study are from: a) In-depth interview. It is a step to communicate directly by asking questions and answers to predetermined informants to obtain information or information in research based on predetermined research indicators: b) observation. It is the collection

of data through systematic direct observations of the research subject and recording the observed symptoms related to the research subject to obtain clear facts. c) documentation study. This technique is used to obtain data through the study of documents or records related to the subject. The use of this technique is aimed at studying documents, reports, and notes, as well as reference books, directly or indirectly related to the implementation of the distribution of social assistance. Secondary data sources in this research are laws or regulations, decrees, archives, activity reports and photographs in the field of the research topic under investigation. Documents are useful because they provide broader background about research and can be used as triangulation material to check data adequacy.

4   Results and Discussion

4.1   Analysis of Distribution of Social Assistance

Analysis is an activity that includes a few activities such as parsing, differentiating, sorting things out to be classified and regrouped according to certain criteria and then looking for their connections and interpreting their meanings.

The distribution of social assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of money/goods from the local government to individuals, families, groups and/or communities that are not continuous and selective in nature with the aim of protecting against possible social risks.

4.2   Analysis Seen from the Aspect of Communication

During the implementation of the distribution of social assistance carried out in the village area it was found that data on social assistance recipients and data received from the relevant services were not effectively integrated, because according to Edward III's theory in theory it said that the implementation of the distribution of social assistance from the communication aspect was [1] "the process of conveying the communicator to the communicant.". Information about public policy needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can know what they have to prepare and do to implement the policy so that the goals and objectives of the policy can be achieved as expected. The results of the study underline that the distribution of social assistance has not been communicated clearly to the decision makers, so that the distribution of social assistance has not been carried out optimally.

4.3   Analysis Seen from the Aspect of Resources

According to the theory of Edward III in his theory says "that resource factors have an important role in policy implementation [1]. These resources include human resources, budgetary resources, equipment resources and authority resources. However in the implementation of the distribution of social assistance, these resources are not utilized optimally. From the results of interviews with the three informants, it can be concluded that in the implementation of the distribution of social assistance, resources play an important role. However, it has not been implemented optimally, namely in terms of budgetary

resources, the distribution of social assistance is not optimal and not transparent, so it does not work as it should, this is due to the distribution of social assistance, the budget for outreach, which includes FGD (Focus Group Discussion) not facilitated by related agencies.

4.4 Analysis Seen from the Disposition

Edward III in his theory said [1], "the will, desire and tendency of policy behavior to carry out the policy seriously so that what is the goal of the policy can be realized". Edward III in Widodo says that [2]: if policy implementation is to succeed effectively and efficiently, the implementers (implementors) not only know what to do and could do. The policy, but they must also have the will to implement the policy. Disposition in policy implementation consists of bureaucratic removal and incentives. However, the distribution of social assistance in terms of disposition is less than optimal. From the results of interviews with the three informants, it can be concluded that in the implementation of distribution of social assistance, disposition is very important. However, it has not been implemented optimally so that the distribution of social assistance does not work as it should, this is since at the time of distribution of social assistance, real obstacles to policy implementation, because there are parties who have not been able to fully understand the social assistance program policies launched by the government. Therefore, the appointment and selection of policy implementing personnel must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set, more specifically to the interests of the community. Likewise, appreciation for implementing personnel is one way to overcome the problem of the attitude of policy implementers. Basically, people move based on their own interests, and this affects the actions of policy implementers.

4.5 The Analysis Looks at Bureaucratic Structure

In Edward III's theory, he said [1] "policy implementation may still not be effective due to the ineffectiveness of the bureaucratic structure" bureaucratic structure includes aspects such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, relations between organizational units and so on. Edward III in Widodo says that [2]: "as well as whether or not the standard of operation is clear, both regarding mechanisms, systems and procedures for implementing policies, the division of main tasks, functions and authorities, and responsibilities among actors, and the inharmonious relationship between Implementing organizations with each other also participate in determining the success of policy implementation. However, in reality the above did not run optimally. From the results of interviews it was concluded that the implementation of the distribution of social assistance had not been carried out in accordance with the standard operating procedure with the existence of main tasks, functions, authorities and responsibilities in stages among all stakeholders/institutions, as for supervision carried out during the implementation of the distribution of social assistance by means of direct supervision and indirect supervision, direct supervision is carried out directly to see conditions in the field, while indirect supervision is carried out by administrative reporting and evaluation to improve the implementation of better distribution in the future.

4.6 Model of Distribution of Social Assistance

From the results of the analysis related to the distribution of social assistance, the researchers designed the model as shown in Fig. 1.

The formulation of the model that the researcher will use in implementing the social welfare distribution policy is as follows: In implementing the social welfare distribution in the subdistrict area, the researcher first communicates to the municipality in the form of a mayoral ordinance which will be communicated by the relevant stakeholders to be implemented in any nearest area is the area that the researcher is currently doing, communication is already included in the rules in force but deep.

Implementation in practice occurs because there are obstacles that make the distribution of social assistance less targeted, because the information communicated to political actors is less effective. Therefore, the researchers attempt to model the distribution of social assistance with the following indicators, in line with Edward III's theory [1]. The researcher describes this model, namely, by distributing the welfare that is delivered or socialized to the enforcers or related interest groups, namely, to the lowest government, namely, the subdistrict, then the Kelurahan forms and prepares existing resources, namely, human resources, existing budgetary funds, endowment resources, namely the facilities where it is prepared so that welfare recipients can receive their assistance safely and appropriately. Above all, when a problem arises in the implementation of the distribution of social assistance, it is very important to have a resource of authority, and it requires that it be solved immediately with an act capable of making a decision so that the distribution is well and good is on track with expected targets. Therefore, in order
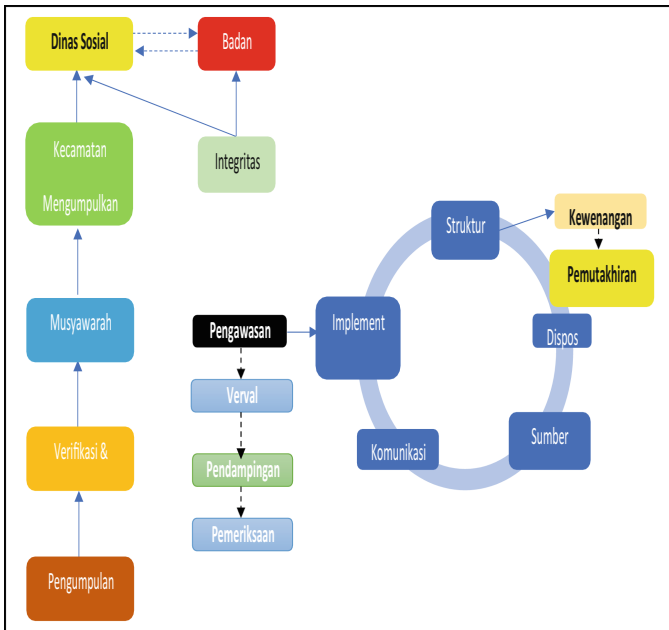

Fig. 1. Model of distribution of social assistance.

to support the implementation of a successful and effective and efficient distribution of social assistance, the implementers should know what needs to be done and be able to implement the distribution of social assistance. The bureaucratic structure in the existing distribution is less effective due to the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure as the researcher will create a good model for the distribution of social assistance to proceed effectively and efficiently with the division of powers and relationships between other organizational units.

The model proposed by the researchers for the channeling of social welfare is as follows: looking at the data on the beneficiaries consisting of 30 sub-districts, namely 151 sub-districts, then to be verified by social service-appointed officials through a village consultation process, whose The participants consist of: village elements, RT/RW, community leaders and Kelurahan Community Institutions (LKK) so that what emerges from the muscle process can produce accurate data, namely data about the target community.

As for the communication aspect, the researchers try to complement the issue of good data integration so that all policy stakeholders or implementers can deliver or implement social assistance with maximum efficiency and effectiveness. Because when the data has been integrated with interested stakeholders, it becomes very easy to implement social welfare.

From the resource point of view, the researcher then tries to increase the budgetary resources, because the transparency of all operational aspects to implement the distribution of the aid creates effort and enthusiasm to support other resources, such as human resources.

Researchers see from the dispositional aspect that they will try to add authority when carrying out the implementation of the distribution of social assistance, if there are problems in the field, implementers can take authority, namely, make decisions with hope, can make decisions about authority maximized and efficient so that the distribution of social assistance is as expected and targeted by policy makers.

In terms of bureaucratic structure, meanwhile, the researchers try to add that there is direct and indirect supervision by village elements and community leaders in the implementation of the distribution of social assistance so that it can be optimal and targeted.

5   Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the discussion on the implementation of social welfare distribution in Sekeloa Village, Coblong District, Bandung City, this study concludes that: 1) the implementation of social welfare distribution in Sekeloa Village, Coblong District, Bandung City is influenced by communication factors will, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Implementation on the ground is going well according to distribution mechanism consistent with government policy. In this case, Kelurahan Sekeloa, Coblong District, Bandung City, coordinated with each RW leader in Kelurahan Sekeloa area to ensure that social welfare distribution was targeted.

The obstacle in distributing social assistance in Sekeloa Village, Coblong District, Bandung City was the discovery of data discrepancies on the ground. To overcome this, the researchers attempted to model social welfare distribution in terms of data integrity, budget, authority, and oversight.

The welfare distribution model that the researcher conducted went through the following phases: 1) main data collection from the community by RT and RW officials in their respective regions; 2) the data is then verified and validated by the village officials; 3) After data is reviewed and validated, the Kelurahan invites RT and RW officials in their area to the Kelurahan Consultation for ratification and logging, which is reported to Social Services; dam 4) then the social service, in coordination with the Central Statistical Office, compares the data collected by the social service with the data held by the Central Statistical Office in order to obtain valid data on the recipients of social assistance.

This distribution model of social assistance draws on Edward III's theory that [1] "resources and communication factors play an important role in policy implementation. These resources include human resources, budgetary resources, equipment resources, and agency resources. The reality, however, is that when implementing the distribution of social assistance, these resources are not running optimally. Referring to this theory, the researchers try to translate it concretely into the social assistance distribution mechanism.

After the issuance of these policies related to the distribution of social assistance, there are several things that need to be considered and even examined more deeply, such as the smooth distribution of social assistance such as data collection, outreach, distribution, and monitoring.

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