Regional action plan handling of social welfare problem in nganjuk regency

1IM Zain*, 1WS Utami, 2KG Setyawan
1Geography Education Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, Universitas Negeri Surabaya
2Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Ketintang Street, 60231, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia
Telp. +6231 8280009, Fax. +6231 8281466
itamardiani@unesa.ac.id

Abstract. Local action plans are expected to ensure a social protection for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups or PMKS. The method used in this research is by primary survey and secondary survey. The condition of the people who still belong to PMKS requires the state to come to the community to solve the problems faced. Stakeholders should be involved to handle PMKS. The activities presented should also receive periodic monitoring and evaluation so that there is progress reporting at any time. Implementable poverty reduction strategies and policies are social protection strategies, opportunity expansion strategies, resource capacity building strategies, community empowerment strategies and partnership strategies. The flow of PMKS is the validation and updating of data, the fulfillment of the basic needs of the PMKS family, the development of PMKS human resources, the improvement of the quality of life for poor families, the institutions of poverty alleviation stakeholders and the unemployed at the base level. The Regional Action Plan (RAP) is prepared as a reference in the context of carrying out PMKS mitigation which is expected to serve as a guide for managers and program implementers with relevant agencies that are conducted jointly and continuously for the period of time specified.

1. Introduction

As the Constitution Republics of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2009 concerning Social Welfare, stated that social welfare is a business development of various forms of intervention and social services to meet human needs in preventing and overcoming social problems and strengthening institutions working in the field of social welfareAchieve Reviews their expectations. Development of social welfare more emphasis on human social functioning with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups or social problems in the lives of its people.

Bakri stated that the service delivery performances of government agencies dealing with the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are Categorized Under satisfactory. The overall service performances are still less satisfied mainly because the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups did not receive services as they have been promised and the services did not achieve reviews their expectations [1]. According O'Campo [2] the recent global recession and the concurrent rise in job loss makes unemployment insurance (UI) Increasingly important to smooth the patterns of consumption and keep Households material from experiencing extreme poverty. Sarafopoulos (2015) stated that cooperation among neighboring local Governments determines the final outcome of local economic
activity. Every local governmental unity tries to maximize its local welfare in order to improve living standards for the population. Respectively, regions seek to adopt strategies by using available resources reviews their productive so that the circuit to be competitive [3].

According Rakotonarivo [4] stated in Madagascar, where rights over natural resources are contested, the effectiveness of conservation may be undermined and it can be difficult to estimate the welfare impacts of conservation restrictions on local people. In particular, researchers face the dilemma of estimating respondents’ Willingness To Pay (WTP) for rights to resources, or their Willingness To Accept (WTA) compensation for foregoing these rights. Vinnerljung [5] stated in Sweden, decomposition analyses revealed that child welfare alumni’s poor school performance and low educational attainment accounted for most of the confounding effects. We also found that child welfare clients with a disability pension had far higher rates of psychosocial problems in their adult lives than other peers with a disability pension. Vauhkonen (2017) Accumulation of disadvantage, receipt of social assistance and dropping out of school after compulsory education are inherited more strongly than unemployment. The lack of economic resources in the family does not explain why other family disadvantages are transferred across generations [6].

Some of the problems with social problems in Nganjuk such as the poor, the elderly, persons with disabilities, abandoned children, victims of natural disasters, beggars, the homeless, street children and others still need approaches structurally and model of problem handling social welfare are situated, partial, residual performed by the organization - a social organization for this is still needed but still does not meet the expectations/ inadequate. Against the above issues, required a deep understanding of (1) the development of the situation in the strategic environment at local, national, regional, and global, (2) conditions and social problems faced by (3) the ability and the realization of social welfare development, and (4) challenges ahead and follow-up to be done.

Social welfare development in Nganjuk seen as inextricably part of the commitment of local governments in order to implement the vision and mission as stated in Nganjuk Nganjuk RPJMD Year 2014-2018 are still quite high rates of social welfare issues (POM) in which the social welfare development is on the agenda important in the development in the District Nganjuk[7] Therefore, The Government Nganjuk should continue to spur the development of social welfare with the goal of improving the quality and range of social services through a variety of programs that actually improve the welfare of society. Development of social welfare be effective if it has a clear direction and measurable performance. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare the Regional Action Plan with social welfare problems Nganjuk 2016-2018.

RAP-PMKS the preparation will be operational document that brings together social welfare development in order to create quality human resources as social capital development. Furthermore, this document is expected to make a guide and reference for both government stakeholders in Nganjuk, private, state/local enterprises, universities, and community.

2. Methodology
The method used in this research is by way of primary survey focused discussion and dissemination of PMKS together form regional device organization (SKPD) related issues and discussion with the technical team that has been formed. The second is a secondary survey conducted to obtain data and information that can not be obtained using the primary survey. Source of data derived from the literature in the form of books, journals, and articles on the internet that can be trusted. While the data sources and survey intansi necessary to obtain data about the condition of the study area.

3. Results and discussion
Nganjuk community conditions are great sebgaian livelihood of farmers is still a lot that was classified as poor. Reduction it is necessary the government's commitment to help empower secra the economy of the poor, the disabled, the poor, abandoned children, street children and other social vulnerable groups and improve the initiative and active role masyraakat including community capable, businesses, universities and social organizations/NGOs to provide social assistance, capital support
and educational assistance and vocational training to be able and independent. Indicators that can be used to look at the social conditions one of which is the existence of social facilities and PMKS (people with social welfare problems).

The population with social welfare problems (PMKS) in Nganjuk in 2013 amounted to 84,531 inhabitants[8]. Based on data from the Department of Labor and Transmigration Nganjuk percentage of public welfare issues continues to increase since 2008-2012. Type PMKS populous that as many as 63,657 poor people, elderly displaced as many as 9,829 people. The following table 1 the type of PMKS in Nganjuk District in 2013[9]

| No. | Type PMKS                                           | Amount |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1   | Infants and children displaced                       | 708    |
| 2   | Homeless child                                      | 1605   |
| 3   | Children in conflict with the law                   | 4      |
| 4   | Streets Children                                    | 23     |
| 5   | Children with dysfunction                           | 742    |
| 6   | Children who are victims of violence/mistreatment   | 9      |
| 7   | Children in need of special protection              | 12     |
| 8   | Elderly people displaced                            | 9829   |
| 9   | Persons with disabilities                           | 4347   |
| 10  | Prostitute                                          | 53     |
| 11  | Bums                                                | 65     |
| 12  | Beggar                                              | 96     |
| 13  | Scavengers                                          | 47     |
| 14  | Minority groups                                     | 4      |
| 15  | Former prisoner                                     | 188    |
| 16  | People with HIV / AIDS                              | 5      |
| 17  | Victims of drug abuse                               | 30     |
| 18  | Victims of trafficking                              | 0      |
| 19  | Victims of violence                                 | 23     |
| 20  | Social troubled migrant workers                     | 3      |
| 21  | Victims of natural disasters                        | 24     |
| 22  | The poor                                            | 122    |
| 23  | Prone Women Socioeconomic                           | 2786   |
| 24  | The poor                                            | 63,657 |
| 25  | Family psycho-social problems                       | 149    |
| 26  | Remote indigenous community                         | 0      |

**Amount** 84,531

Efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment would be to have the ability to optimal and sustainable level when stakeholders are involved in an optimal basis. The involvement of stakeholders is very important to provide security of the precision of the target and control program execution while optimizing local resources. Institutionalization in the sense that more was needed in a party that is a
Institutionalization of family groups or the poor with ikatankebersamaan effort is a prerequisite for the economic empowerment of poor families. The groups were grown in the community base so that in each village is possible grown several business groups.

Figure 1. Framework Cause PMKS

To cope with various PMKSs happened in Nganjuk hence the need for mechanisms of implementation of local action plans. The implementation of RAP-PMKS in Nganjuk is based on the cooperation between the stageholder between stakeholders, agencies, and partisiasi of society. The most important element in the implementation of the mechanism is the relationship of cooperation, coordination, and integrated on any related elements. In general, the working mechanism is as follows.

a. Do the planning coordination meeting as the beginning of implementation;
b. Performed better prioritization meeting local priorities, objectives, and the types of activities; and
c. Coordination meetings were held to discuss the challenges, processes, and as a factor that occurs at the time of execution.

Here is the role of the task that is used as a reference for REGIONAL DEVICE ORGANIZATION in the execution of their duties.

Table 2. Logical Framework RAP PMKS Nganjuk

| No | Implementation                        | Input                                      | output                                      |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Department of Population and Civil    | Documenting social welfare issues          | Availability of information and technology  |
|    | Registration                          |                                            | for the Social Service of Population and    |
|    |                                       |                                            | Civil Registry, facilitating access to      |
|    |                                       |                                            | global information.                         |
| 2  | Department of Social,                 | Development of social organization         | The existence of facilities,                 |
|    |                                       |                                            |                                              |
| No | Implementation | Input | output |
|----|----------------|-------|--------|
| 1. | Manpower and Transmigration | Youth empowerment, Consolidation of Community Social Worker (PSM), Social or institutional empowerment of social welfare workers, Productive community programs through improved social services | infrastructure and budget honorarium companion so as to facilitate the implementation of service delivery to PMKS |
| 3 | Department of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives | The implementation of a joint venture (KUBE), Provide means of information as possible for a companion for a partner / technical training / coaching of departments / agencies, Moving economic activities that are likely to create new jobs | Enhanced partnership between government and private sector, society in social service of socio-economic group |
| 4 | Public Health Service, Agency for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection | The number of children neglected infants who obtain health assistance, Number of abandoned children, law-abiding children, street children, violent children, and children in need of special protection who receive education and education, Number of people with disabilities who receive health assistance and disability aids, Number of homeless, beggars, scavengers, minority groups, neglected elderly who get help, Number of people living with HIV / AIDS and drug abuse victims who get guidance and counseling, Number of victims of natural disasters that getting groceries, The number of victims of trafficking, violence, and social problems that migrant workers get help, The number of poor and vulnerable women socioeconomic get help, The number of inmates social institutions, ancestry psychological social problems, and remote indigenous communities to receive coaching, Total orphanage to receive coaching (18 orphanages), The number of districts to be developed institutional in Nganjuk | Optimizing the quality of life of people with social problems through improving the quality of life in harmony with government policies related to social welfare basic provisions |
| 5 | Cooperatives and UKM | The number of people who were subjected to productive economic activities, The number of people in training skilled craftsmen, Total UKM receive coaching, The number of people who received training in the field of packaging production, The number of people who attend training reform | Increased economic empowerment medium small community in order to improve life quality of society in accordance with the laws and regulations related to social welfare |
To ensure the achievement of performance targets will be set in the RAP-PMKS 2016-2018 Nganjuk, there should be monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring focused on the activities that are being implemented so that it can eventually be known weaknesses to be anticipated. While the evaluation was conducted to look at the results achieved with the plan set targets.

The objective of monitoring and evaluation as follows:

a. Provide input to the implementers to address barriers faced by implementing activities;

b. Provide sources of information on the implementation of the achievement of the target PMKS; and

c. As one of the bases in the formulation of policies in the field of PMKS.

Monitoring and evaluation is routine and can be done in stages and scheduled by the special team. Monitoring and internal evaluation conducted through a participatory approach based programs and activities to assess the progress and achievements of the implementation of activities.

The main indicators were measured indicators that have been generated from the initial planning stage and become a benchmark for the effectiveness of the implementation of activities. Implementation and evaluation can be run in accordance with its objectives, if each regional device organization should set up some evaluation of completeness that regional device organization Strategic Plan, plan programs, activities, and budget, and reporting the results of activities for a specific period.

4. Conclusion

Regional Action Plan (RAP) is structured as a reference in order to implement countermeasures PMKS which is expected to serve as a guide for managers and program managers with relevant agencies conducted jointly and continuously for a predetermined period of time. The success of prevention PMKS in Nganjuk takes a strong commitment consistently and consequently of all parties, both from the Government, Private and Public. PMKS Regional Action Plan will be elaborated and implemented through annual programs and activities of each regional device organization.

5. References

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