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# THE URGENCY OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL WELFARE DATA REGULATION IN HANDLING POOR ELDERLY

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## Abstract

The level of development of the neglected and poor elderly population continues to increase from year to year. Still, an important question that needs to be asked is why the government does not have regulations on Integrated Social Welfare Data in Handling Poor Elderly. This study aims to analyze the urgency of managing integrated data on social welfare in handling the poor elderly. This research is normative research, which uses secondary data. The study results show that the urgency of setting up Integrated Social Welfare Data for handling the poor elderly is a more serious effort by the local government to support Indonesia's One Data as a basis for determining public policy.

**Keywords:** Data; Regulation; Welfare.

## Introduction

Social welfare is something that everyone or every group wants to achieve, social welfare is said to have been achieved when the basic needs and secondary needs have been fulfilled, but not everyone gets a decent life. Issues around social welfare are focused on neglected elderly people aged 60 years and over. Of the 267 million population of Indonesia, there are 12.6 million neglected elderly (elderly).[1] Currently, there are still quite a large number of working elderly people, especially in villages, but do not have health insurance, old age and pensions because they are poor. Indonesian culture usually still believes in traditional values regarding patterns of family relationships where parents are the responsibility of the child. However, nowadays the traditional family ties are starting to experience a shift, in connection with the fading pattern of relationships between generations in many societies, giving rise to the problem of Neglected Elderly.[2]

The Elderly people who are neglected and in poor conditions are certainly unable to meet their various needs. This condition requires the right steps and efforts from the government so that the poor elderly can live decent lives. Strategic steps supported by the right data are urgently needed so that efforts to deal with the poor elderly can run optimally. Based on the direction of the President in the Limited Meeting on March 4, 2020 concerning the Strategy for the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation and the Limited Meeting on June 21, 2021 concerning the Chronic Poverty Reduction Strategy, so that poverty alleviation is carried out in a consolidated, integrated and targeted manner through collaborative interventions, so that extreme poverty can reach zero level percent by 2024.[3]

Following up on this directive, efforts to reduce poverty, including the poor elderly, are carried out through special efforts in the form of multiple interventions. These efforts are carried out using two main approaches, namely: first, reducing the expenditure burden of the poor and vulnerable groups through various social protection programs and subsidies. Second, carry out empowerment in order to increase the productivity of the poor and vulnerable groups to increase economic capacity or income.[4] Efforts to accelerate are carried out in areas that have pockets of poverty, bearing in mind that extreme poverty is common in these areas. At the regional level, the Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction (TKPK) has a very strategic role in accordance with its authority in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 53 of 2020 in coordinating policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring of poverty alleviation implementation. Special efforts to accelerate extreme poverty reduction in 2021 will be carried out in 35 districts in priority areas that have high poverty rates. These efforts are carried out through collaborative interventions, one of which is by

mapping poverty alleviation programs/activities both from the APBN and APBD. Based on this mapping, various programs from both the central and regional governments can be directed to extreme poor groups.[5]

One of the strategies that can be used to increase the effectiveness of accelerating the handling of poor elderly is to sharpen the database to increase the precision and accuracy of targets. One of the basic data that is used as the main focus for the treatment of poor elderly in this study is Integrated Social Welfare Data (SWID). TNP2K explained that the Social Welfare Integrated Data (SWID) for Social Protection Programs is an electronic data system that contains social, economic and demographic information from around 99 million individuals with the lowest welfare status in Indonesia. The main source of SWID is the result of the Integrated Database Update (PBDT) activity carried out by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2015.[6] SWID is used to improve the quality of targeting of social protection programs. SWID assists program planning, improves the use of social protection program budgets and resources. By using data from SWID, the number and target of program beneficiaries can be analyzed from the start of program planning. This will help reduce errors in targeting social protection programs. Ministries, local governments, and other institutions running poverty alleviation and social protection programs can use data from SWID.[7]

The explanation above shows that poverty alleviation including the poor elderly is using the SWID database. So this data is important for poor elderly people so that they have the opportunity to access various kinds of social protection policies launched by the government. Poor elderly get their rights so they can achieve a more prosperous life fairly.[8] Rawls's thinking in Chand emphasizes social justice as the most important effort in improving people's welfare. "This is related to the emergence of conflicts between individual interests and the interests of the state at that time. Rawls sees the main interests of justice as (1) guaranteeing the stability of human life, and (2) a balance between private life and social life.[9]

The problem encountered directly related to the Integrated Social Welfare Data (SWID) is that the data is not *updated* enough so that data errors occur or the data is not valid with real conditions in the community. Communities experiencing economic setbacks and becoming the poor do not receive various poverty alleviation and social protection programs because they have not been registered in the SWID.[10] Communities who experienced an improvement in their economic conditions still received assistance as received in the previous year because they were registered with the SWID. This problem needs to get a solution quickly and precisely because it has the potential to cause increasing poverty. The solution proposed in this paper is to revitalize the Integrated Social Welfare Data (SWID) arrangement.[11] Revitalization is the process, method and act of reviving something that was previously powerless. Through this revitalization, a process or method will be formulated to revive regulations that are more effective and targeted in determining SWID for the treatment of the poor elderly. Based on the background of the problems described above, the formulation of the problem in this paper is how is the ideal concept of revitalizing the Integrated Social Welfare Data (SWID) arrangement.

## **Research Methods**

This type of research is included in empirical juridical legal research. According to Soemitro, "the empirical juridical approach is an approach to problems regarding matters that are juridical with the existing reality.[12] In this study, the legal concept used by researchers is the fifth legal concept, namely law is a manifestation of symbolic meanings of social behavior as an impact in social interaction between them.[13] The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis with inductive logical thinking, namely providing an interpretation of the facts found and interpreting the symptoms studied. In this regard, Burhan Ashofa explained that "the inductive approach is to seek, explain and understand the general principles that apply in a society's life by starting from reality to theory and not vice versa".[14]

## **Discussion**

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, poverty is the inability to meet the minimum standards of basic needs which include food and non-food needs. According to Nugroho, "The condition of people who are called poor can be known based on the ability of income to meet living standards". Poor people can be seen from the ability of their income to achieve a decent standard of living.[15] Thus, when the community has not achieved a decent life with the income they have, it can be stated that the community is in the poor category. Ferezagia in Putri explained that decent living standards must also be met for the welfare of the elderly, this is stated in

the ECOSOB Convention article 11 letters 1 and 2. This convention recognizes the right to a decent standard of living for the elderly and their families and recognizes the right to be free from hunger and to receive the programs they need.[16] Many elderly people experience hunger and a low standard of living, then the country is included in the category of a poor country because in some countries the beginning of poverty stems from hunger, low nutrition, school dropouts, many homeless people, many beggars, lack of clean water and electricity. The World Bank says that the cause of poverty is the lack of income and assets used for food, clothing, shelter, health and education which are the most basic needs.[17]

In Indonesia, social protection is divided into two schemes, namely the non-contribution scheme and the contribution scheme. Non-contributory schemes (for example in the form of benefits or social assistance) are usually fully funded by either the central or regional government budgets, or the aid provider, without requiring contributions from beneficiaries. Meanwhile, the contribution scheme, or what is commonly referred to as social security, requires contributions from participants, both those who pay their own contributions and those funded jointly by the government and/or guarantee providers and participants.[18] In this case, program participants or beneficiaries are obliged to pay contributions regularly. Regarding the elderly population and their beneficiary groups, the targets/recipients of social protection programs are families, households, individuals in general, or specifically targeted groups of elderly. In groups of social protection programs that do not specifically target the elderly, the elderly can become recipients of the program, either directly or indirectly, if they or their families are selected to be program recipients.[19]

The results of Amantha and Rahmaini's research found that the Cash Social Assistance Policy (BST) for the elderly (elderly) category, which was motivated by the Covid-19 pandemic, is a form of government responsibility and responsiveness in the form of effective and targeted policies. As an effort to realize the welfare of the elderly which is expected to be efficient and of high quality, various policies, both central and regional governments, must work together. The government must have basic data that is strong and updated every year, so that control of the elderly will take place on an ongoing basis.[20] The Integrated Social Welfare Data (SWID) for the Social Protection Program is an electronic data system that contains social, economic and demographic information from around 99 million individuals with the lowest welfare status in Indonesia. SWID is used to improve the quality of targeting of social protection programs. SWID assists program planning, improves the use of social protection program budgets and resources. By using data from SWID, the number and target of program beneficiaries can be analyzed from the start of program planning. This will help reduce errors in targeting social protection programs.[21]

In 2019 there was a change in the integrated data nomenclature policy to become Social Welfare Integrated Data (SWID) as outlined in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 5 of 2019 concerning Social Welfare Integrated Data Management. Through this regulation integrated data management is expanded not only to include data on the poor and needy people living in the household, but also to include other social welfare data such as data on recipients of social assistance, data on the need for Social Welfare Services (PPKS) both living in the household, as well as outside the household such as Social Welfare Institutions, and Social Welfare Potential and Resources (PSKS) data. Furthermore, the role of updating or implementing SWID verification and validation is the responsibility of the District/City Regional Government using SIKS-NG.[22]

One of the main challenges in poverty alleviation programs is to identify precisely the target groups who will receive program benefits based on the inclusion criteria and program objectives. Basically this means the accuracy in sorting out groups of people who are entitled or who are not entitled to become program participants. It is believed that the effectiveness of targeting has a direct impact on the success of achieving the objectives of the social protection program in overcoming poverty, especially extreme poverty.[23]

The Integrated Social Welfare Data (SWID) for the Social Protection Program contains, information on socio-economic household members: name, gender, date of birth, age, disability, chronic illness, marital status, ownership of identification, education and economic activities of household members and welfare status based on various variables including household information, asset ownership, access to education/health/sanitation facilities and others. The data above is of course very important in determining whether or not the community is included in the SWID. Extreme poverty needs to get more attention from the government. Continuous SWID arrangements need to be revitalized so that they can function optimally in accelerating extreme poverty reduction.[2]

The ideal concept for revitalizing SWID arrangements includes, more serious efforts from local governments in supporting One Data Indonesia. Presidential Regulation number 39 of 2019 concerning One Indonesian Data (SDI), which basically encourages all policies to be taken based on data. This rule serves as a reference

for the implementation and guidelines for implementing data governance, the availability of data that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, easily accessible and shared between agencies in both central and regional agencies. As a result of this condition, it is expected to be able to encourage data openness and transparency, as well as support the national statistical system. TKPK must be able to function optimally in supporting the realization of SWID updates through the Social Service.[24] The Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) has a very strategic role in accordance with its authority in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 53 of 2020 in coordinating policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring of the implementation of poverty alleviation. Ideally, TKPK should be the prime mover in dealing with poor elderly by updating data regularly so that appropriate assistance can be determined through the Social Service. Establishing the Extreme Poverty Eradication Task Force whose task is to accelerate data verification and validation. The Extreme Poverty Eradication Task Force has not yet been formed and it is urgently needed so that the data is truly valid.[25]

The Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2019 Concerning Integrated Data Management for Social Welfare, namely by adding data collection by a special Task Force for poor elderly to prioritize. Integrated Social Welfare Data Flow is compiled based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor, Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2017 concerning General Guidelines for Verification and Validation of Integrated Data for Handling the Poor and Poor People, as well as Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2019 Concerning Integrated Social Welfare Data Management.[26] In the SWID channel there is no extreme poverty alleviation, so it is not uncommon for poor elderly people to not receive assistance from the government or have not been included in the SWID.[27] For this reason, it is necessary to make changes / amendments, especially in article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2019 concerning Integrated Data Management of Social Welfare by adding that district/city Regional Governments are required to form a Special Task Force for Extreme Poverty Management. Furthermore, in article 10 an explanation is added regarding the Special Task Force for Extreme Poverty Management which plays an active role in registering people with extreme poverty levels, especially the elderly (elderly).[28]

## Conclusion

The ideal concept of revitalizing Social Welfare Integrated Data (SWID) settings for the treatment of poor elderly includes, more serious efforts from local governments in supporting Indonesia's One Data (SDI) as a basis for determining public policy. TKPK must be able to function optimally in supporting the realization of SWID updates through the Social Service. Establishing the Extreme Poverty Eradication Task Force whose task is to accelerate data verification and validation. It is necessary to draw up a Regent's regulation as a basis for accelerating SWID updates in accordance with the existing conditions in society, especially the elderly (elderly) with extreme poverty levels. It is necessary to update data that is up to date quickly and on the basic targets from the results of special village meetings with PKH Facilitators.

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