

## Government to Person (G2P) Distribution Model of Social Assistance and Linkages of Socio-Economic Resilience in Urban and Rural Coastal Areas in Indonesia

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### Abstract

*The direct assistance program for poor households (Government to Person/G2P) is an approach to overcoming poverty in Indonesia. This research seeks to reveal (research objectives) four things, namely the success rate of social assistance distribution, the relationship between social assistance distribution (success) and household socioeconomic resilience, and analyze the factors that cause the success of the distribution of assistance. At the end of the study, a conceptual model of the achievements and shortcomings of aid distribution is presented. This study uses a mixed research approach (qualitative and followed by quantitative). This study involved 461 heads of households, and 23 key informants came from the Regional Government and Program Facilitators. The qualitative data was then tested for validity in a non-parametric quantitative way using Wilcoxon software. This study found that the distribution of aid was categorized as successful (ideal conditions were expected to be very successful). There is an influence between the successful distribution of assistance on household socio-economic resilience. Factors causing the success or failure of the distribution of assistance come from the program manager (external) and from the household itself (internal).*

*Index Terms—Coastal, Poverty, Social Assistance.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Development in general is directed at improving the quality of human life. On the other hand, it is not uncommon to find development

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inequality that results in poverty. Poverty does not only occur in developing countries but becomes a global issue because poverty is also found in developed countries. Various approaches have been taken to overcome poverty, including the family assistance program with the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) scheme. CCT model assistance is considered successful in improving poverty problems in Latin American countries [1]. Brazil has successfully implemented social assistance programs by combining cash transfers, indirect transportation assistance, and single conditional cash transfers. Colombia and Chile have also implemented social assistance programs for community social protection by expanding integrated programs and systems.

Poverty in Indonesia occurs in almost all regions, both urban and especially in rural areas [2]. The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, Office of the Secretariat of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates eight (8) forms of programs in 25 (twenty-five) types of programs packaged in the Government Assistance Program for Individuals, Families and Poor Groups (Government to Person/ G2P). This program has been implemented (budgeted) since 2017 until now (2020). The total budget allocated for the 2017 G2P assistance program is around IDR 204 trillion [3]. The eight forms of community programs are implemented in eight fields according to their respective technical agencies (Ministries/Departments). Among these institutions are the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Religion, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture, and finally the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries [4].

Stated that social assistance programs have shown success but also lacked, including problems with the accuracy of targeting beneficiaries and management of the distribution of aid distribution, especially for food subsidy assistance programs [5]. In line with this, Qodriyatun [6] in his research stated that the empowerment of urban coastal communities was not successful because the Government (Batam City) provided more business capital in empowering communities, but less in securing community access to natural resources.

Putra [7] in his study stated that many poor households did not receive direct cash assistance (BLT), at the same time the presence of BLT in the community was able to increase community dependence on social assistance. Assistance models such as BLT are also carried out in the Village Fund (DD) program, it's just that some of these cases have not shown their role in alleviating poverty. Mukaddas et al., [8] in his study concluded that in the DD program on the coast (the case in Wakatobi

Regency) only two out of three villages were categorized as "less effective".

Firmansyah & Solikin [9] revealed that social assistance in Indonesia has an impact on poverty alleviation and inequality reduction and is absolutely progressive in nature. Then the distribution of social assistance (PKH, PIP, and Rasta) is good, of the three types of assistance, PKH is better (effective) than PIP and Rasta. Continuing from [9] that not all of the distribution of assistance is received by poor program households, there are around 8-20% of assistance is received by high-income households. Even Rasta assistance is only 40% absorbed or distributed. This fact indicates that there was a leak in the distribution of aid (not on target), therefore further investigation is needed to address this. This shows that there is a problem with beneficiary data that is not up-to-date, not updated regularly, and data from the regions tends to be subjective, this has implications for findings that the distribution of aid is not in accordance with applicable regulations.

Another problem in the success of the assistance program for the poor also comes from the community itself. Zamzami [10] in his research concluded that the government's program for Coastal Community Economic Empowerment (PEMP) through micro-credit and fishing equipment loans was not in line with the concept that was originally planned. This happens because of cultural problems such as laziness, unproductive lifestyle, inefficiency in running a business, low education, dependence on middlemen, and low competence in the use of fishing technology. Community culture is also a challenge in the success of aid programs (community empowerment) [10].

Furthermore Ritonga [11] stated that poverty alleviation programs have so far not been successful in overcoming the problem of poverty in Indonesia. This is caused by several fundamental weaknesses, including: (1) development is too oriented towards economic growth and pays little attention to equity aspects, (2) tends to emphasize more sectoral approaches that are less integrated, and (3) does not take into account multidimensional poverty issues. Suharto [11] adds that almost all approaches to studying poverty are still pivoted to the modernization paradigm and a paradigm that relies on production-centered neoclassical economic growth theories. The method used still does not reflect the dynamics of poverty because it has not been able to explore the root causes of poverty according to the concept of the poor themselves, not according to outsiders.

Indonesia's poor population is generally found on the coast, including urban coasts. Approximately 1/3 of the coastal area is categorized as a community in the poor category [10]. Coastal communities generally work as fishermen and various other fishing businesses which nationally contribute greatly to poverty levels. Economic factors that

cause poverty include limited capital, relatively traditional technology, low market access, and lack of community participation in processing natural and non-economic resources such as high population growth, low education levels, lack of level of health, and limited public facilities and infrastructure in coastal areas. The poverty that hit fishermen's lives was caused by complex factors. These factors are not only related to fluctuations in fishing seasons, limited human resources, capital and access, and exploitative fish trading networks for fishermen as producers but are also caused by the negative impact of fisheries modernization which encourages excessive destruction of marine resources [12].

The government's poverty alleviation approach tends to be the same (G2P) between urban and rural areas. This should have an even impact on reducing poverty and disparities between regions, including in Baubau City and South Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Data on population distribution data by district/city for 2016-2018 in Southeast Sulawesi it is known that in 2018 the highest poor population occurred in the Konawe Islands Regency, namely 17.48%, followed by the Regencies of Central Buton, South Buton, North Buton, Wakatobi, North Kolaka, West Muna and North Konawe are above >14% each. Regencies that have the highest percentage of poverty are generally new autonomous regions (DOB). Urban poverty in Southeast Sulawesi is illustrated by the percentage of poverty from in Baubau City in 2018 of around 7.57%, higher than Kendari City with a poverty rate of around 4.69% (BPS-Sultra Dalam Angka, 2019). The percentage of poor people in Baubau City in 2015 was around 9.24%, in 2016 it fell to 8.81%, then in 2017, it decreased to 8.39%, in 2018 it fell to 7.57% and in 2019 the poverty rate became 7.27 %. In general, the poor in Baubau City live in coastal areas, so this indicates that there is a relationship between the provision of assistance to fishing communities and poverty reduction in Baubau City. The poverty rate in South Buton Regency in 2016 was 13.74%, in 2017 it increased to 15.99% and in 2018 it was 14.82%.

Administratively, these two regions are directly adjacent to the same regional and socio-cultural characteristics. With the same national poverty alleviation program approach, the difference in poverty rates should not be so stark [13]. This fact shows that there is inequality and poverty in areas that are directly adjacent to it, which is still a problem today.

Several studies, it is stated that the provision of assistance programs cannot always answer the problem of poverty. One of the internal factors that cause the success or failure of assistance programs for the poor is the community itself (culture) [10]. Externally, the reason for the ineffectiveness as mentioned [14] is the problem of not up-to-date poverty data, which has implications for the accuracy of targeting

beneficiaries (benefits) so that the distribution of benefits for the poor is not appropriate.

The focus of this study is the poor on the urban coast (Baubau City) and the poor on the inland coast (South Buton Regency). The social assistance and subsidy program (G2P) is an effort to fulfill basic rights, reduce the burden of living, and improve the quality of life of the underprivileged [15]. Given to recipient individuals/households based on the type of vulnerability they face on an ongoing basis [16]. Various social assistance is provided directly (G2P) to individuals, families, or groups from underprivileged communities through various implementing Ministries/Agencies. Subsidies are also given directly to families or community groups, but most of the subsidies are still in the form of goods subsidies [4].

Several assumptions (hypotheses) on the success or failure of the aid program in terms of reducing poverty provide an opportunity to examine more deeply related to the gap phenomenon described above. This research examines the success of assistance to the poor in urban and rural coastal areas. This study takes a study on poor communities (households) in urban coastal areas of Baubau City and rural coastal areas in South Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

## **II. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research will be carried out in two places, namely the urban coast in Baubau City, and the rural coast in South Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. This study uses a mixed research approach (mixed method). Creswell [17] states that mixed research is used simultaneously to answer research problems more comprehensively and reduce subjectivity. A qualitative approach is used to explore qualitative data (perceptions or statements), while quantitative is used to analyze data statistically [18]. This study involved 461 household heads, consisting of 240 people in urban coastal areas, and 198 people in rural areas.

The determination of the number of informants was carried out using the slovin formula in the two research areas. 95% confidence level or about 5% tolerance/error. Informants were determined using a proportionate stratified random sampling technique (spread in sub-districts and villages/kelurahans). Among these, there were 23 people who acted as key informants from the Regional Government and Social Assistance Program Assistants.

The focus (variables) analyzed were seven social assistance programs distributed in urban and rural coastal areas namely food, education, health, energy, social and economic, housing, and marine and fishery sectors. The focus of the second analysis is the link between the

successful distribution of assistance and household socio-economic resilience including household income, education, and economic security. The third is the factors that cause the successful distribution of social assistance, namely internal factors (from beneficiary households), and external factors, namely from assistance program managers (local governments and program assistants).

The data used are from secondary and primary sources (perceptions of households and activity managers). Data collected by interview, observation and documentation. The data met the principle of credibility, collected using a triangulation technique and then performed a non-parametric differential test with Wilcoxon. Each answer collected was then weighted to quantify each informant's answer. The answer that is considered the best is given a weight of 5, to the lowest with a weight of 1. The results of this weighting are then aggregated to obtain the degree of success in distributing aid using the equation,

$$\text{Succes} = \frac{\text{Realized Weight}}{\text{Target}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

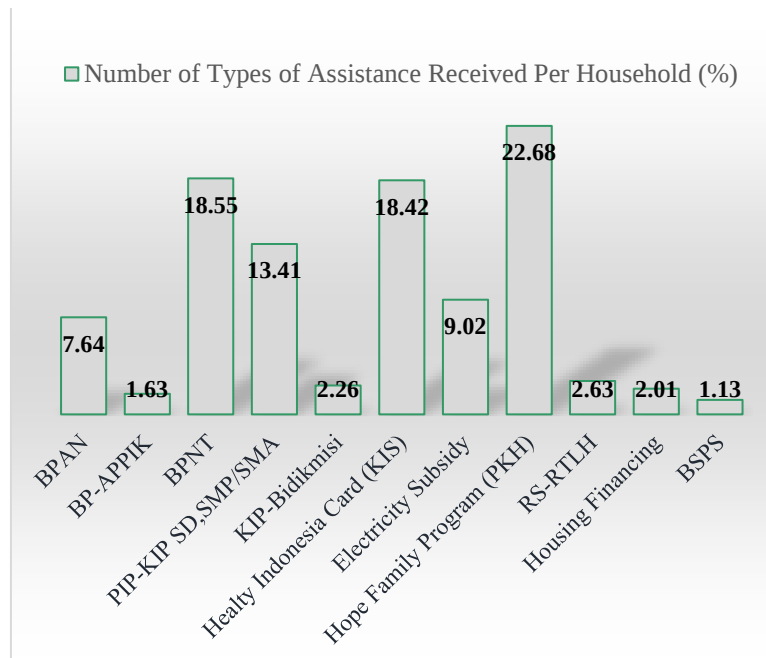
The results of the weighting are then obtained by the category or degree of success in the distribution of aid provided that it refers to the scale of success issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs [19]: 90-100 % is very successful; 80-89 % is successful; 60-79 % is less successful; and < 60 % is not successful.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Distribution of Social Assistance in the Urban Coastal City of Baubau

The recipients of social assistance who were used as research subjects (informants) were 240 households (RT) or around 40% of the total number of households receiving assistance, namely 600 RTs. Types of social assistance (G2P) distributed in Baubau City are generally distributed in 7 program areas and 11 types of assistance out of 21 types of assistance. The eleven types of assistance are types of national assistance whose management is carried out by the regional government (Baubau City) (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** Percentage of Total Social Assistance Received by Poor Households in the Urban Coast of Baubau City



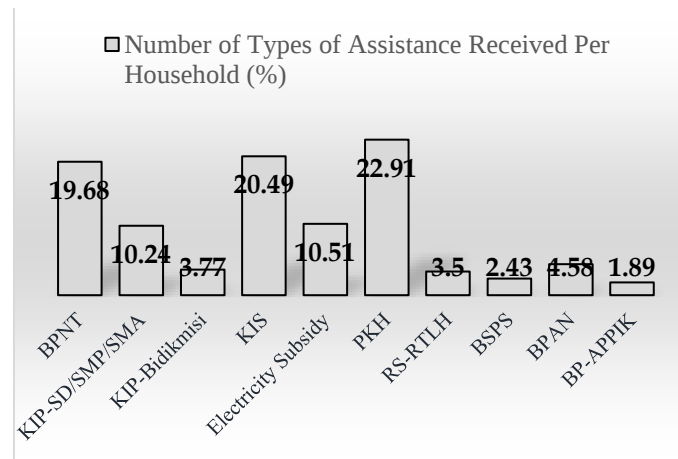
From the data above, it was found that there was an average of poor households who received more than one type of assistance. The most widely received type of PKH social assistance compared to other types, namely 181 RTs or around 22,68%; followed by Prosperous Rice-BPNT in 148 RTs or 18,55%. The lowest number of types of assistance received according to the number of RTs in the housing sector with the type of environmental facilities (SL) was in each of the 5 RTs or 0,63%.

#### B. Distribution of Social Assistance in the Coastal Rusal Area of South Buton Regency

The number of research subjects (informants) who received social assistance from the G2P scheme in South Buton Regency was 198 RTs (households) or around 50,25% of the total 394 beneficiary RTs. Types of assistance are generally distributed in 7 program areas and 10 types of assistance.

The type of assistance most received by every poor household in South Buton Regency was PKH with 85 households (RT) or around 22,91%, followed by the KIS health program with 20,49%; and Non-Cash Food Guide (BPNT) as much as 19,68%. Then the type of assistance that was small from all poor RTs was in the field of maritime affairs and fisheries (Aid for Fisheries Insurance Premiums for Small Fish Cultivators/BP-APPIK) only 1,89%. The data is presented in Figure 2.

**Figure 2.** Percentage of Amount of Social Assistance Received by Poor Households in Coastal Rural Areas of South Buton Regency



The facts found in the cases in Baubau and South Buton City are that poverty is more commonly found in the productive age, closely related to the ability of human resources (level of education) is low, to the type of work (non-formal) and income (relatively inadequate). The economic difficulties referred to by poor households are increasing because at the same time there are family members (family dependents) that must be met, including education and health needs.

#### C. Performance of Distribution of Social Assistance in the Urban Coastal City of Baubau

The assessment of the success of the distribution of social assistance for the G2P scheme in this study is presented according to the perceptions of the community and administrators (the Baubau City government and program assistants). The perceptions presented were the results of the interviews which were compiled based on the mechanism/stages of distribution and predetermined conditions for beneficiaries. Presentation of community perception data (household/RT) and managers as a form of triangulation data collection approach (data source). This approach is carried out by the heterogeneity of the characteristics of the informants, and is two-way (community and managers). There were 240 households (RT) that became informants. The aid management element consisted of 8 people, consisting of 4 people from elements of the Baubau City Government (Education Office; Health Service, Social Service; Housing, Settlement and Land Affairs Office; and Fisheries Service), and 4 people from program assistants.

Ensuring that the triangulation approach works well, is strengthened by a non-parametric difference test (ordinal data in the form of numbers in the same data range). This is done because the perception data tends to be subjective so it is necessary to test it using the

Wilcoxon software. The goal is to ensure that the resulting data is normally distributed so that it is feasible to proceed at the analysis (interpretation) stage. The results of the test (test) showed that the data obtained both from social assistance recipient households and managers were normally distributed at a significant level of 0,000% (<0,05%). The results of the analysis (weighting) of household perceptions and the management of the Social Assistance Distribution Program in the Urban Coastal Area of Baubau City are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Results of Weighting Household Perceptions and Program Management of the Distribution of Social Assistance in Urban Coastal Areas in Baubau City

| No.                            | Program Field                                                | Program Manager<br>Poor Households (Government and<br>Facilitator) |                            |                   |                            |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
|                                |                                                              | Average<br>Weight                                                  | Level of<br>success<br>(%) | Average<br>Weight | Level of<br>success<br>(%) |
| 1                              | Food                                                         | 4,86                                                               | 97,20                      | 4,83              | 96,67                      |
| 2                              | Education                                                    | 4,21                                                               | 84,20                      | 4,25              | 85,00                      |
|                                | ▪ PIP/Smart<br>Indonesia Card<br>(KIP) SD-<br>SMA/equivalent | 4,39                                                               | 87,80                      | 4,00              | 80,00                      |
|                                | ▪ KIP-Bidikmisi                                              | 4,02                                                               | 80,40                      | 4,50              | 90,00                      |
| 3                              | KIS                                                          | 4,79                                                               | 95,80                      | 4,50              | 90,00                      |
| 4                              | Electricity Subsidy                                          | 4,47                                                               | 89,40                      | 4,50              | 90,00                      |
| 5                              | Economic and social<br>(PKH)                                 | 4,41                                                               | 88,20                      | 4,42              | 88,33                      |
| 6                              | Housing area                                                 | 4,49                                                               | 89,80                      | 4,58              | 91,67                      |
|                                | ▪ RS-RTLH                                                    | 4,90                                                               | 98,00                      | 4,50              | 90,00                      |
|                                | ▪ Housing Financing                                          | 4,30                                                               | 86,00                      |                   |                            |
|                                | ▪ BSPS                                                       | 4,26                                                               | 85,20                      | 4,75              | 95,00                      |
| 7                              | Maritime Affairs and<br>Fisheries                            | 3,94                                                               | 77,20                      | 4,00              | 80,00                      |
|                                | ▪ BPAN                                                       | 4,02                                                               | 80,40                      | 4,00              | 80,00                      |
|                                | ▪ BP-APPIK                                                   | 3,86                                                               | 77,20                      | 4,00              | 80,00                      |
| Total Performance<br>(Average) |                                                              | 4,45                                                               | 89,00                      | 4,44              | 88,80                      |
| Information                    |                                                              | Succeed                                                            |                            | Succeed           |                            |

The average value of poor households' perceptions of the success of social assistance distribution in all areas of the assistance program is 4.45 with a performance success rate of 89.00% categorized as

"successful" in other words "right on target". Then the total performance of aid distribution according to the perception of the government and program assistants was 4.44 with a success rate of 88.80% categorized as "successful" or "on target". The weight value and percentage of success between perceptions according to social assistance recipient households and the government and program assistants did not show a significant difference (community weight 4.45 and performance level 89.00%), it can be said that there is a match. Both of these data can be used to justify the level of success in distributing social assistance to urban coastal poor communities (households/RTs) in Baubau City.

Justifying the success of the two sources was aggregated to obtain the level of success in distributing social assistance to urban poor households in Baubau City. This is done by averaging the scores for each item/indicator for each program field as presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Success Rate of Distribution of Social Assistance in Urban Coastal Areas, Baubau City

| No.              | Program Field          | Average Weight (Household+Manager) | Success (Weight/5x100%) | Meaning         |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.               | Food                   | 4,85                               | 97%                     | Very Successful |
| 2.               | Education              | 4,23                               | 85%                     | Succeed         |
| 3.               | Health                 | 4,65                               | 93%                     | Very Successful |
| 4.               | Energy                 | 4,49                               | 90%                     | Very Successful |
| 5.               | Economic-social        | 4,42                               | 88%                     | Succeed         |
| 6.               | Housing                | 4,54                               | 91%                     | Very Successful |
| 7.               | Maritime and Fisheries | 3,97                               | 79%                     | Less successful |
| Level of success |                        | 4,45                               | 89%                     | Succeed         |

Finally, it was found that the performance of the distribution of social assistance (G2P program) to poor coastal urban communities (households) in Baubau City was "successful". This success translates the distribution of "right on target" social assistance in accordance with a predetermined distribution mechanism based on Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

#### D. Performance of Distribution of Social Assistance in Coastal Rural Areas of South Buton Regency

The assessment of the perceptions of households (RT) that received assistance involved 198 informants. There are 4 representatives from the South Buton Regency Government (Education Office; Health Service, Social Service; Housing, Settlement and Land Affairs Office;

and Fisheries Service), as well as 4 program assistants. Perception data was first tested for the validity of the non-parametric Wilcoxon with a 5% error tolerance and/or a significant 0,000% (<0,05%). Data aggregation is done by averaging the value of each item/indicator in each program field. The results of the analysis (aggregation) are presented in full in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Success Rate of Distribution of Social Assistance in Coastal Rural Areas, South Buton Regency

| No.              | Program Field          | Average Weight<br>(Household+Manager) | Success<br>(Weight/<br>5x100%) | Meaning         |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.               | Food                   | 4,67                                  | 93%                            | Very Successful |
| 2.               | Education              | 4,19                                  | 84%                            | Succeed         |
| 3.               | Health                 | 4,37                                  | 87%                            | Succeed         |
| 4.               | Energy                 | 4,65                                  | 93%                            | Very Successful |
| 5.               | Economic-social        | 4,38                                  | 88%                            | Succeed         |
| 6.               | Housing                | 4,48                                  | 90%                            | Very Successful |
| 7.               | Maritime and Fisheries | 3,60                                  | 72%                            | Less successful |
| Level of success |                        | 4,33                                  | 87%                            | Succeed         |

In accordance with the classification of performance measures, the value of 87.14% is in the "successful" category. It can be concluded that the distribution of social assistance under the G2P scheme to the poor in coastal villages of South Buton Regency is considered "successful". The next result is that the average total value of perception according to the government and program assistants is 4.31 with a percentage success rate of 86.11% categorized as "successful" in other words "right on target". These two results are then added together to obtain the success rate of social assistance distribution to poor households in rural areas of South Buton Regency. The findings of the distribution of aid above (Baubau City and South Buton Regency) are in line with research by Trisanto [20] that social assistance such as PKH shows a positive response (reflecting the success of aid distribution). This success can be seen from the attitudes and behavior of actively participating or carrying out PKH activity procedures, more than that they (beneficiaries) know more about the objectives of the PKH program, conditions, methods, and timing of aid distribution. The same thing was found by Febty [21] that the social assistance that was distributed was good or effective.

E. The Correlation Between the Performance of the Distribution of Social Assistance to the Socio-Economic Resilience of Households in the Urban Coast, Baubau City

The distribution of social assistance to poor coastal urban RTs of the G2P program scheme in Baubau City is considered "successful". In order to ensure the depth of meaning of the successful distribution of social assistance, it will be confirmed by the socio-economic conditions of the poor beneficiaries. Achieving this is done by statistical analysis using the Wilcoxon test. The socio-economic aspects analyzed are proportional to the level of family income, the level of education of family members, and the family's economic resilience. The data used in the Wilcoxon different test analysis are income before and after receiving assistance, number of family dependents, education of members (years of education), and is associated with program success. The results of the Wilcoxon test analysis of the link between the successful distribution of social assistance and the level of household income (RT) are presented in Table 4, and Table 5.

**Table 4.** Results of Testing the Effect of Successful Distribution of Assistance on Income Levels of Coastal Poor Households in Baubau City

| Ranks                     |                |                  |           |              |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                           |                | N                | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
| After Income – Program    | Negative Ranks | 0 <sup>a</sup>   | .00       | .00          |
|                           | Positive Ranks | 240 <sup>b</sup> | 120.50    | 28920.00     |
|                           | Ties           | 0 <sup>c</sup>   |           |              |
|                           | Total          | 240              |           |              |
| A. After Income < Program |                |                  |           |              |
| B. After Income > Program |                |                  |           |              |
| C. After Income = Program |                |                  |           |              |

Table 4 shows that the success and targeted distribution of social assistance has a positive effect on household income. Furthermore, in Table 5 it is found that the relationship between the two is significant. The significance value obtained was 0,00 which was <0,05.

**Table 5.** Results of the Test of the Significance of Distribution of Assistance to the Income Level, Education Level, and Economic Resilience of Coastal Poor Households in Baubau City

| Test Statistics <sup>a</sup> |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.                           | After Income – Program |
| Z                            | -13.756 <sup>b</sup>   |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)       | .000                   |

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2.                     | Program - Education Level |
| Z                      | -13.737 <sup>b</sup>      |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | .000                      |

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on positive ranks.

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3.                     | Income After - Income Before |
| Z                      | -9.340 <sup>b</sup>          |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | .000                         |

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

It can be concluded that the success and/or appropriateness of the distribution of social assistance has a positive and significant impact on the level of community (household) income. The distribution of social assistance is not only in the form of monetary value, but also in non-cash forms. The implication of the results of this analysis is that the better the distribution of aid, the better (increase) household income.

The Wilcoxon test for the correlation between the success of distributing assistance to the education level of family members is presented in Table 6. The results of the analysis showed that the success of distributing social assistance had a positive effect on the education level of poor household members.

**Table 6.** Test Results of the Effect of Successful Distribution of Assistance on the Education Level of Family Members of Coastal Poor Households in Baubau City

|                           |                | Ranks            |           |              |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                           |                | N                | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
| Program - Education Level | Negative Ranks | 236 <sup>a</sup> | 121.91    | 28770.50     |
|                           | Positive Ranks | 4 <sup>b</sup>   | 37.38     | 149.50       |
|                           | Ties           | 0 <sup>c</sup>   |           |              |
|                           | Total          | 240              |           |              |

a. Program < level of education

b. Program > level of education

c. Program = level of education

Furthermore, the result of the significance test is 0.00 as presented in Table 5. A good significance test result is when it is below 0.05 (Santoso, 2013; and Ghozali, 2012), thus the success and/or timeliness

of the distribution of social assistance has an impact significantly to the level of education of family members.

The results of the analysis emphasize that the success and/or appropriateness of the distribution of assistance is able to have a significant positive influence on the education of family members. This means that social assistance, especially in the field of education and other assistance support, is able to improve the education of recipient households. The results of the analysis (Wilcoxon test) related to the effect of the successful distribution of social assistance on family economic resilience are presented in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Test Results of the Effect of Successful Distribution of Assistance on the Economic Resilience of Coastal Poor Households in Baubau City

|                                        |                | Ranks            |           |              |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                                        |                | N                | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
| The economy after - The economy before | Negative Ranks | 1 <sup>a</sup>   | 87.00     | 87.00        |
|                                        | Positive Ranks | 116 <sup>b</sup> | 58.76     | 6816.00      |
|                                        | Ties           | 123 <sup>c</sup> |           |              |
|                                        | Total          | 240              |           |              |

A. Economics after < Economy before

B. Economics after > Economy before

C. Economics after = Economy before

The result is that the success and/or appropriate distribution of social assistance has a positive effect on household economic resilience. The test results for the influence of both are significant, namely 0,00 (<0,05) as presented in Table 5. This means that the relationship between the success and/or appropriateness of social assistance distribution has a positive and significant effect on household economic resilience.

F. The Correlation Between the Performance of the Distribution of Social Assistance to the Socio-Economic Resilience of Households in the Coastal Rural, South Buton Regency

The income level of households (RT) receiving social assistance is assessed based on income before and after receiving assistance, so that the influence of distribution of assistance on household income levels is obtained. The results of the Wilcoxon test analysis of the link between the successful distribution of social assistance and household income levels are presented in Table 8, and Table 9.

**Table 8.** Results of Testing the Effect of Successful Distribution of Assistance on Income Levels of Coastal Poor Households in South Buton Regency

| Ranks                  |                |                  |           |              |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                        |                | N                | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
| Negative Ranks         |                | 0 <sup>a</sup>   | .00       | .00          |
| After Income – Program | Positive Ranks | 198 <sup>b</sup> | 108.30    | 11320.00     |
| Ties                   |                | 0 <sup>c</sup>   |           |              |
| Total                  |                | 198              |           |              |

A. After Income < Program

B. After Income > Program

C. After Income = Program

The success and targeted distribution of social assistance has a positive effect on household income levels. The relationship between the two also shows a significant influence as shown in Table 9. The significance value obtained is 0,00 (<0,05). According to Santoso, (2013); and Ghozali (2012) that a statistical test is said to be significant when the test results are <0,05.

**Table 9.** Results of the Test of the Significance of Distribution of Assistance to the Income Level, Education Level, and Economic Resilience of Coastal Poor Households in South Buton Regency

| Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>  |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.                            | After Income – Program    |
| Z                             | -13.537 <sup>b</sup>      |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)        | .000                      |
| a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test |                           |
| b. Based on negative ranks.   |                           |
| 2.                            | Program - Education Level |
| Z                             | -11.332 <sup>b</sup>      |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)        | .000                      |
| a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test |                           |
| b. Based on positive ranks.   |                           |
| 3.                            | Income After – Before     |
| Z                             | -5.730 <sup>b</sup>       |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)        | .006                      |
| a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test |                           |
| b. Based on positive ranks.   |                           |

These results provide an emphasis that the distribution of social assistance can increase household income. This is of course the main

goal of the social assistance program itself through the G2P scheme, namely poverty alleviation efforts, at least getting out of the poverty line. Associated with the performance of the distribution of aid in South Buton Regency in the "successful" category, this has made a real contribution to improving (increasing) household income. Helped to meet household needs, the head of the household has the power (opportunity) to increase income by finding another job. The next analysis is to determine the effect of social assistance received by households on the level of family education as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10.** Test Results of the Effect of Successful Distribution of Assistance on the Education Level of Family Members of Coastal Poor Households in South Buton Regency

|                         |                | Ranks            |           |              |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                         |                | N                | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
| Program Education Level | Negative Ranks | 7 <sup>a</sup>   | 98.61     | 12739.50     |
|                         | Positive Ranks | 191 <sup>b</sup> | 41.27     | 104.50       |
|                         | Ties           | 0 <sup>c</sup>   |           |              |
|                         | Total          | 198              |           |              |

*a. Program < Education Level*

*b. Program > Education Level*

*c. Program = Education Level*

The analysis above shows that the effect is positive, meaning that the distribution (success) of social assistance has a positive effect on the education level of poor household members. In fact, the effect is significant, namely 0,000 as shown in Table 9, thus the distribution (success) of social assistance has a significant positive effect on the level of education of families of households receiving assistance.

Finally, it was found that the success and/or the appropriateness of the distribution of social assistance had a significant positive effect on the education level of the families of the beneficiary households in rural areas of South Buton Regency. This means that social assistance especially education (KIS, KIP and PKH) including other types of assistance can increase the level of family education.

This analysis was conducted to determine the effect of social assistance in terms of the success of distribution on household economic resilience. In accordance with the results of the analysis (Wilcoxon test) as presented in Table 9, it is found that the effect is positive (175). Then the test results for the significance level as shown in Table 9 are 0,006 which means it is significant because it is <0,05. It can be concluded that the distribution of social assistance (on target)

has a significant positive effect on household economic resilience (see Table 11).

**Table 11.** Test Results of the Effect of Successful Distribution of Assistance on the Economic Resilience of Families of Coastal Poor Households in South Buton Regency

|                                        |                | Ranks            |           |              |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                                        |                | N                | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
| The economy after – the economy before | Negative Ranks | 5 <sup>a</sup>   | 76.00     | 76.50        |
|                                        | Positive Ranks | 175 <sup>b</sup> | 49.50     | 5281.50      |
|                                        | Ties           | 18 <sup>c</sup>  |           |              |
|                                        | Total          | 198              |           |              |

a. The economy after < the economy before

b. The economy after > the economy before

c. The economy after = the economy before

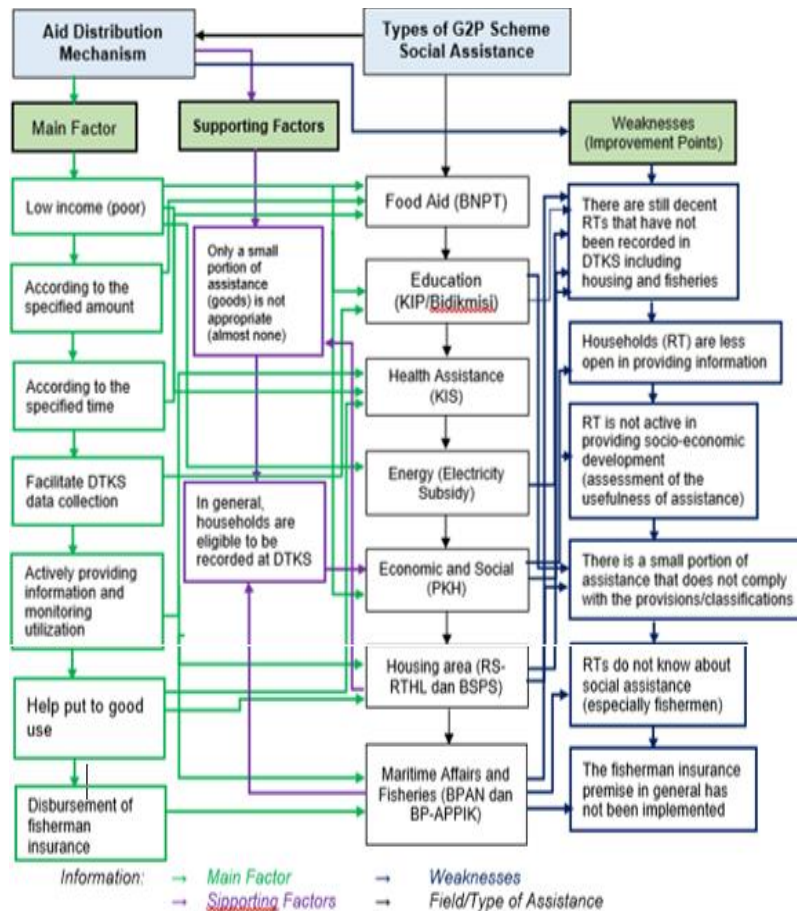
Economic resilience in this study is the ability of households to face economic pressures or shocks. The results of the analysis show a significant positive, so that the assistance received by the community is considered to have resilience against these shocks.

#### G. Factors Causing the Success of Distribution of G2P Scheme Social Assistance to Poor Households in the Coastal Urban Baubau

The results of the analysis of the successful distribution of social assistance to beneficiary RTs are grouped into three categories based on percentage weight values. The division of this category is modified from the categorization scale for measuring success performance that has been used, where each category class has a range of 10. The three category weights are the main success factors with weights of  $\leq 10\%$ , supporting factors with weights of 11-20%, and factors that represent the lack of distribution of social assistance with a weight of  $\geq 21\%$ . The results of the analysis of the main causal factors, supports and deficiencies in the distribution of aid conceptually are shown in Figure 3.

According to the distribution process (assessment indicators), the main causal factors for the successful distribution of social assistance for the G2P scheme in the coastal urban areas of Baubau City include seven things, among others related to the target recipients of poor households, according to the amount. , distribution according to the specified time/period, facilitation, good use of aid, provision of information, and provision of premiums for small-scale fishermen who fail to harvest, especially small/traditional fishermen (these seven factors have an assessment weight of  $\leq 10\%$  and/or contribute to success 80-100%).

**Figure 3.** Conceptual Framework Model Critical Factors for the Success of Distribution of Social Assistance to Coastal Urban Households in Baubau City



Internal factors (beneficiary households) that play a role in the success or timeliness of aid distribution are related to attitude (using aid properly and cooperatively). External factors that play an important role (main and supporting) in the success or timeliness of the social assistance distribution process are due to four factors, namely; policy communication, disposition, commitment, and bureaucratic structure. Some of these factors partially conform or confirm the theory referred to both internal and external factors. Factors that were not found as well as being a differentiator were that this study did not find other factors that played an important role in the success of the distribution of aid, namely knowledge and skills (internal); as well as competence, innovation responsibility, and (external) resources. This means that these five factors do not play a role or provide an important influence

on the success of the distribution of special assistance to urban coastal communities in the case of Baubau City.

Several aspects (indicators) are assessed as deficiencies and/or weaknesses in the distribution of social assistance so that it has not reached the ideal condition of "very successful". There are seven factors that cause this condition as mentioned in Figure 3 above. The seven factors have an assessment weight of  $\geq 21\%$ , which means that the level of failure (perception) of failure or mistargeting of aid distribution performance is quite high, thus contributing to the lack of/unsuccessful aid distribution ( $< 80\%$ ).

It was found that there were two points that became obstacles to the distribution of aid, namely knowledge and skills. The beneficiary RTs did not know about some of the social programs intended for them, while their skills lacked understanding of reporting mechanisms or processes. Indeed, it was found that there was no sheet (font) related to the mechanism for reporting and filling in socio-economic developments, this should have been there.

#### H. Factors Causing the Success of Distribution of G2P Scheme Social Assistance to Poor Households in the Rural Coastal of South Buton Regency

There are six main factors that cause the successful distribution of social assistance to coastal households in South Buton Regency, including those related to the suitability of the terms or conditions of beneficiaries (right on target), the suitability of the amount of assistance, the time/period of distribution, the role of aid managers in facilitating, the use of assistance, as well as providing assistance (premiums) for fishermen according to the provisions. As the main factor because it has a weight value of  $\leq 10\%$ , which means that the level of inaccuracy in the assessment of the performance of aid distribution is very low, at the same time contributing to the success of aid distribution (80-100%). In simple terms, the conceptual framework model is obtained according to the position of the main supporting factors and weaknesses as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4.** Conceptual Framework Model Critical Factors for the Success of Distribution of Social Assistance to Coastal Rural Households in South Buton Regency

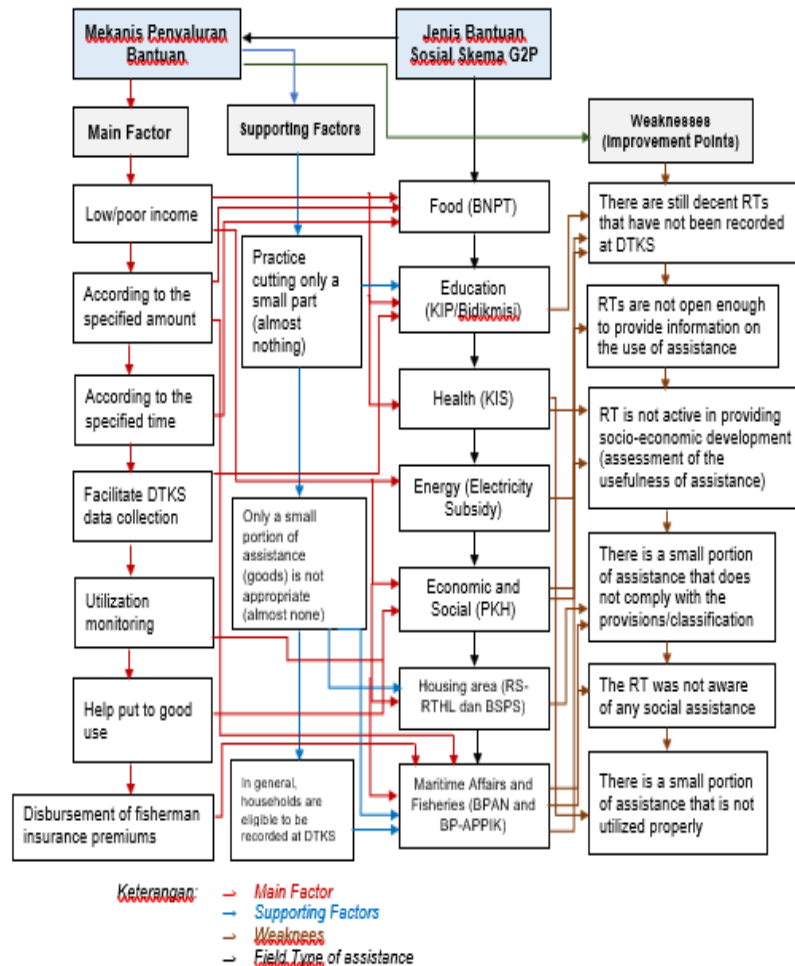


Figure 4 above presents a conceptual model of the factors that cause success, support, and weaknesses or causes of unsuccessful aid distribution to poor households (RT) in coastal villages (the case in South Buton Regency). The resulting model is similar to the case in urban coastal areas (Baubau City). Even so, there is a slight difference, which lies in the position or sequence as the main causative factor, supporting or as a weakness. A position like this can represent or generate cases for coastal areas, so that the central and regional governments can reconstruct these findings (novelty) for future performance improvement.

The important thing from the results of this study is that the factors that become weaknesses or deficiencies in the distribution of social assistance to households (RT) in urban and rural coastal areas

generally occur in the marine and fisheries sector. This fact confirms several opinions that a third of the coast in Indonesia is poor, generally fishermen [11].

What the Government is doing through the G2P program confirms the Neo-Liberal and Social-Democratic theories. This means that poverty in Indonesia can be seen from both perspectives [22], [23]. The Neo-Liberal theory has been confirmed that the poverty that occurs in Baubau City and South Buton Regency is due to individual factors, therefore the state is here to solve it. Next, what is being done (G2P) is seen as temporary, so that the way for poor households to get out of poverty lies with the individual community (household) itself. The role of the state through G2P assistance in the Social-Democratic approach is a manifestation of the dominant role of the state in institutionalized poverty alleviation.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The research findings confirm the previous research as reviewed above. Despite its shortcomings, the distribution of social assistance to urban and coastal villages has been successful or right on target. The differentiator is also a new thing in our research, that according to statistical tests the social assistance provided can increase the education level, income level, and economic resilience of poor households.

Our findings present that the distribution of aid has been successful and has a positive correlation with the socio-economic resilience of poor communities/households. We found that there were still (a few) practices withholding aid, not all poor households were recorded as beneficiaries (DTKS), beneficiaries were less open and had low skills in using aid, to the point where aid was not in accordance with its intended purpose, banda and amount. What is unique is that, as a coastal area with a fishing base, many RTs have not received assistance. This phenomenon is in line with our further findings (allegedly the cause) that there are several factors that play a role in the failure (portioned as a weakness in this research) originating from regulators and aid managers (external), namely disposition, commitment, policy communication, and bureaucratic structure.

Apart from the weakness in formulating the results (novelty), at least this research has been able to reveal the "dark" side that is rarely revealed. In an effort to strengthen our results, it is suggested to be able to review it on a broader basis of analysis in order to generate new and general information, to support or otherwise reject these findings.

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