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The Innovation Breakthrough in Digital and Disruptive Era
Social Assistance for Poor Communities in the Perspective of Dependency Theory (A study on the community in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1, Manado City)

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the benefits and forms of social assistance provided by the state through the plaintiff's community, which are claimed to be in accordance with the objectives of social assistance services. Data collection methods used in this study consisted of interview and observation methods. Data analysis techniques using data reduction, data display and reasoning. As a result, it was found that welfare beneficiaries in Winangun Dua Village, District 1 received welfare in the form of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) and Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS). The assistance provided is often used by beneficiary families to help ease the burden on the poor in dealing with their daily lives. This social assistance can improve the standard of living of beneficiary families, help the community's economy, strengthen school spirit, and enable recipient families to open small businesses.

Keywords: Social Assistance, Poor Communities, Perspective, Dependency Theory

1. INTRODUCTION

The challenge faced by developing countries or the third world after declaring their independence is the problem of underdevelopment [1]. According to Frank [2], underdevelopment is caused by the relationship between developing countries and industrial countries. Contact with industrialized countries does not transfer the contemporary principles needed for development but requires domestic colonialism carried out by elites from developing countries who cooperate with foreign capitalists and exploit the country's poor population [3]. To understand the phenomenon of underdevelopment faced by developing countries, two theories of development can be used, namely the theory of modernization and the theory of dependency [4].

The phenomenon [5] that approaches the conditions of exploitation of the poor in Indonesia in the reform era is the disbursement of social assistance in various versions, such as BLT, prosperous rice, and various variants of programs issued by the government for the poor. This activity does not lead to the provision of skills for the community to be independent but directly provides funds that only solve temporary problems [6]. This program makes people lazy and apathetic about trying because they tend to wait for assistance (dependency) from the government (state) [2]. The government once issued a community empowerment program. Still, the implementation of this program was nothing more than direct cash assistance because the target community also did not experience empowerment (independence) [7].

Poverty is a public problem worldwide [8], especially in developing countries. One of them is Indonesia. Indonesia is a very densely populated country. Development [9] must be promoted to support the welfare of the population. As previously explained, Indonesia carries out national development which aims...
to create a just and prosperous society that is materially and spiritually equitable, turns the economy around, and improves social welfare [10].

In assessing the phenomenon of underdevelopment [11], it can be seen that the theory of modernization and the theory of dependency have different assumptions, therefore a definition of underdevelopment is needed. It is difficult to define underdevelopment, but one technique is to look at the prevalence of poverty, ignorance, epidemics of disease, maldistribution of national income, inadequate administration, and lack of social order [12].

Simon Kuznets suggests three definitions in M.L Jhingan [13]. First, the word can refer to failure to fully use productive potential by leveraging the current level of technological knowledge, or it can refer to failure caused by oppositional social institutions. Second, it may imply reduce economic performance compared to some of the world's leading economies. Third, it can refer to economic poverty, defined as the inability to provide the necessities of life and goods that are acceptable to most people.

Government social services assist [14]. One of them is realizing a people's welfare program through the provision of social assistance to the community [15]. This assistance helps cover and guarantee basic needs and improve the standard of living of recipients of social assistance [16]. Social assistance programs for the people include the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), the National Health Insurance Program (KIS), the Family Hope Program (PKH), and Rastra Social Assistance/Non-Cash Food Assistance. The expansion of social assistance programs is the government's commitment to accelerating poverty reduction to accelerate poverty reduction [17].

One of the sub-districts that received programs for the poor was Winangan Dua sub-district in neighborhood 1 Malalayang, where 182 heads of families and 65 households received the assistance program.

Table 1. Several Government Welfare Programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Smart Indonesia Program</td>
<td>16. Head of the Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Health Insurance Program</td>
<td>41. Head of the Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hope Family Program</td>
<td>8. Head of the Family</td>
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Source: (Results of Processed Research Data)

The Social Assistance Program [18] is one of the efforts to develop community resources in the Malalayang District, Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1. This program aims to develop community potential by supporting access to health, education, and social security services. The existence of a social assistance program for the people of Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1 helps families who face financial problems that make it difficult to move forward in various aspects of their lives, especially those related to education and health.

The issue of poverty which is still a serious problem for the people in the Winangun Dua sub-district Neighborhood 1 needs attention from the government, especially the Manado City Social Service, a social welfare program organization. One of them is the distribution of aid to the poor. The problem of poverty is quite complex and requires joint and coordinated action by all stakeholders, and efforts to reduce poverty must become an integrated movement. This is a movement in which all related parties can participate and cannot be carried out by the local government alone. All parties work together to help the community strengthen its dignity. In this case, the Government issued a real program for the poor such as KIP, KIS, and PKH.

The educational problem in Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood 1 has a high dropout rate before the poor receive the Smart Indonesia Card Program (KIP). This is caused by the inability of poor families to send their children to school due to family financial problems. So that their children cannot continue their schooling and must help their parents with household expenses. Parents can send their children to school with the KIP program because the state has borne education costs and the children are focused on studying.

The presence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Winangun Dua sub-district, Neighborhood 1, at a time when poor families had at least experienced very positive changes and developments in society, especially for underprivileged families. Access to family hope programs can enable families with financial difficulties to successfully transform.

Community development is now very good through social assistance programs and many children are allowed to get an education at that time through the KIP program. Poor families receiving KIS assistance already have access to health services, and in the PKH assistance program, poor families also receive social assistance.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used qualitative research methods. According to [19] research methods are generally interpreted scientifically to obtain data that has specific purposes and uses. Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic methods because they conduct research in natural conditions (natural environment).
The data in this study were collected using interviews and direct field observations. The collected data were analyzed using the interactive analysis technique modeled by Miles and Haberman [20]. Before carrying out data analysis, it is necessary to carry out a data reduction process, this process aims to classify and organize data, after the data is classified, the existing data is presented so that the analysis process runs effectively, then a conclusion is drawn whether the existing data is sufficient, and valid and sees its relevance to the problem and research objectives.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social Assistance for the Poor in the Perspective of Dependence Theory (A study on the community in the neighborhood I of Winangun Dua sub-district, Manado City).

Emerson in Ritzer [21] defines power as a level of potential loss that can be used by one actor to influence other actors to accept, while dependence means the level of potential loss that an actor will receive in a relationship.

According to the informants, social assistance programs help the poor, where PKH beneficiaries feel the benefits of social assistance because they can meet their daily needs with social assistance in the form of PKH. Especially with KIS assistance which is intended for children from poor families, especially for children's health, from infants who are required to be immunized, children, adults to the elderly can have their health checked free of charge at community health centers (Puskesmas). Likewise with educational assistance, namely the Smart Indonesias Card (KIP), which is very helpful for the poor in education financing provision of educational equipment to school uniforms. With this KIP, parents no longer think about the cost of education and their children can study well, because the cost of education is the responsibility of the government.

Recipients of social assistance in Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood I; according to research data social assistance from the government helps them in meeting family needs, both social assistance such as PKH, KIP, and KIS are the functions they need apart from meeting family needs, as well as children's health and education. The amount of assistance received varied based on recipient needs or data with a total annual amount of Rp. 2,000,000 in 4 stages of the disbursement process per quarter, namely Rp. 500,000 specifically for the PKH program.

With educational assistance (KIP) the poor in Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood I can help to complete their children's education until they finish high school and some even continue their studies at tertiary institutions. According to the community, the presence of KIP is very beneficial for those from underprivileged families.

PKH beneficiary families can take advantage of buying groceries. Where are the prices of necessities that are currently experiencing an increase, for example, the cost of rice in the market has reached Rp? 12,000/kg if multiplied by 30 days, the total for rice money is Rp. 360,000. Meanwhile for consumption costs per family, if multiplied by the number of family members, for example, there are 4 people with living expenses of Rp. 20,000/day, the total monthly living expenses per family is Rp. 600,000. This means that the cost of the rice they receive is not enough to cover the consumption costs of every poor family. It's different, if there are children under five in the family, they have a child allowance of Rp. 750,000/month to purchase the needs of children under five and fulfill their nutrition. This amount is enough to lighten the burden on the beneficiary's family. However, the existence of this assistance is not to make beneficiaries lazy and no longer work, especially those who have children under five.

Recipients of social assistance in Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood I, feel that social assistance can meet their needs. Even though they are recipients of assistance, they also try to open stalls/kiosks to avoid dependence on social assistance. This is meant so that they do not only fully expect the assistance they receive from the government, because if they only expect this assistance then it will not be enough in a month to meet the needs of special family members for those who receive PKH.

The same thing also applies to communities who receive KIP assistance in the education sector, with the details per stage received being IDR 500,000 for the education costs of special junior and senior high school. If you calculate this amount, it will not be enough because buying school supplies is far from enough for transportation every day from Monday to Friday on school days, they pay a transport fee of Rp. 5,000/child one way so that in a day it is Rp. 10,000/ child to go home. So for the cost of transportation for the children, multiply it by 23 days, deducting holidays and so on, a total of Rp. 230,000/child and the cost of uniforms and books has exceeded, so the assistance is Rp. 500,000, so every family with school children relying solely on KIP funds will not be sufficient. As expressed by the families who received KIP assistance, the funds they received only helped ease their burden of living to send their children to school.

Because the beneficiary communities in the Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood I do not only expect this assistance because the funds they receive will not be sufficient. Taking into account the conditions they are experience, beneficiary communities try to work actively to meet the needs of their families.
Meanwhile, recipients of KIS (Healthy Indonesia Cards) which were programmed by the government for beneficiary communities in the Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood 1 felt the benefits of this assistance. KIS beneficiaries are used for treatment at the Puskesma and/or hospital, this does not mean there are no costs that must be incurred by families receiving KIS assistance, for example paying transportation costs when families bring children or adults to the hospital, or even they often get prescription drugs outside the responsibility of KIS. Oleg because of that they have to incur additional costs.

For this reason, both KIP, PKH, and KIS recipients do not always depend on this assistance, specifically for recipients in the Winangun sub-district 1 area. Avoiding dependence on this government program, the people of the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1 are trying to open a business or work. So that to fulfill their daily needs they do not fully depend on the assistance they receive, several families are trying to process the assistance they receive from PKH to open shop businesses. This is because the amount they receive from PKH assistance is insufficient. By opening this business, beneficiaries are not dependent on PKH, KIS, or KIP assistance.

The problem of meeting the needs of poor families in an area [22] is not caused by the high cost of goods and services, but rather by the inability of families to buy goods and services to meet their needs.

As experienced by beneficiary communities in the Winangun Dua Neighborhood 1 Village, now with the existence of a social assistance program, poor families can access components in community development, where in the education component after using the cash they use the money for the needs of children in education, as well as the welfare component where people use the cash to meet their daily needs so that some use the money to open other businesses.

As also stated by Kerebungu in Septiani [23] that "All development policies in the countryside as a whole are regulated by the village itself and the local government supports both materially and morally so that the village is truly independent in determining what the progress of its people wants to achieve" This is what the people of the Winangun sub-district have to do in receiving social assistance, the people who receive social assistance do not make them lazy or dependent but make them independent in determining what is best for their family life for the progress of society in the Winangun Dua sub-district Neighborhood 1 as well.

The social assistance received by the residents of the Winangun Dua sub-district, Neighborhood 1 from the government has had positive and negative impacts on the residents as recipients of this social assistance. As stated by the informants regarding the use of this assistance they said that it was used according to the requirements they should have received and they were very happy and enthusiastic.

In many beneficiary communities from government assistance, they do not try to work to make ends meet. This is because the government has met their basic needs, making them financially dependent on the assistance they receive. Different facts were found in this study on beneficiary communities in the Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood 1, the recipients of social assistance do not show their one hundred percent dependence on government assistance, because they continue to work and try to meet the needs of the family in terms of the need for clothing, food, and shelter.

Even so, there are still other elements [24] who are recipients of this social assistance but are still mistaken in using it according to its intended purpose. Not all of them are used for proper use, for example, assistance for children's education is not used for children's education, because there are parents who use this assistance for other purposes so children who should receive school fees sometimes do not get a share of the aid received for various reasons that are for the benefit of family life.

Through social assistance programs provided by the government helping the community, in this case, recipient families may experience independence in accessing education [25] and health and welfare services, where recipient families encourage their children to get to school well. People who experience economic barriers in accessing health services through social assistance programs provided by the government are now allowed to carry out routine checks. As well as enabling the community to meet their daily needs, from the objectives of the Social Assistance Program it can be seen that the success or achievements of the Assistance Program in the Winangun Dua sub-district Neighborhood 1 have been achieved. Poor families can experience development through social assistance programs.

As stated in the theory of "power-dependency" when it is associated with this research regarding programs from the government, namely social assistance programs, then, in this case, the government has the power to provide financial or capital assistance to people who cannot repay it, to achieve a condition of a society that is strong, independent, and has the knowledge, for this reason, a strong capital community through this assistance program is in the welfare of the community.

Communities [26] receiving social assistance in the Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood 1, in utilizing the assistance that has been provided by the government, it is used properly or by the objectives provided by the government, namely so that the people in the Winangun Dua sub-district neighborhood 1
become empowered people, independent and knowledgeable, by the facts that the assistance received is indeed used and intended according to the recipient of the funds.

In the Health component, the recipients of KIS assistance [27] they receive are used according to their intended purpose, namely for the need for routine checks without incurring costs, especially for pregnant women, toddlers, and the elderly. Likewise the components of community welfare, such as the use of cash to buy necessities such as food, fish, and milk. So that they may live decent and prosperous when they do not have a job. Even though in practice there are still many people who use it inappropriately, such as the use of children's education funds for other household needs.

Social assistance programs are a form of developing community welfare [28] and can help develop community potential through assistance in accessing health services, education, and welfare. With the assistance, of course, it is very helpful for families in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1 who are experiencing economic problems so that through this program it can have a good impact on the development of the existing community.

Utilization of Social Assistance in the Welfare of the Community by its designation.

According to Kuncoro [29], "Poverty is defined as the inability to meet a minimum standard of living, where the measurement of poverty is based on consumption. Based on this consumption, the poverty line consists of two elements namely: Expenditures required to purchase minimum nutritional standards and other basic needs and requirements". Recipients of social assistance in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1 consist of several types of beneficiaries, namely PKH, KIS, and KIP, each recipient adjusted to the existing data from the Government in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1.

For PKH beneficiaries, the total each year is around Rp. 2,000,000 in a year which is received in 4 stages, Meanwhile, if a family member has children under five, the amount is Rp. 750,000. If in 4 stages of receiving, there is a total of Rp. 3,000,000 a year, which is intended for meeting the needs of toddlers who receive assistance according to what has been registered by the family, starting from meeting the needs of standard needs by government regulation number 28 of 2019 for toddlers, namely sourced from exclusive breastfeeding, in this case, it can be interpreted that aid funds are aimed at toddlers, not in the sense that they are used like that for toddlers aged 0-5 months is to the parents, in this case, the mother, who adjusts in fulfilling the nutritional adequacy rate according to the government regulation.

So if you break down the assistance received, it can help parents who have children under five, starting from the source of protein obtained from meat consumed by parents, and vitamins obtained from food consumed every day. The logic is that if the mother consumes nutritious food when breastfeeding a child, as well as milk as supplementary food, then in the development of the baby's growth, this will greatly help the growth of the children. For junior and senior high school-aged children Rp. 500,000 is received in 4 stages so that in a year the total assistance received is Rp. 2,000,000, and if there are elderly people in the household will receive Rp. 600,000 per stage.

If calculated on a gross basis, the total cost of food for 1 (one) PKH beneficiary family is around Rp. 1,110,000 per month. However, it is not certain that there are no sudden needs, as said by the informants, for example, the urgent needs of sick people or school children, so that assistance is gradually received and to cover this, the beneficiaries use existing assistance to meet the needs of other families. For KIS assistance recipients they complained about health services where the service was often slow in handling. Likewise, they are worried that if a family member is sick and there is a medicine that is not covered by KIS, then they will have to pay additional costs so that their other needs will be disrupted. Talking about whether or not the assistance received by the community is sufficient will have an effect if there are additional expenditures outside of those insured in social assistance. Therefore, people should not be lazy while waiting to receive assistance and not work while their daily needs do not wait for assistance to arrive.

Dependency theory, commonly known as dependency theory, examines development issues through the eyes of Third World countries. According to Theotonio Dos Santos, dependence is a situation where the economic life of a nation is affected by the development and expansion of the economic life of other countries, with certain countries only acting as recipients of the impact. The pattern of dependence between one community and another in the life of the nation in the world is an important component in the study of sociology. The problem of underdevelopment and development of periphery countries is more central in dependency theory. In this aspect, dependency theory can be described as the "voice of the periphery countries” challenging the economic, political, cultural, and intellectual dominance of industrialized countries.

Recipients of PKH, KIS, and KIP assistance in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1 in meeting the costs of daily needs when viewed from the definition of poverty stated above, where the social assistance provided is very helpful to be able to meet the economic needs of underprivileged families, with this assistance
they are allowed to get costs to buy basic needs such as food, rice, fish, and vegetables to maintain their health.

However, based on the discussion of the results of the data above, it is clear that the assistance received by the beneficiary communities is not sufficient to meet the costs of daily living needs. So the results of the discussion are that the existence of social assistance can encourage people to keep working and trying to meet their daily basic needs. Thus social assistance can help community development as found in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1.

4. CONCLUSION

The forms of social assistance received by the recipients of social assistance in the Winangun Dua sub-district, neighborhood 1 are the Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Cards (KIP), and Healthy Indonesia Cards (KIS). Assistance given to the community can be put to good use by beneficiary families, with social assistance helping recipient families and easing the burden on the poor in carrying out their daily lives. With this social assistance, it can improve the life of recipient families for the better, so that they can help the community's economy, increase school spirit, and opportunities for beneficiary families to open small businesses. Based on the discussion of research results, the community does not experience complete dependence on the government as stated in the "Dependency Theory”.

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REFERENCES


