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Integrated Data-Based Management Of Impoverished Communities: A Case Study Of Tuwung Sub-District Office In Barru District, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the management of Integrated Data-Based (BDT) for impoverished communities in Tuwung Sub-District, Barru District, Barru Regency, Indonesia. The data collection methods consist of interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the BDT management process begins with data collection from the Social Affairs Office, which is then juxtaposed with data from the Sub-District Office. Data from the Sub-District Office are obtained from the Village Head and neighborhood unit (RT) leaders, demonstrating effective management with all impoverished communities receiving the necessary assistance. This study provides valuable insights into the integration of data technology to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of social assistance programs for impoverished communities. The findings of this study are expected to contribute positively to the development of policies and practices for more efficient and inclusive management of BDT-based data for impoverished communities.

Keywords: Data, management, Integrated, Impoverished, communities, Social assistance.

A. INTRODUCTION

In order to support the success of poverty data management in Indonesia, data updating is carried out for existing impoverished communities. The purpose of this updating is to inventory all citizens eligible for social assistance from the government. This is the primary reason for compiling data on eligibility for government assistance, so that with the existence of an integrated database, all impoverished communities can be reached to ensure the accuracy of their actual conditions. In line with various

advancements implemented by the central government to meet the needs of Indonesians living below the poverty line, various new breakthroughs have been developed in the form of integrated data management through application systems. This is able to ensure that every individual receives assistance according to what they hope for. The eligibility of recipients of government assistance programs for rural communities is an essential problem in this study. The distribution of recipients of government assistance programs was found to be misdirected. Some rich people receive government assistance programs, but some poor people do not receive government assistance programs. One of the government assistance programs is Community Based Development (CBD), a community development activity directed at increasing community access to achieve better socioeconomic conditions than before development activities to become more independent with a better quality of life and welfare (Kosim & Junaenni Januarizcha, 2024).

Improving the ecological impacts of human activities in impoverished rural areas has become one of the priorities of global change research in the context of socioeconomic development. Implementing ecological energy conservation, carbon reduction, and environmental protection policies promotes sustainable livelihoods and rural development for poor farmers. Thus, it enhances impoverished rural areas' welfare (Peng et al., 2023). With the increasingly complex evolution of data systems, it is hoped that there will be a positive impact on every data user, particularly impoverished families. Therefore, to support the success of these data systems, verification prioritizing the most vulnerable members of society is necessary. Given the sensitive nature of poverty data, which directly influences crucial assistance delivery, ensuring accurate targeting is essential for the government to provide aid effectively.

Data are facts that depict actual events at a specific point in time (Lubis, 2016). Data represent realities that describe an event and constitute tangible units that will be utilized as the foundation of information (Anhar, 2010). From the aforementioned definitions of data, it can be inferred that data is a collection comprising facts to provide a broad overview of a situation. Individuals who are making policies or

decisions typically use data as a basis for consideration. Through data, one can analyze, depict, or explain a situation. The strategic importance of data in decision-making is increasingly recognized, demanding efficient solutions such as data catalogs to ensure data governance and emphasize data interoperability, in accordance with the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles (Cherradi et al., 2023).

According to Kuswayatno (2015), data is a collection of events or occurrences that happen in the real world, represented by numbers, letters, special symbols, or a combination of these elements (Kuswayatno, 2015). This digital sequence (from digital computers) receives electrical signals of 5 volts. Data encompasses all facts and numbers that can be used as material to construct information, whereas information is the result of data processing utilized for a specific purpose (Arikunto, 2012).

We are seeing generally rising relative poverty-judged by the standards of the country and time one live in-over recent decades. There has been less progress in reaching the world's poorest, who risk being left behind. And a great many people in the emerging middle class remain vulnerable to falling back into poverty (Ravallion, 2016). In reality, the data regarding poverty assistance sometimes appears to be inconsistent with the actual conditions because individuals often compete to include their data when discussing government assistance programs. This competition leads to confusion in the verification process since many middle-class individuals consider themselves unable to afford certain necessities, even though their income exceeds the government's standard for receiving aid. Various issues arise, resulting in many impoverished individuals who are technically eligible for government assistance being unable to navigate the process due to various requirements, including lacking population data, thus preventing them from receiving aid in the form of cash or food assistance, among other types.

The occurrence of issues such as the one mentioned above not only places emphasis on the government as a whole but also requires active participation from the community. In this regard, the community should also play an active role in obtaining information related to the government's data collection efforts. Similarly,

impoverished communities should actively report their population data to the government to facilitate the government's access in tracking the presence of families eligible for government assistance. Furthermore, the primary responsibility lies with the government, down to the grassroots level, to promptly engage in regular socialization efforts and organize the allocation of assistance to every deserving citizen. Various government policies and programs have been implemented to alleviate the problem of poverty in the world, one of the main ones being social protection. In general, social protection relates to a series of policies and programs in the context of alleviating poverty, promoting employment, and increasing people's capacity to protect themselves from danger, disruption and loss of income (Barrientos, 2019)

Alleviating the problem of poverty has been proclaimed by the United Nations (UN) in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the first goal being to end poverty everywhere and in all forms. The SDGs targets are aimed at all forms of poverty, including extreme poverty. The Indonesian government is targeting extreme poverty to be zero by 2024 (TNP2K, 2021) (Akhmad Fatikhurriqzi, 2022).

The role of the government is crucial, especially within the scope of neighborhoods, for the Village Heads and Neighborhood Association Leaders (RT), which constitute the initial tier of governance responsible for assessing the eligibility and accuracy of poverty data in each area. Given that Village Heads and RT leaders are the ones who have precise knowledge about the conditions of their residents, the government's role should therefore focus on enhancing oversight at the grassroots level to organize assistance for less fortunate families. Sub-district governments need to be given authority and have an important role in updating data on recipients of direct assistance from the community so that assistance can be distributed properly to people who are entitled to receive it (Utra, 2021).

The author often hears various complaints from the community regarding aid, with various different problems, but basically the most important thing is that the community needs responsiveness from the government to provide various types of assistance, especially those who deserve it. Sub-district governments need to be given

authority and have an important role in updating data on recipients of temporary direct community assistance so that assistance can be distributed properly to people who are entitled to receive it (Utra, 2021). Weak social cohesion and solidarity in agencies implementing aid distribution can also hamper the implementation of aid for rural economic development (Utra, 2021)(Elizabeth, 2021).

Government assistance provided to each person is the responsibility of the state to improve the welfare of its citizens so that they live in conditions of comfort and prosperity and peace. There are quite a few Indonesian people who live below the poverty line. Therefore, the government's role is expected to be a solution to each of these problems which are not for public assistance. overall, but in its nature it must prioritize poor families. The government's assistance to individuals is a key aspect of ensuring the welfare of citizens, as discussed in the book 'Welfare rights and responsibilities' which focuses on welfare reform and citizenship. It explores the link between welfare rights and responsibilities, highlighting the importance of provision and membership in social citizenship (Dwyer, 2000).

To carry out this research, the author looks at the various problems that occur as a whole and draws the problems to the sub-district level so that the author will research the management of the Integrated Database (BDT), of course various things that need to be done and see the extent of the conditions that occur in terms of database management. integrated, of course there are many problems that occur, especially in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency.

B.RESEARCH METHODS

The research carried out included qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Qualitative Research is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out using triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2018). This research intends to provide an overview of

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This research was conducted in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, Indonesia, which was chosen as a case study location to investigate the implementation of integrated data management in poor communities. Apart from that, this research location also has a supporting information technology infrastructure, which enables the implementation of an integrated data-based system to improve the efficiency and quality of community services. Thus, this research location is relevant for investigating the integration of data technology in the management of poor communities, with the hope of producing findings that can be widely applied in similar areas. The strategic importance of data in decision-making is increasingly recognized, demanding efficient solutions such as data catalogs to ensure data governance and emphasize data interoperability, in accordance with the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles. However, the usage of FAIR-compliant data catalogs lacks empirical studies due to its novelty (Cherradi et al., 2023).



Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

C. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Description of the Research Location

Tuwung Village, formerly known as Tuwung Village, is in the capital of Barru Regency. In 1981, Tuwung Village experienced a change in status to Tuwung Village in line with development progress and fulfillment of administrative requirements. This change strategically changes the leadership in Tuwung Village. Furthermore, in 1987, the main Tuwung sub-district area experienced expansion into 3 sub-districts, namely Sumpang Binangae sub-district, Coppo sub-district, and Tuwung sub-district itself.

Geographically, Tuwung Village is located in the capital of Barru District and Regency, with an area of 1331.90 km² before land reduction due to railway land use. The territorial boundaries are to the north bordering Mangempang Village, to the east bordering Sepeedan Village, Palakka Village, to the south bordering Coppo Village, and to the west bordering Sumpang Binangae Village. The land topography in Tuwung Village varies, from flat, undulating, hilly, to mountainous, with alluvial soil types. The altitude of the area ranges from 0-750 meters above sea level, with a soil pH that has potential for agricultural and livestock development.

The population in Tuwung Village reaches 3612 people, consisting of 1820 men and 1872 women, with heads of families spread across 4 existing neighborhoods. The potential of the land owned by Tuwung Village is an opportunity for the development of the agricultural, horticulture, plantation and livestock sectors. With existing geographical and demographic conditions, development planning and utilization of regional potential is the key to improving the welfare of the community in Tuwung Village.

The following is a table that describes data about Tuwung Village:

Table 1 Brief history, Demographics and Geography of Tuwung Village

No.	Description	Data
1.	Village name	Tuwung Sub-district
2.	Sub-district status	Changed in 1981 from a village to a sub-district
3.	Head of Sub-district	Hidayatuddin, S.IP, MM.
4.	Territorial Expansion	In 1987 divided into 3 sub-districts: Sumpang Binangae, Coppo, and Tuwung
5.	Area	1331.90 km ²
6.	Boundaries	North: Mangempang Sub-district, East: Sepeedan and Palakka Village, South: Coppo Sub-district, West: Sumpang Binangae Sub-district
7.	Soil Topography	Flat, undulating, hilly, mountainous (alluvial)
8.	Elevation	0-750 Meters above Sea Level
9.	Soil pH	6-7.5 (suitable for agriculture and livestock)
10.	Population	3612 people (Male: 1820, Female: 1872)
11.	Number of Households	4 Communities
12.	Development Potential	Agriculture, Horticulture, Plantations, Livestock

Source: Research data processing 2024

The table above briefly describes data about Tuwung Subdistrict, starting from status, head of government, regional expansion, area and boundaries, land topography, altitude, soil pH, population, number of heads of families, and the development potential of the subdistrict.

2. Research and publication trends

Research and publication trends related to Integrated Database (BDT) management in the context of poverty in Indonesia. Recent studies tend to focus on evaluating the efficiency of data management, the use of more sophisticated information technology, and the integration of UDB with other social assistance programs. Through this research, we can identify patterns of successful UDT data management, including effective data collection strategies, accurate monitoring of the conditions of poor communities, and valid data verification processes. Related

publications also discuss the challenges faced in managing UDB, such as problems with data accuracy, coordination between related institutions, and active community involvement in data collection.

The results of this research are an important stepping stone for researchers and practitioners to develop more effective strategies in managing the Integrated Database (BDT) related to poverty in Indonesia. The findings from this research provide an in-depth understanding of the potential and challenges in implementing UDB in poverty reduction programs. Researchers can use the results of this research as a basis for formulating more effective policy recommendations, such as increasing the use of advanced information technology and active community participation in data collection. On the other hand, practitioners can apply these findings in the design of more accurate and efficient social assistance programs. This will help increase the effectiveness of social assistance programs and provide a more positive impact on communities in need.

Several research trends based on the topics studied and interrelated in the documents look as follows (Figure 2)

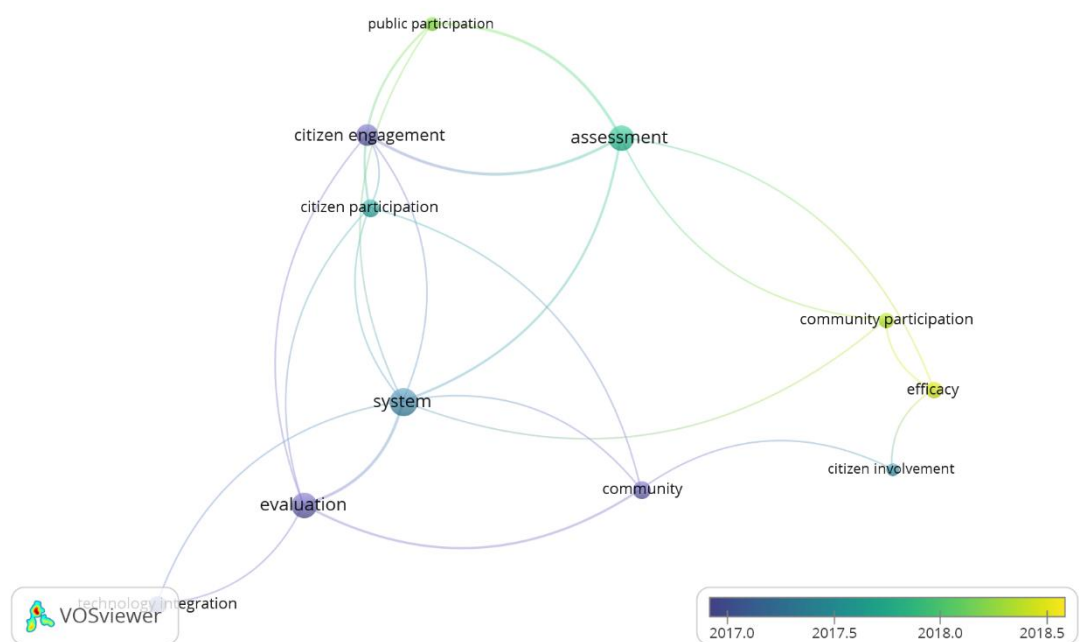


Figure 2 Research and Publication Trends

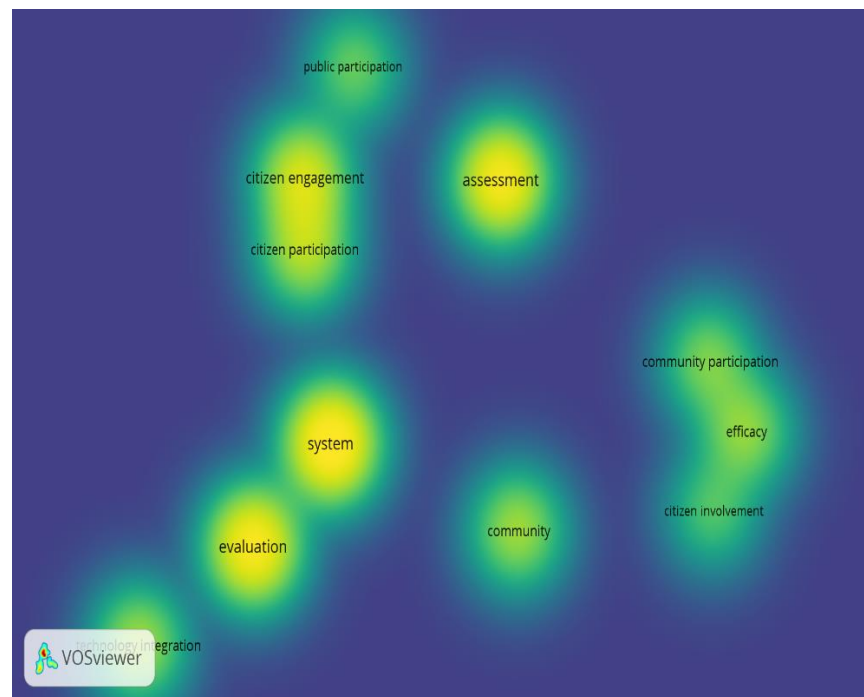


Figure 3 Density Visualization of Research and Publications

Here are some interrelated research trends based on the topics studied:

1. **Management:** Research on Integrated Database (BDT) management strategies and increasing efficiency in collecting, storing and analyzing poverty-related data.
2. **Technology Integration:** Research on the integration of advanced information technology, such as artificial intelligence and big data analysis, in BDT management and decision making regarding social assistance.
3. **Community Participation:** Research on community participatory strategies in data collection and verification of poverty data, including the use of community-based applications and active involvement of residents in the data management process.
4. **Efficiency Evaluation:** Research on evaluating the efficiency of social assistance programs supported by UDB, such as evaluating program success and measuring its impact on poverty.
5. **Relevance:** Research on the relevance and need for accurate and reliable data in identifying poor families and developing targeted assistance programs.

These trends are interrelated and reflect the complexity and relevance of the topic of Integrated Database (BDT) management in the context of poverty reduction. Apart from that, several related research topics include: The Role of Social Assistance in Alleviating Extreme Poverty in East Java in 2020 (Akhmad Fatikhurrizqi. (2022) and the Role of Social Assistance in Reducing Poverty and Inequality in Asia and The Pacific (Barrientos, A .2019). 30. www.adb.org.

The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive approach to the integration of information technology in the management of the Integrated Database (BDT) for poverty reduction programs. This research pays attention to aspects such as community participation in data collection, evaluation of the efficiency of BDT-based social assistance programs, and analysis of the need for accurate and relevant data. By combining these various dimensions, this research produces an in-depth understanding of new ways to optimize the use of UDB to increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction programs.

Apart from that, this research also integrates advanced information technology such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analysis in managing the Integrated Database (BDT) for poverty reduction programs. This approach makes an important contribution to increasing efficiency and accuracy in the collection, processing and analysis of poverty-related data. By utilizing technology optimally, this research provides a strong foundation for the development of social assistance programs that are more effective and have a positive impact on communities in need.

3. Research Results

This research describes an in-depth analysis of Integrated Database (BDT) management in the context of poverty management in Indonesia, especially in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen to gain a comprehensive understanding of how effective and complete the information produced by the UDB system is in managing poverty data. "Integrated Database (BDT) is a data system managed by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) through the Social Protection Program Data Collection (PPLS) in 2011. It contains information about

around 40% of the population with the lowest welfare status in Indonesia, including social, economic, and demographic data. The BDT data has been updated by BPS in 2015 and periodically by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia every six months. (Togiaratua, 2019)(Khalid & Dwi, 2020). This method allows researchers to explore the processes, obstacles, and successes in utilizing BDT data for the social benefit of communities in need.

Thus, this research seeks to contribute to increasing understanding and efforts to deal with poverty at the local level, which can potentially lead to improvements in social assistance policies and programs that are more efficient and effective. Handling the poor is a directed, integrated and sustainable effort carried out by the Government, regional government and/or the community in the form of policies, programs and activities for empowerment, assistance and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen (Hari, 2017).

During research in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, it was found that the Tuwung Village Head was actively monitoring activities related to the Integrated Database (BDT). This includes monitoring the operator who is tasked with inputting data on the computer. Apart from that, the Village Secretary also carries out periodic controls during the data input process, continuing to coordinate with the Head of the Hamlet and RT. If there is unclear data regarding poor communities, the Village Head and Village Secretary directly communicate with the Head of the Environment and RT.

The results of interviews with Asrah, BDT Operator in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, show that the Integrated Database (BDT) management process is focused on collecting data on underprivileged or poor communities. Asrah explained, "The management process only collects data on underprivileged/poor people and then submits it to the Social Service to carry out verification." Likewise, Nuraeni, a data collector, stated, "The process used is only to collect data or conduct a survey of underprivileged communities and then the Social Service carries out verification regarding the data (Interview on 19 January 2023).

Integrated Database Operators (BDT) in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, show a good understanding of their work, especially in terms of placing biodata and documents collected from the community through the Head of the Environment and RT. Documents collected before being input are specifically checked by the Operator before starting input as requested on existing biodata.

Based on the results of an interview with Asrah, BDT Operator in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, the Integrated Database (BDT) management process is focused on collecting data on underprivileged or poor communities. Asrah explained, "The documents that are collected before being input are checked specifically before inputting begins according to the request in the existing biodata. By only registering data on underprivileged/poor people, then data verification is carried out completely by the Barru Regency Social Service" (Interview on 02 March 2023) .

From this interview, it appears that the Integrated Database (BDT) management process in Tuwung Village is very focused on communities in need, with data that has been validated before being submitted to the Social Service. This shows a commitment to managing poverty data carefully and validly.

The results of the research also show that the Integrated Database (BDT) management process in Tuwung Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, emphasizes the importance of collecting data on only underprivileged or poor people. The data is then submitted to the Social Service for verification to ensure its validity. This process aims to prevent inaccurate and unverified data when submitted to the Social Service.

This research involved interviews with officers and managers of the Integrated Database (BDT) in Tuwung Village. The purpose of this interview is to gain a direct understanding of the data management process, identify the obstacles faced, and explore the efforts made to increase the effectiveness of the use of the data. By involving them directly, this research seeks to gain in-depth insight into how data is managed and updated and the steps taken to ensure the data is used optimally.

In the process of developing the Integrated Database, data accuracy is an important key because data at the village and sub-district level is the initial data that will become a national reference for providing assistance to poor communities. Data accuracy is important at the village level because incorrect data can lead to errors in decision making or substandard services. Evaluation of the performance of village officials also includes assessing the truth and accuracy of data produced in the administrative process (Syifa, 2023) (Sofi, 2021). According to Badaruddin, Village Secretary in Tuwung Village, "The data management process is carried out by comparing old and new data, then ranking is carried out based on human data. Badaruddin explained that data verification was carried out well by involving reporting from the Head of the Environment and RT who collected data directly from the community" (Interview on 16 February 2023).

Interviews with BDT officers and managers in Tuwung Village are a crucial step in revealing how data management is carried out effectively and efficiently. Through this interview, researchers can gain an in-depth understanding of the data management process, identify the obstacles faced, and find out about the efforts made to increase the effectiveness of using the data. Thus, combining data from interviews and understanding the need for data accuracy in developing UDB is very important in the context of providing assistance to poor communities at the village and sub-district level.

The results of interviews with BDT officers and managers in Tuwung Village show the importance of the role of direct interaction in understanding the data management process holistically. Through these interviews, researchers were able to identify various aspects involved in managing BDT data, ranging from technical to strategic. In addition, an in-depth understanding of the obstacles faced and the efforts made to increase the effectiveness of data use shows seriousness in improving the system and ensuring that the data used is accurate and relevant. Thus, the results of this interview provide a significant contribution in improving and increasing the efficiency of UDB data management, especially in the context of providing assistance to poor communities at the village and sub-district levels.

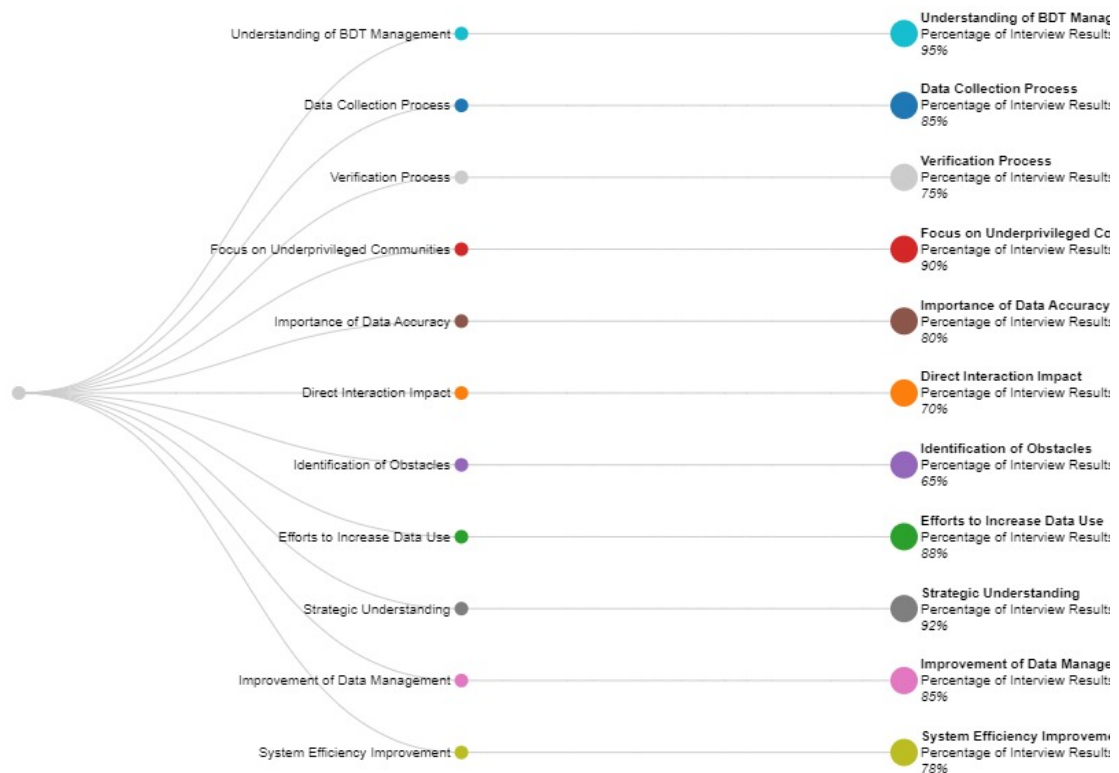
The following tables and graphs present an analysis of interview results regarding the management of the Integrated Database (BDT) in Tuwung Village, Barru Regency. The interview aims to assess various aspects of BDT management. Empirical data showing the percentage of interview results based on aspects is as follows:

Table 1 Evaluation of Integrated Database (BDT) Management in Tuwung Village, Barru District: Interview Results Analysis

Number	Aspect of Analysis	Percentage of Interview Results (%)	Description
1	Understanding of BDT Management	95%	High level of understanding among stakeholders
2	Data Collection Process	85%	Some areas for improvement identified
3	Verification Process	75%	Challenges in data verification noted
4	Focus on Underprivileged Communities	90%	Strong emphasis on underprivileged communities
5	Importance of Data Accuracy	80%	Recognized importance, with room for enhancement
6	Direct Interaction Impact	70%	Moderate impact observed in direct interactions
7	Identification of Obstacles	65%	Several obstacles identified during interviews
8	Efforts to Increase Data Use	88%	Active efforts noted to utilize data effectively
9	Strategic Understanding	92%	High level of strategic understanding
10	Improvement of Data Management	85%	Areas for improvement identified in data management
11	System Efficiency Improvement	78%	Some improvements seen in system efficiency

Source: Research Data Processing 2024

Figure 4 Graph Evaluation of Integrated Database (BDT) Management in Tuwung Village, Barru District: Interview Results Analysis



Source: Research Data Processing 2024

4. Discussion

The results of interviews with officers and managers of the Integrated Database (BDT) in Tuwung Village are an important step in gaining an in-depth understanding of socio-economic data management. These interviews provide a clearer picture of how data is collected, verified, and used in the context of social assistance programs. From here, concrete challenges faced in data management can be identified and the steps taken to overcome them.

In addition, interviews also show awareness of the importance of data accuracy and validity in determining the effectiveness of social assistance programs. UDB officers and managers in Tuwung Village consistently consider data quality as a crucial factor in making decisions regarding aid distribution. This shows maturity and professionalism in managing data for the welfare of society.

The results of these interviews also provide a broader understanding of the social and economic context at the village and sub-district level. Information obtained

from field officers and data managers provides a more real picture of the dynamics of community life at a more local level. This makes it possible to identify specific needs and design assistance programs that are more appropriate to the social realities of local communities.

Finally, interviews with BDT officers and managers also illustrate close collaboration between related parties in managing socio-economic data. Strong collaboration between Subdistricts, Social Services, and other related institutions is an important factor in ensuring the success of social assistance programs. Previous research has highlighted the problem of social assistance distribution, emphasizing the importance of effective coverage, assistance schemes, government readiness, and distribution mechanisms (Resi et al., 2020). This shows the importance of cross-sector coordination in dealing with poverty problems and ensuring social assistance is right on target.

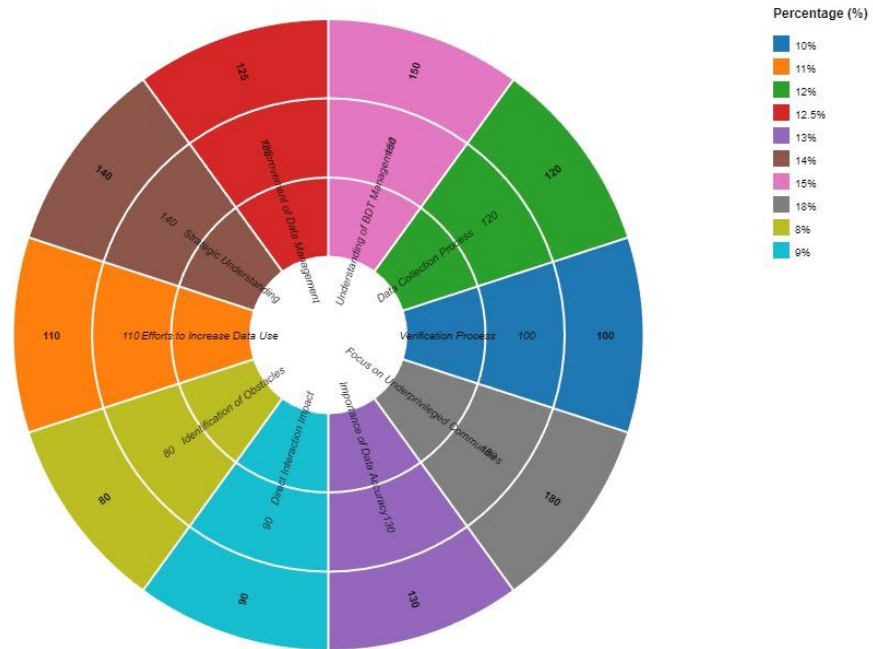
In this analysis, we explored the depth of research focus by examining the number of keywords and their corresponding percentages for each topic. This breakdown provides a clear picture of the emphasis on various aspects of this research, providing valuable insight into the comprehensiveness and distribution of research efforts across key areas, as seen in (Table 2) and (Figure 5).

Table 2 Research Focus Analysis: Keywords Count and Topic Percentage

No.	Research Topic	Number of Keywords	Percentage (%)
1	Understanding of BDT Management	150	15%
2	Data Collection Process	120	12%
3	Verification Process	100	10%
4	Focus on Underprivileged Communities	180	18%
5	Importance of Data Accuracy	130	13%
6	Direct Interaction Impact	90	9%
7	Identification of Obstacles	80	8%
8	Efforts to Increase Data Use	110	11%
9	Strategic Understanding	140	14%
10	Improvement of Data Management	125	12.5%

Source: Research Data Processing 2024

Figure 5 Graph Research Focus Analysis: Keywords Count and Topic Percentage



Source: Research Data Processing 2024

D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

➤ Conclusion

Conclusions from interviews with officers and managers of the Integrated Database (BDT) in Tuwung Village highlight several important things. First, the importance of a deep understanding of the process of managing socio-economic data to increase the effectiveness of social assistance programs. Second, awareness of the importance of data accuracy and validity as a basis for making appropriate decisions. Third, a broader understanding of the social and economic context at the village and sub-district level to design more appropriate assistance programs. And finally, the importance of close collaboration between various related parties in managing socio-economic data to ensure the success of social assistance programs.

➤ Suggestion

Suggestions that can be given based on the results of this interview are to increase the training and capacity of BDT officers and managers in managing data effectively and efficiently. Apart from that, it is necessary to increase the use of

information and communication technology in the data management process to speed up and simplify access to the required data. Apart from that, it is also important to continue to strengthen cross-sector collaboration between sub-districts, Social Services and other related institutions to increase synergy in handling poverty problems and distribute social assistance more effectively and on target.

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