

Attitudes of Poverty Aid Recipients in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring

Nanik Rahmawati¹, Emmy Solina², Marisa Elsera³, Sri Wahyuni⁴, Dedi Anggriawan⁵

¹²³⁴⁵Sociology Study Program, Faculty of Social And Political Sciences, University of Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Raya Dompok Street, Tanjungpinang, Indonesia

Email: nanikrahmawati@umrah.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the attitude of the community in terms of receiving poverty assistance. This research was conducted because it was found in the community that the number of people who were helped by looking at the integrated basic data (BDT) did not decrease even though the assistance provided was numerous and varied. UDB is used as a basis for disbursing government assistance to reduce poverty. Including, the poverty rate shows that there is no significant reduction in the poverty rate, and even tends to remain unchanged. The names of the same beneficiaries always appear from year to year. This study aims to determine how the attitude of the community in receiving the assistance. Using qualitative methods, it is used to analyze the attitudes of recipients of poverty assistance. some people still survive as recipients of poverty assistance, even though they are economically capable, and continue to remain in active status in the government database.

Keyword: Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring, BDT, UDB

1. Introduction

Poverty is a very serious social problem. Looking at poverty must also be done by first identifying what exactly is meant by poverty. Poverty is one of the development challenges in Indonesia. Indonesia has a high poverty rate in some areas because it is lagging behind. Poverty is also often interpreted as an inability to fulfill basic needs. These basic needs include food, shelter, clothing, education and health. (Gunawan S, p. 61). The occurrence of poverty usually starts from the emergence of difficulties and scarcity of tools to fulfill basic needs. This condition is then added to the difficult condition of getting a decent job, in order to fulfill their daily life.

Poverty is an inseparable part of social life. Poverty can have a negative impact on the social conditions of the community if it is not managed properly. Poverty, which was originally identical to the negative impacts it causes, needs to find a way out or there are innovations that change from negative to positive. Various government efforts to reduce poverty have been carried out. One of the efforts made by the Government to overcome poverty is by channeling poverty assistance. Various poverty reduction programs have been carried out by both the central and local governments. Various poverty reduction programs have been distributed by the government, in various forms. The UDB data became the basis for the aid assistance. That in some places there are residents who are

reluctant to give up their status as beneficiaries of assistance. This is supported by the UDB data that does not change, is not updated regularly, so that it is difficult to provide assistance to the evaluation of each beneficiary.

The government is ready to deploy strategies to reduce poverty, one of which is by increasing social assistance for the community. According to Bappenas 2019 data, there are several integrated alleviation programs referred to as poverty assistance, such as: Family Hope Program (PKH), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). These assistances are assistance intended for beneficiary families (KPM), based on an integrated database (BDT). If based on the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs in 2019, then based on the Integrated Data on Social Welfare (DTKS), as many as 11,051 Heads of Families (KK) are poor. Spread in all sub-districts in Tanjungpinang City. And there is data on Beneficiary Groups (KPM), a total of 5,003 KPM specifically for the Family Hope Program (PKH). This study will look at the attitude of the receiving community, considering that if the KPM is slowly established, then there must be someone else with a different name, who will be placed as the next recipient group.

Some of the beneficiaries are residents whose names are listed in the Integrated Database (BDT). However, over time, this recipient data has never changed, even though the conditions in the field prove that in fact conditions have changed. Beneficiaries whose names are mentioned in the UDB are no longer in the poor category and deserve to receive poverty assistance. It was found that they had a more prosperous life, had a decent house, had enough, and had a more settled life now. However, this group has not yet wanted to leave or be expelled from the UDB. In fact, if a group that is more established can be removed or left consciously then there will be other groups who need it more to be able to receive benefits. There will not be a prolonged polemic and conflict in any data collection and distribution of such assistance.

The poverty assistance program is expected to have a positive impact on the recipient community in the form of a change to a more productive direction in order to increase social welfare and reduce the poverty movement. Through poverty assistance, the beneficiaries are expected to be able to overcome the problems they are facing and slowly get out of the cycle of poverty. The provision of mission assistance is accompanied by assistance by officers or facilitators in the hope that the assistance received can be useful in accordance with priority needs and needs, such as meeting basic needs, education and health. Furthermore, the recipient community is expected to develop towards a more independent individual, not dependent on assistance, especially after the community has become well-established or economically well-off. Various steps can be planned from the beginning of the program together with mentoring such as socialization and directives for the use of poverty assistance.

2. Method

The research was carried out from April 2021 to November 2021 in the Malay Village of Kota Piring, East Tanjungpinang District, Tanjungpinang City with the object of research being the attitude of the community as recipients of poverty assistance. The reason for choosing the location in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring is because it is a

Kelurahan with a medium category, including urban areas and not remote subdistricts, so that it can describe the general condition of Tanjungpinang City.

In addition, from initial observations, it was found that the distribution of social assistance was not well targeted for the poor so that researchers were interested in conducting research in the Malay Village of Kota Piring. Data collection was carried out 2 times, namely the first fieldwork for observation and the second fieldwork for interviews.

2.1. Research Approach and Type

The approach used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis, process and meaning to be highlighted. In order to focus the research in accordance with the facts that occur in the field, theory is used as a guide.

Qualitative research is the collection of data in a natural setting, using natural methods, and carried out by naturally interested people or researchers. This definition clearly illustrates that qualitative research prioritizes natural settings, natural methods, and is carried out by people who have natural concerns.

Qualitative research is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the participant's point of view. Qualitative research is a type of research that is used to examine natural objects and the researcher is the key instrument. The research uses the natural environment as a data source. The events that occurred are the main study of the research. Researchers come to the location, understand and study the situation. The study was conducted at the time the interaction took place. Researchers observe, record, ask questions, dig from sources that are closely related to the events studied. The results obtained are immediately compiled, what is observed cannot be separated from the environmental context. The emphasis of qualitative research is on the process, not on the results. The data and information needed relate to what, why, and how questions to uncover processes, not outcomes. What is done, why is it done and how to do it requires an explanation of the phenomenon cannot be done with a measure of frequency alone. The question above demands a real picture of the activities, procedures, reasons and interactions that occur in the context of the environment where and when the process takes place. Natural processes are allowed to occur without the intervention of researchers, because a controlled process will not describe the actual situation.

Design The qualitative approach in this study is closely related to the purpose of the research which seeks to explore the attitudes of the beneficiaries, especially those who persist as beneficiaries even though their economic conditions have improved. The approach in this research is done through document analysis and in-depth interviews. This study uses a qualitative approach to provide a scientific description of the data findings in the field.

2.2. Data Source

Data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data including:

Primary Data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly from the first person, while secondary data is data obtained by researchers from existing sources. Examples of primary data are data obtained from informants through focus groups and panels or also data from researchers' interviews with informants.

Secondary Data. Secondary data is data collected by other people, not the researchers themselves. This data usually comes from other research conducted by other institutions or organizations such as BPS and others. Examples of secondary data include records or documentation of agencies, activity reports, local government reports, data obtained from newspapers and magazines.

2.3. Data Collection Technique

Research subjects were selected using a snowball sampling technique through key informants and then continued to the next informant based on information from previous informants and continued so until they found the saturation of the same information or information continuously. Determination of the sample through key informants with the criteria of research subjects as recipients of poverty assistance. Data were taken from primary sources through observation and participants from observers. The data in this study were obtained through observation, in-depth interviews (deep interviews) and documentation. Interviews were conducted on research informants using an interview guide that had been prepared in advance. Interview guidelines are open so that researchers can dig up information from the information provided by informants. Interviews were conducted using a digital voice recorder that can be opened on a personal computer (PC). Statistical data, photos or pictures, and other physical documents are collected by documenting them. This is important for the data analysis process where related documents can be used to sharpen research analysis.

2.4. Data Analysis

Based on the formulation of the problem and discussion of the problems used, the author's data analysis technique used qualitative methods. While the method of thinking used by the author is deductive, namely the narrowing of the general part which is a general problem to a more specific problem.

In accordance with the type of research that is qualitative, then after the data is collected the next process is to simplify the data obtained into a form that is easy to read and understand as an effort to find answers. The data analysis technique used by the author is an interactive model introduced by Milles and Huberman (2004: 23) which has the following levels:

Data Reduction. Namely: the process of selecting, focusing and simplifying, abstracting and transforming rough data obtained from notes written in the field. Data reduction is done by sharpening, classifying, directing, discarding unnecessary, and organizing data so that conclusions can be drawn.

Presentation of Data. Researchers collect structured information that provides a basis for researchers to conduct a discussion and combine structured information, so that it is easy to observe what is happening, then researchers draw conclusions.

Draw Conclusions. An Activity of the complete configuration. The conclusion was also verified by the researcher during the research. A review of the field notes to determine the final outcome of the study.

3. Research Results

3.1. Attitudes of Poverty Aid Recipients

An individual is very closely related to their respective attitudes as their personal characteristics. Attitude in general is often interpreted as an action taken by an individual to respond to something. The notion of attitude is explained by Saifudin Azwar (2010: 3) attitude is defined as a reaction or response that arises from an individual to an object which then raises individual behavior towards the object in certain ways. .

Gerungan (2004: 160) also describes the notion of attitude or attitude as a reaction to the views or feelings of an individual towards a particular object. Although the object is the same, but not all individuals have the same attitude, it can be influenced by individual circumstances, experiences, information and the needs of each individual is different. A person's attitude towards the object will shape the individual's behavior towards the object.

The notion of attitude is also conveyed by Sarlito and Eko (2009: 151). Attitude is an assessment process carried out by an individual towards an object. Objects that are addressed by individuals can be objects, people or information. The process of evaluating a person on an object can be in the form of positive and negative assessments. The definition of attitude is also described by Slameto (1995: 191), attitude is something that is learned and determines how individuals react to situations and determines what individuals are looking for in their lives.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that attitude is a reaction or response in the form of an assessment that arises from an individual towards an object. Attitude can also be said as an embodiment of awareness of the environment. The process that initiates the formation of attitudes is the presence of objects around the individual providing a stimulus which then hits the individual's senses, the information captured about the object is then processed in the brain and elicits a reaction. Ratings that appear, positive or negative influenced by previous information, or an individual's personal experience.

Poverty assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of allowances relating to the maintenance of people's incomes that are given to help ensure that people who have at least a minimum income can meet their basic needs. This poverty assistance is carried out using the mechanism of education insurance, food aid and/or cash funds. The presence of Poverty Assistance programs raises various attitudes for the recipients.

Based on observations and in-depth interviews, several attitudes were obtained from the community as recipients of poverty assistance, including: First, agreeing with the existence of poverty assistance from the government for the community. Second, support the existence of poverty assistance. Third, be grateful for the poverty assistance from the government. Fourth, hope to receive poverty assistance continuously (continuously).

Fifth, dependence because they are used to receiving help. Following are the results of an interview with one of the informants who agreed with the existence of poverty assistance:

"It's not only us who need it, but other people also need other people who can't afford it, so everyone needs that help" (US, 47 years old).

People who agree with the poverty assistance program from the government consider this assistance useful in improving people's welfare. This is evidenced by the recognition of the informant as a recipient of poverty assistance who shows positive participation through community involvement and activity in every meeting activity and carrying out community obligations as recipients of the assistance. Following are the results of an interview with one of the informants who stated that they supported the existence of poverty assistance from the government for the community:

"We support it, because it helps the community. Especially in the current conditions, what programs from the government to help the community, we will definitely support. (HA, 55 years).

Communities in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring support the sustainability of the poverty relief program in their area. The community feels happy and supports every activity carried out. This is evident from the involvement of the community in participating in every meeting activity held with companions once a month as well as activities related to children's education and health checks for infants and pregnant women. Following are the results of an interview with one of the informants who expressed gratitude for the poverty assistance:

"Grateful and grateful to the government because the government still cares about the community" (AA, 45 years old).

Since the beginning of receiving poverty assistance, the recipient community said they were grateful. Although the assistance provided was not full assistance, they were grateful because the assistance could ease the burden of family expenses. They also hope that assistance like this will continue. The beneficiary community also hopes that in the future the implementation must be improved, especially data problems. Following are the results of an interview with one of the informants who showed a responsive attitude towards the existence of poverty assistance:

*"I have submitted 2 times and have completed the documents, my house has been surveyed twice and in the photos"
"already submitted 3 times the 3rd time just got it"*

The existence of this poverty assistance program is enough to attract the sympathy of the community so that the community rolls up to register and hope to pass the administration and finally get the assistance. It is not surprising then that people at the level of the able category also register themselves as beneficiaries.

Following are the results of an interview with one of the informants who stated that they depended on the existence of poverty assistance:

"I don't know anymore if I don't get help anymore with the current condition like this, all things are expensive, finding money is hard" (MR, 44 years old).

3.2. Factors for the Formation of Attitudes of Poverty Aid Recipients

Human attitudes are not formed since humans are born. Human attitudes are formed through social processes that occur during their lives, where individuals get information and experience. This process can take place within the family, school or community. When there is a social process there is a reciprocal relationship between the individual and his surroundings. The existence of these interactions and relationships then forms a pattern of individual attitudes with their surroundings.

The formation of an individual's attitude is also influenced by the interaction with his surroundings through a complex process. Gerungan (2004: 166-173) describes the factors that influence the formation of an individual's attitude that comes from internal and external factors. The internal factor forming the attitude is the selection of the object that will be addressed by the individual, not all objects around him are addressed. Objects that are addressed in depth are objects that are already inherent in the individual. The individual has previously received information and experience about the object, or the object is something that is needed, desired or liked by the individual, then this can determine the attitude that appears, positive or negative. Internal factors, namely factors contained in the human person itself. This factor is in the form of selectivity or a person's choice to accept and process influences that come from outside. External factors, namely factors that are outside the human person. This factor is in the form of social interaction outside the group.

Attitude is a person's tendency or willingness to behave in a certain way when faced with a stimulus. The formation of an attitude is much influenced by stimuli by the social and cultural environment such as family, school, norms, religious groups and customs (Abu Ahmadi, 2007:156-157). This results in differences in attitudes between individuals with one another due to differences in influence or the environment received. Attitudes will not be formed without human interaction with a particular object.

The attitude of the people who receive poverty assistance is a condition that allows the emergence of an action or behavior from the community and tends to act and react to the assistance they receive. The attitude of the people who receive poverty assistance is influenced by factors of mass media information, socio-economic conditions and culture.

Mass Media Factor. Information conveyed through various means of information in the form of mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and others has an influence on the formation of attitudes. If the messages conveyed are quite suggestive, they will provide an affective basis in the formation of attitudes. In responding to various information, a critical attitude is needed. As a means of communication, various forms of mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and others. Has a great influence in the formation of public opinion and trust. In the delivery of information, the mass media carry messages that contain suggestions that can direct one's opinion. The existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive foundation for the formation of attitudes towards it. The suggestive messages carried by the information, if strong enough, will provide an affective basis in assessing something so that a certain attitude direction is formed. Information forms a strong understanding of the individual Government is described as a service provider to the community. The government is

formed not only to serve itself and the officials, but the government is required to provide services to the community with the aim of providing welfare and improving the community's economy through the use of state resources. The results of the research in the field show that individuals as recipients of assistance consider that providing assistance to the poor is something that the government must do to eradicate poverty problems so that people's welfare increases.

Socio-Economic Factors. The formation of an attitude is much influenced by stimuli by the conditions of the social and economic environment. This results in differences in attitudes between individuals with one another due to differences in influence or the environment received. Attitudes will not be formed without human interaction with a particular object. One of the important sources that can shape attitudes is by adopting the attitudes of others through the process of social learning. Views are formed when interacting with other people or observing their behavior. Different social conditions in each place will affect a person's attitude, because a person's attitude is a reflection of what social conditions he faces.

Cultural Factor. Culture (culture) is very influential on the outburst of attitudes. If we live in a culture that upholds religious values, then a positive attitude towards religious values is likely to be formed. Cultural factors have a broad and deep influence on the attitude of beneficiaries because culture involves all aspects of human life. Culture is the most fundamental determinant of people's desires and attitudes. In culture there are tools and beliefs that are owned by the supporters of that culture. The knowledge sets themselves form a system consisting of different units in stages whose functional relationships are with each other as a whole. The opinion above shows that culture in a society is a certain value system that is used as a way of life by citizens who support that culture. Because it is used as a frame of reference in acting and behaving, culture tends to become a tradition in a society. Tradition is something that is difficult to change, because it is integrated in the lives of the people who support it. Human attitudes are the main predictors of daily behavior (actions), although there are other factors, namely the environment and one's beliefs. The attitude that exists in a person will give a color or pattern to the behavior or actions of the person concerned. By knowing a person's attitude, one can predict how the response or behavior will be taken by the person concerned, to a problem or situation that is faced by him. However, not all attitudes can affect a person's behavior, in the sense that sometimes attitudes can determine a person's actions, but sometimes attitudes do not manifest into actions. Consideration of all the positive and negative impacts of an action also determines whether a person's attitude becomes a real action or not.

4. Discussion

One of the government's programs to reduce poverty is to provide Poverty Assistance. In Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring, Tanjungpinang Timur District, some residents or the poor did not receive the assistance on the grounds that they were not registered as beneficiaries, while the facts on the ground found that people who could afford it or in other words, the head of his family had a steady income each month, received the

assistance. The problem of data collection is indeed the main weak point. Most residents do not know when data collection will be conducted. Residents also do not know for sure the criteria for poor households who are entitled to receive the Poverty Assistance. In addition, some residents work outside the domicile area as stated in the population document, so that they are not registered or double recorded at the place of domicile and at the place of work. Due to the weakness of data collection, as citizens who are truly poor, they are not recorded. Citizen data collection needs to be carried out every period, so that when the assistance will be implemented, the data collection officer gets valid data regarding the number of poor people who are entitled to receive assistance, because economic changes that occur at any time can cause changes in the standard of living of residents. According to the results of research in the field, there were 10 heads of well-off families who received assistance, some of these families refused to be interviewed. In addition, the priority of the recipient community is not basic necessities, even though the priority for the use of poverty assistance money should be basic necessities. In addition, the existence of this poverty assistance makes the recipients of the assistance more dependent on the assistance.

4.1. Information on Mass Media and Public Attitudes as Recipients of Poverty Assistance

Viewing the Fairness of Assistance from the Government for the Community. The beneficiaries of the assistance in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring are well aware of the poverty assistance program from the government and they also get information about the assistance from the socialization carried out by the government through sub-district officials, Kelurahan, and also from poverty assistance assistants or facilitators. Recipients of community assistance view the fairness of assistance from the government for the community and even the obligations of the government. In fact, alleviating poverty is not only the task of the government, but the community also has an important role in this. The community itself should also be able to process or take advantage of the assistance provided by the government in order to improve their welfare for a better life. The community as recipients of poverty assistance understands that this assistance can build social responsibility and public trust in the government which can consistently pay attention to the poor. The attitude of the beneficiary is that they agree with the sustainability of the poverty assistance because they see it as a natural thing and that the government should help the community. Some of the recipients of the assistance also felt that this government program was deemed ineffective. Because this aid is widely abused by its recipients. In fact, the function of this assistance is to help meet their daily needs, but some people use it for things that are considered less important, such as buying cigarettes, buying clothes or shoes. The point is that it is used for needs that are considered less important for the primary needs of the community.

More people who get help. Poverty assistance is actually misused by some people. Many people in the well-to-do category have registered to be able to get the assistance, coupled with minimal supervision from the relevant agencies, which resulted in a lot of aid being distributed not on target. This is what makes many people who become

recipients of this poverty assistance. The attitude of the beneficiary is responsive by participating in registering through the local RT to get assistance. The attitude of the beneficiary is actively seeking information on the existence of assistance from the government.

Socio-Economic Conditions and Attitudes of Poverty Aid Recipients. The decline in the community's economy due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic situation. COVID-19, the community's economy has begun to decline drastically, especially since the implementation of the lockdown and PSBB. This makes the government and the parties concerned have to work hard to deal with this situation. Various efforts were made by the government to overcome the weakening of the community's economy, including the distribution of economic and social assistance to the community. This assistance in its implementation is expected to provide direct benefits to the poor with the aim of encouraging the economy of the poor, to help the community meet their needs, especially for people who have lost their income since the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, it also aims to revive the purchasing power of the people whose areas receive the injection of aid funds. The attitude of the beneficiary is to support the continuity of poverty assistance because the community can be helped to fulfill their basic life needs, namely the fulfillment of basic needs so that they can more easily access basic education and health services. The community really needs help from the Government during the Covid-19 pandemic, so they really appreciate all the programs that are given to help the community.

4.2. Culture and Attitudes of Poverty Recipients

There is public hope for assistance from the government. The attitude of the beneficiary is hoping to get help because the community has felt the direct positive impact of the assistance in their daily lives. Therefore, the community receiving the assistance assessed that the assistance was in accordance with the needs of the community and was useful in improving the welfare of the community in the Malay Village of Kota Piring.

Dependence on Aid. The assistance provided can make the community become dependent on the government. This resulted in the emergence of new social problems. From a sociological point of view, people who receive assistance by the government become socially dysfunctional or unable to carry out their social functions. Social Functionality in this case is a condition when the community is actually able to carry out its social role well so that it can solve its problems and fulfill its life needs.

5. Conclusions And Recommendations

Conclusion. Poverty Assistance is not an effective and efficient policy to solve poverty. Poverty assistance is not able to increase the degree and level of welfare of the recipient community in the Malay Village of Kota Piring. Poverty assistance has a negative impact on the recipient community, namely being spoiled and dependent and unable to stimulate the productivity of the poor.

Recommendations. In order for the poverty assistance program to become an effective and efficient aid, especially for the people of Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring, there are

several suggestions, namely: (1) Clear, targeted, good and systematic distribution of funds so that poverty assistance can help improve the welfare of the poor. (2) Periodic data collection is needed on people who deserve poverty assistance. (3) Supervision of data collection and distribution of poverty assistance so that it is right on target. (4) Opening new job opportunities for the community so that they do not become lazy people because they only depend on assistance other than that it can reduce the unemployment rate.

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