POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDONESIA THROUGH UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY FUND APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine poverty reduction through the utilization of social security fund applications. The social security fund application is named SIKS-NG. This is an application that aims to collect data on social security funds. In distributing social security funds (*bansos*), it is necessary to have data on the recipient of the social security fund (*bansos*). The data must be accurate so that the social security fund (bansos) will be on target. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The study results show that SIKS-NG is a solution for integrated, effective, and efficient management of poverty data. It contributes to the reduction of poverty. This follows the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ending poverty everywhere and in various forms. SIKS-NG implements appropriate social protection systems and measures for all levels of society in Indonesia.

Keywords: poverty; social security fund application; SIKS-NG

INTRODUCTION

The government is obligated to improve its people's economy to achieve prosperity. This is per the mandate of the 1945 Constitution. The level of the people's economy in Indonesia varies. There are still people whose economic level is low. During the Covid-19 pandemic, more and more people have declining economic levels. This is what happens to people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the Indonesian economy. It was found that 93 countries have been infected with COVID-19, which has brought high risks to the world economy, including Indonesia, especially in terms of tourism, trade, and investment (Nasution, 2020).

Many people have lost their jobs. Policies made by the government in handling COVID-19 can indirectly lead to a decline in economic growth in Indonesia. The impacts on the economic sector due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia include layoffs, the occurrence of PMI Manufacturing Indonesia, a decrease in imports, an increase in prices (inflation), and losses in the tourism sector, which led to the decline in occupancy (Yamali, 2020).

The government has a social security fund (*bansos*) program to help these people. The social security fund (*bansos*) is given to people who experience social risks. Social assistance can be given in the form of money or goods. Provisions regarding social security funds (bansos) are regulated in Law Number 14 of 2019 concerning Social Workers. Social security fund (*bansos*) provider is an institution at the ministry/central

government and/or regional government whose duties and functions are to carry out poverty reduction programs, including social protection, social security, social empowerment, social rehabilitation, and basic services. The purpose of the social security fund is to address matters related to social risk. The objectives of social assistance are: 1. Social Rehabilitation. 2. Social Protection, 3. Social Empowerment, 4, Social Security, 5. Poverty Reduction, and 6, Disaster Management. The social security fund (*bansos*) has helped people improve the economy (Lestari, 2020). There is a positive impact of social security funds (*bansos*) on the survival of the community (Pramatik, 2020).

In distributing social security funds (*bansos*), it is necessary to have data on the recipient of the social security fund (*bansos*). The data must be accurate so that the social security fund (bansos) will be on target. A strategy is needed to distribute social security funds (*bansos*), Lestari, 2020). It is necessary to have an application system that contains data on social security fund (*bansos*) recipients. An application can assist in determining the classification of the people who receive social security funds (*bansos*) (Rahman, 2018). Applications made can be used as a tool and consideration in making decisions. And with this application, it can facilitate the distribution of social assistance so that it is right on target (Wati, 2017).

SIKS-NG (*Sistem Informasi Kesejahteraan Sosial* Next Generation) is an application that aims to collect data on social fund. This application is provided by the District / City Social Service. The purpose of this application is to generate summary data. Its also integrated database instrument in the use of variables to support program data sources.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Proverty

Poverty in general can be interpreted as a condition of the inability of income to meet the needs of life.

These life needs can be in the form of basic needs and other needs that can ensure the fulfillment of quality standards of life. The standard of quality of life may differ in each country or region of a country.

The problem of poverty is one of the main things faced by the Indonesian state, with various problems (Muller, 2015). Jacobus explained that the issue of poverty is very complex and multidimensional which is related to social, economic, cultural, and other aspects (Jacobus et al., 2021). Poverty continues to be a phenomenal problem in various parts of the world because of its multidimensional nature. Poverty also requires multifaceted solutions. Various programs from the central and local governments have been attempted to reduce poverty levels. In fact, poverty has become one of the important agendas of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), which replaced the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) at the end of 2015. Poverty is a condition that involves the inability to meet the minimum demands of life, especially in terms of consumption and income.

Based on BPS, the problem of poverty is one of the fundamental problems that are the center of attention of the government in any country. One crucial aspect of supporting poverty reduction strategies is the availability of accurate poverty data. BPS uses the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach) in measuring poverty. With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs measured by the expenditure side (BPS, 2021).

Poverty can also be seen from several indicators. Sumargo, in his research, reveals that multidimensional poverty deprivation refers to the indicators of each dimension of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), namely the health dimensions are immunization and birth attendants; dimensions of education are the length of schooling, school participation, and literacy; while the dimensions of the standard of living are electricity, type of floor, type of wall, type of roof, fuel, drinking water sources, and sanitation. (Sumargo, 2019).

The social dimension of poverty is defined as the lack of social networks and supportive structures to increase one's productivity. Two inhibiting factor causes the lack of a network: from a person or group (for example, because of the level of education or cultural barriers) and the other from obstacles from outside one's ability (for example, because of bureaucracy or official regulations that can prevent them from taking advantage of existing opportunities). In most developed countries, the transition from traditional

society to modern society has been successful. But for people in developing countries (third world), when they seek modernity, they face socio-cultural barriers in the form of traditional values that are very strong in all aspects of life. It causes them to live in underdeveloped, undeveloped, and developing countries. The strength of conventional cultural values causes people's living conditions to become static, not yet experiencing structural differentiation, so political, social, economic, and cultural developments do not progress significantly. Traditional societies are characterized by complex and irregular family structures consisting of various generations, and the number of family members is enormous. The family is responsible for the continuity of offspring, the household economy, education,and welfare. (Luckyardi et al., 2022).

Yusriadi said that one of the efforts in alleviating poverty is through community empowerment activities with the application of social entrepreneurs. Activities carried out for mothers who receive PKH assistance in managing the received assistance.

The government has made efforts to achievethe goal of improving the welfare of the community through poverty alleviation programs, such as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) by the Ministry Social, National Program for Community Empowerment by the Central or Regional Government, while in the regions there is a Penang Coordination Team-Poverty Reduction (TKPK) by the local Government, the Family Hope Program (PKH) by the Coordinating National Family Planning Ordinance (BKKBN), and others (Sumarto and De Silva, 2014).

Social Security Fund

Social assistance is a form of concern for the government or social organizations that are legal entities in tackling poverty. Usually the forms of social assistance that are distributed have various forms such as money, clothing, food and even medicines needed by the surrounding community. The social service office also feels helped by the presence of social organizations that assist the government, whether they are legal entities or not. (Purnia, 2019).

The social Social Fund is a form of state presence and the government's alignment with low-income formal workers. This assistance is in the form of a salary subsidy given to formal workers with income below IDR 5,000,000 who are registered and active at BPJS Employment (Retnaningsih, 2020).

According to Suharto, social assistance is a public service provided to very poor residents and households, especially by using the principle of vertical solidarity, because it does not consider contributions or premiums from the recipient's benefit. (Suharto, 2015: 23).

Zhou (2021) find that In china, Social security, by national legislation, actively mobilizes social resources in all sectors to ensure no income, low-income and citizens survive unexpected disasters, safeguard laborers in old age, unemployment, illness, injury when the basic life is not affected, at the same time according to the economic and social development, gradually enhance the level of public welfare, improve the quality of national life. China's social security system has developed rapidly in recent years, which is reflected in the efforts to increase the capital input and coverage of social security and to strengthen the introduction of a social security system.

E-government

Electronic Government (e-government) uses Information technology and communication in governance. This is one of the innovations by the government. Innovation is an alternative that offers efficiency and practicality (Guttentag, 2015). The concept of e-government can be interpreted as using data and telecommunications technology for efficient and effective governance and providing transparent and satisfying services to the public (Twizeyimana & Andersson, 2019).

Aprianty has also conducted research that examines the application of e-government founds that the application of e-government policies improves the quality of public services in Sambutan District. The subdistrict office of the city of Samarinda has begun to experience changes in excellent service. However, there are still some shortcomings, namely limited resources available, lack of policy dissemination to the public, and miscommunication between leaders and employees. (Aprianty., 2016).

Kurniati et al. (2021) research show that the most influential factors were the human

resource factor and leadership support. The most dominant factor in implementing this policy was the consistency of the implementers' attitude from planning to supervision, starting from the top management level to implementers to implement policy objectives. The government is an effort to develop governance-based using electronics to effectively and efficiently improve the quality of public services. It is necessary to refine the concept and strategy of implementing EGOV from different sides. The ads for e-government development regulations and standards need to be made so that there is no definition and meaning of e-government separately by the organizers, namely the local government. (Kurniati et l., 2021). Putri's (2022) research shows that the implementation of e-government in several cities in Indonesia is still focused on improving the quality of public services, using the use of information technology through the pattern of Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Business (G2B), Government to Government (G2G). (Putri, 2022).

Disruptive innovations in the banking industry need intervention from the government as a regulator. As a regulator, the government expects the banking industry to grow and collaborate with thefintech industry. Collaboration can provide benefits to both institutions, consumers and can stimulate economic growth. (Kurniati & Suryanto, 2022). Other research that also examines Information Technology (IT) innovation has also been conducted by Wahid et al found that the adoption of IT by SMEs is still low (AlBar & Hoque, 2019).

One example of egovernment is the use of information systems in services provided by the government. Information system is a tool used to simplify the service process. One form of the information system is an application. The application is made to provide an effective and efficient service process. Usually the application can be downloaded through the Playstore, so users can easily access it.

This public service application is in the form of population administration services, health services, education services, licensing services, social security fund services and other services. This application is usually provided by the central government which is then submitted to the regional government to be developed according to the needs of their respective regions.

Research conducted by Triyani regarding Designing Applications for public service administration in web-based villages by utilizing cloud computing technology and a modular and dynamic development architecture. This application model also combines the advantages of open-source patterned applications with flexible system designs for implementation and development needs, as well as mobile device support to improve service quality to the community (Triyani, 2015). Tono also researched designing and building an information system to distribute Raskin assistance that could be used as an instrument to support the achievement of good data administration and encourage transparency in the ongoing Raskin distribution process using the waterfall design method (Tone, 2016). Furthermore, Purnia discussed designing a distributed social assistance system that is used for government monitoring of fundraising activities carried out by social organizations using the RAD method. (Purnia, 2018).

Purniati's research results show that the Android-based Distributed Social Assistance application. This application combines all legal and social NGOs. This is done to make it easier for Social Service Institutions to carry out control. The control is good in all activities, and the transparency of the funds disbursed. The application is also designed to make it easier for the community to distribute social assistance through funds or goods. This application also helps the interaction between the government and the community related to social services. In this application, there will be public service features to make it easier for the public to communicate with social services related to social welfare, both reports of homeless citizens and reports of citizens entitled to be given compensation from the government. (Purnia, 2019).

The SIKS-NG application is a management application for improving and proposing new data in the Integrated Database about social security funds in Indonesia. SIKS-NG is a data management system application developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2017 and introduced to local governments through the social service office. This application was released with two platforms, namely the SIKS-NG offline version. 1.0 and SIKS-NG online.

METHODOLOGY

The method used is a qualitative research method with descriptive analysis. A qualitative method in research is based on collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data, the results of which will be in the form of narratives and visuals. The descriptive approach is used to describe the phenomena of poverty reduction.

This research focused on poverty reduction in Indonesia through the utilization of the Social Security Fund Application. This application's name is SIKS-NG. This is an application that aims to collect data on the social fund.

Data collection techniques used are the study of literature such as textbooks, journals, research results, reports, and other documents about social security funds and poverty. Observations are made to see poverty reduction and social security fund application phenomena. Data analysis techniques use three components the analysis: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The SIKS-NG application is a management application for the process of improving and proposing new data in the Integrated Database (BDT). Regency/City Operators carry out the process of updating data through offline-based applications. The purpose of this application is to generate summary data, such as recapitulation. The GIS Web display also displays data on the results of improvements/proposals made by operators in offline-based applications. It processes them to produce a local Social Service Authorization Letter directly from the Application System. In addition, the results of updating each region will also be able to instantly download the file after the data is finalized for each period. It is also possible to transfer households between regions within one Regency/City. In figure 1, we can see the SIKS-GS Homepage.

Figure 1: SIKS-GS Homepage
Source: pusdatin.kemensos.go.id (2021)

The SIKS-NG implements an integrated database instrument in the use of variables to support program data sources. Figure 2 shows the integrated database instrument used Verval Instrument Integrated Database.

Figure 2. Verval Instrument Integrated Database
Source: pusdatin.kemensos.go.id (2021)

SIKS-NG is a data management system application developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2017 and introduced to local governments through the social service office. This application was released with two platforms, namely the SIKS-NG offline version. 1.0 and SIKS-NG online. The offline SIKS-NG can be used and distributed from the district level to the village level, while the online SIKS-NG can only be accessed by district/city social service officers (Kemensos RI, 2019). Figure 3 shows the display of the SIKS-GS Login Menu.
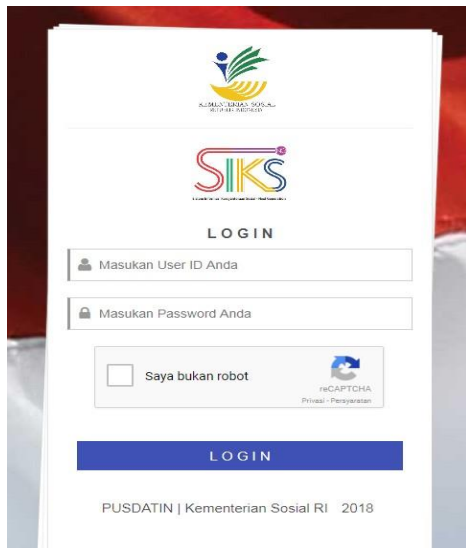

Figure 3: The display of SIKS-GS Login Menu

Source: pusdatin.kemensos.go.id (2021)

SIKS-NG has undergone several developments to further refine existing functions and features as well as fix existing deficiencies or bugs based on user input. Currently the offline SIKS-NG version used is version 2.4.1. In 2019, SIKS-NG was introduced with the android platform. This system makes it easier for data collection officers to verify and validate data when making household visits using a smartphone or tablet without having to print a prelist using paper. There is a feature to document photos of the condition of the house such as the condition of the roof, floor, walls, identity of the head of the household, as well as the coordinates of the households visited.

SIKS-NG manages micro data on the socioeconomic status of households, families and individuals. This includes demographic data, education, health, housing, asset ownership, and participation in the social security fund program.

Periodic updating of data by district/city Social Services through SIKS-NG distributes the social security fund to the right target, in the right amount, and at the right time.

Figure 4: The display of Procedure for Data Collection through SIKS-GS.

Source: pusdatin.kemensos.go.id (2021)

In Figure 4, we can see that the data collection procedure through SIKS-NG consists of:

1. The applicant registers with the Kepala Desa/Lurah bringing an ID card and family card.
2. The Kepala Desa/Lurah submits registration data to the Regent/Mayor through the Camat. Furthermore, the Regent/Mayor submits the results of data verification and validation to the Minister through the Governor.
3. The Office of Social Affairs verifies and validates the registration data of poor households.
4. The Minister of Social Affairs shall stipulate integrated data on social welfare.
5. The Institutional/Regional Ministry carries out data utilization.
6. Providing social security funds and empowerment to registered communities.

The registration procedure for registering data for the poor to receive social assistance has been made by the Data and Information Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

This is the process of collecting data on the poor so that it is verified and validated and receiving social assistance through SIKS-NG is carried out effectively.

Integrating ICT-based data verification and validation activities aims to provide an information system for managing social welfare data. This is data on poor households and the poor and social security fund data. In addition, to achieve the active role of local governments in verifying and validating social welfare data to produce accurate data. So that the provision of social security fund is right on target and on time.

The existence of an information system in the collection of social security fund data is very necessary. An information system is made by paying attention to the system that is running. It was developed to make it easier, faster and more accurate to record and process data. This is to avoid the occurrence of duplicate data so that the social security fund is not right on target. Data processing that is done manually will cause problems. Problems that often occur in things of a technical nature. The length of the reporting process from field officers and the ineffective exchange of information are common occurrences (Juansyah, 2021).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Social security fund aplication is one of the efforts in the management of social security fund so that it can be right on target and on time. So that the main objective of social security funds to reduce poverty can be realized

SIKS-NG is a solution for integrated, effective and efficient management of poverty data. it contributes to the reduction of poverty. This is in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely ending poverty everywhere and in various forms. SIKS-NG implements appropriate social protection systems and measures for all levels of society in Indonesia.

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