



Strategy For Utilizing The Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) In The Distribution Of Uep Assistance By The Social Service Department Of Lamandau Regency

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Abstract

Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) is data that is a reference source for the implementation of social welfare. In this case, the data contains data on the need for social assistance and social welfare services. The aim of this research is to find out the strategies used in managing Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) in distributing aid and the benefits of this DTKS to be used as a basis for reference in distributing aid, one of which is Productive Economic Enterprise Assistance (UEP) which is managed by the Social Service Lamandau Regency. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach by collecting data from several sources, namely interviews, observation and literacy. The results of this research are strategies in the form of stages in data management Integrated Social Welfare includes data proposals as well as verification and validation, quality control or assurance, up to determination and use. Every recipient of UEP assistance must be registered in the DTKS which has been verified and validated for complete administration and field checks to ensure that the recipient is truly worthy of assistance, so that UEP assistance in the form of Social Assistance Funds Stimulating Capital for Productive Economic Businesses for Poor Families in Lamandau Regency is appropriate target. The benefit of managing DTKS is to ensure that social assistance is distributed to families who really need it. However, this research also found obstacles related to the existence of families who are well off but are still registered in the DTKS, as well as families who are not well off but are not recorded in the DTKS. To overcome this, it is necessary to update the data every month and increase the human resource capacity of village/sub-district operators through the SIKS-NG Application Technical Guidance, to support more effective DTKS management.



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INTRODUCTION

Especially in the Lamandau Regency area of Central Kalimantan Province, which is the responsibility of all parties, the Lamandau Regency Government implements a continuous program in line with existing programs to improve the quality of human life, in accordance with the existing poverty data. To implement various social assistance and subsidy programs to meet basic rights, reduce living burdens, and improve the quality of life for the underprivileged through various ministries/agencies. The increasing population has become a major factor contributing to the rise of social issues.

Poverty is one of the social issues that remains a major challenge for our country because it can create social inequalities. This will cause the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer (Katadata.co.id, accessed on May 21, 2024). Therefore, the government seeks solutions to reduce the number of poor people through social assistance programs for those in dire need of help.

Providing social assistance is not new for the government in offering support to the community (Rahmansyah et al., 2020). The handling of poverty is one of the social welfare development policies aimed at eradicating poverty through Productive

Economic Enterprises (UEP), which aims to improve the living standards of the poor, allowing them to develop a decent and dignified welfare level based on their capabilities and opportunities.

According to Sulistyarini, T. (2021), the information expected by the council can provide accurate data to achieve the ideal government social assistance.

In the distribution of assistance, it is necessary to have data on the recipients, which is obtained from the central data system called the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). This data input is no longer done manually, but using a network system and electronic devices to realize the principles of e-Government in today's digital era, known as paperless, an effort to reduce or completely eliminate the use of paper. Therefore, a strategy is needed to ensure that every recipient of assistance is accurately targeted. Marrus (2002) states that strategy is a process for determining a plan that focuses on the long-term goals of the organization and has efforts and methods to achieve those goals. However, when entering data, discrepancies and data errors have been encountered. Eligible individuals for assistance are not registered in the DTKS, which results in the assistance being misdirected.

A policy related to welfare includes quality of life and aims at providing comprehensive services to the community to improve the welfare of the people (Retnaningsih, 2020). The benchmark of welfare is the fulfillment of basic needs, including food, clothing, and housing, which are part of the Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP). In Lamandau Regency itself, there are still many small business actors who lack capital to expand their businesses. In this case, the Lamandau Regency Government, through the Lamandau Social Service, has planned a social assistance program for residents with small businesses. This program is known as Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP), and the legal basis for this is stated in the Decree of the Regent of Lamandau Number: 188.45/218/VI/HUK/2024, dated June 3, 2024, on the Determination of Recipients of Social Assistance for Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP) for the underprivileged in Lamandau Regency in 2024.

The research is expected to be useful in policy-making, for the general public and students:

1. **Theoretical Benefits** This research is expected to add new insights and knowledge in managing DTKS to create higher quality data.
2. **Practical Benefits** This research can serve as input for related institutions in carrying out quality DTKS updates in the future.
3. **General Public** It is hoped that this research can provide knowledge about the use of DTKS to address poverty rates in Lamandau Regency.
4. **Students** This research is expected to motivate students to become more interested in the issue of poverty.
5. **Government Institutions** This research is expected to provide useful input in providing considerations for policy-making.
6. **The research results can serve as a guide for future studies.** To avoid frequent repetition of discussions or research, it is necessary to complete sentences related to the research, and therefore, knowledge about similar studies previously conducted is required.

Several previous studies have addressed related themes:

1. Nainggolan (2019) found that to improve the utilization of integrated data in poverty alleviation, in addition to general management improvements, both central and regional government managers should consider the developing psychological dynamics to create harmony in data utilization among related parties.
2. Nida Khoirunnisa (Nisa & Salomo, 2019), in their research using a descriptive qualitative method, found that community involvement in the uninhabitable house (RTLH) program has not been optimal.

From previous studies, there is a difference in this research, where the journal was chosen due to the interesting issues surrounding the distribution of social assistance, as many problems were found because the data on the community was not valid, which showed that the management of DTKS data is necessary to facilitate the creation of quality data. This motivated the researcher to conduct a study on DTKS data management at the Lamandau Regency Social Service in Central Kalimantan Province.

Based on the introduction provided by the author, the objectives of this research are to determine the strategies used for managing Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) in the distribution of UEP assistance in Lamandau Regency and to explore the benefits of DTKS as a reference for the distribution of assistance, including Productive Economic Enterprise (UEP) assistance managed by the Lamandau Regency Social Service.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach and descriptive research method. The study was conducted at the Lamandau Regency Social Service, Central Kalimantan Province. In this research, the informants, or sources of data, are used as material for the researcher's analysis and reference in data analysis. This research uses qualitative data, which is classified into two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data refers to data obtained directly from informants through interviews, observations, and documentation, including academic works (Sugiyono, 2005).

Informants as data sources were selected objectively based on their field, main duties, and functions, including 1 (one) Head of Subdivision, 2 (two) Junior Policy Analysts, 1 (one) Head of Division, and 2 (two) staff members. Secondary data, on the other hand, is obtained from indirect sources, both related to the object of research and as a benchmark in management, as well as to explain events that have already occurred. This secondary data was obtained from documents, literature, relevant journals, and internet exploration.

The data collection techniques in this research include:

1. **Interviews**, which involve asking pre-prepared questions related to the substance needed.
2. **Documentation**, a technique used to study the object being researched by recording and obtaining data through archives or using technology as a supporting tool.
3. **Internet exploration**, where data is gathered from current media by studying and even noting materials from research related to the object being studied.

The data verification techniques in this research include:

1. **Observation**, a technique where the researcher directly observes the field to identify attitudes, actions, and interpersonal interactions.

2. **Interviews**, a technique where the researcher asks questions to the informants.
3. **Documents**, a technique that involves collecting written and stored materials, both in the form of documents and literature.

The data analysis techniques used include: Data analysis techniques are methods used by the researcher to present data through three main steps: a. **Data reduction**, which is the most common way of organizing or investigating information by determining which information is considered important and which is not, in order to present information relevant to the matter being considered, making it easier to make decisions. b. **Data presentation**, which is done after data reduction, where the data is presented in a narrative form, making it clearly structured and easy to understand in drawing conclusions. c. **Conclusion drawing**, which is the final step in the process of outlining information, where the researcher summarizes the research findings and examines similarities, differences, and relationships with the issues discussed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The management of DTKS, according to the Junior Policy Analyst and Sub-Coordinator of Stimulus Assistance and Environmental Arrangement at the Lamandau Regency Social Service, Mr. DJ, who is also the DTKS supervisor for Lamandau Regency (interview on May 7, 2024, at 10:30 AM), the Lamandau Regency Social Service has the task and authority to supervise and coordinate with village/sub-district operators regarding data collection through the SIKS-NG application, as well as to carry out the validation of social assistance proposals from village and sub-district operators, and to compile the DTKS data, which will later be adjusted or used as the basis for the social assistance recipient database managed by the Lamandau Regency Social Service. The Lamandau Regency Social Service itself only has two DTKS managers who have access to monitor and use integrated data, to ensure that confidential data is not misused.

1. **Strategy for Utilizing Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) in the Distribution of UEP Social Assistance by the Lamandau Regency Social Service**

A. **Environmental Scanning**

In the general public, DTKS is more commonly known as the data of poor families. People believe that every individual included in DTKS is an underprivileged person who will receive government assistance. In the DTKS, all those in need of assistance are listed, even though some individuals have jobs, their income is only enough to meet basic needs. This group, along with persons with disabilities and disaster victims, is categorized as underprivileged based on DTKS. The lack of public understanding about DTKS often leads to the actual purpose of this program being less targeted. According to Law Number 13 of 2011, Article 11, Paragraph (2), on the handling of the poor, DTKS that has been established by the Minister serves as the basis for the Government and local governments to provide assistance and/or empowerment. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs' Data and Information Center (Pusdatin Kesos) (2020), the goal of DTKS is to ensure that social assistance reaches the truly deserving and targeted beneficiaries. Therefore, DTKS must be managed as best as possible. Based on the research conducted, it was found that the Lamandau Regency Social Service implements the DTKS management strategy in stages, including data proposals, verification, and validation, quality control or assurance, and the final determination and use of DTKS data.

B. **Strategy Formulation**

a. Data Proposal Process

The data proposal process is related to changes, including improvements, additions, and deletions of data. This process involves texts, images, and numbers, and is carried out through recording and documentation methods or via electronic systems. The data proposal process is carried out through deliberations at the village/sub-district level to determine the community members who are truly deserving of social assistance. These deliberations are attended by local government representatives and community representatives, ensuring that the results are objective and based on a joint decision. The results of the deliberation are then reported to the Lamandau Regency Social Service in the form of meeting minutes.

Table 1
Format DTKS

ID DTKS	Prop	Kab/ City	Kec	Village/ Neighbo rhoods	Address (Hamlet/ RT/RW)	No. KK	NIK	Name	TTL	Work

Biological Mother	Hub.Family	Ket.Padan	Social Assistance			
			BPNT	PKH	PPKM	PBIJKM

Source: Lamandau Regency Social Service

Each member of the community registered in the DTKS is assigned a unique DTKS ID code, in accordance with their National Identification Number (NIK). Thus, when the NIK is entered, the identity data such as name, address, and date of birth will automatically fill in based on the population data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Ditjen Dukcapil). This ensures that data duplication is avoided because the data collection system adopts the principle of *by name by address*. This data system ensures that there is no duplicated data. In the remarks column, the status "matched" will be displayed if the entered NIK corresponds to the registered data.

b. Data Verification and Validation

Data verification is the process of reviewing proposed data to ensure it complies with established standards or procedures, ensuring that the data entered reflects actual conditions on the ground. Validation, on the other hand, is the process of confirming and correcting data to ensure it is accurate.

The verification and validation process is conducted by the Lamandau Regency Social Service through field visits to ensure the proposed data matches the actual conditions. The validated data is then reported to the local government, in this case, the Regent or Mayor. After receiving approval from the regional leader, the data is entered into the Ministry of Social Affairs' system through the SIKS-NG application. This application is developed by the Data and Information Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs (PUSDATIN KEMENSOS) to manage integrated social welfare data (DTKS).

c. Quality Assurance and Control

Quality assurance and control aims to maintain, improve, and achieve optimal data quality through a continuous quality improvement system. The general process for improving data quality includes identifying issues, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating.

Efforts to improve data quality include:

1. Data Validation – comparing data with other data sources to ensure accuracy.
2. Standardizing Formats – aligning data formats to make them easier to process and analyze.
3. Data Cleaning – removing irrelevant data, correcting typographical errors, and completing missing data.
4. Implementing Integrated Information Systems – using systems to manage data more efficiently.
5. Improving Human Resources Competence – providing training for village/sub-district operators on data management.
6. Collaboration with Stakeholders – building partnerships with relevant parties to obtain better data.

d. Determination and Usage

This is the result of the data proposal process, verification, validation, and quality control or assurance, which is then submitted to the Minister for approval through a Ministerial Decree as Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

In its use, Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) is used by the work units of the Ministry of Social Affairs' first echelon, ministries/agencies, local governments, and the community. The use of DTKS is in accordance with the Ministerial Decree No. 146 of 2013 on the Determination of Criteria and Data Collection for the Poor and the Destitute. The criteria for the poor and destitute registered in DTKS include: a. Not having employment or sources of income that support the continuation of life; b. Most of the household's expenses are for basic needs, such as food; c. Having difficulty accessing medical care or unable to afford healthcare, unless subsidized by the government or public health centers; d. Unable to buy clothing for each family member at least once a year; e. Only able to afford their children's education up to junior high school level; f. Living in a house with walls made of bamboo/wood/cement that are in poor or unfit condition; g. Living in a house with floors made of bamboo/wood/cement that are in poor or unfit condition; h. Living in a house with a roof made of palm leaves or using tiles/iron sheets in poor condition; i. Having limited lighting in the house; j. The floor area of the house is less than 8 m² per person; k. The drinking water source is from springs, unprotected wells, rivers, rainwater, or other unhygienic sources.

C. Strategy Implementation

Based on the Decree of the Regent of Lamandau No. 188.45/281/VI/HUK/2024 regarding the Determination of the Beneficiaries of the Economic Productive Business Assistance (UEP) Program in Lamandau Regency for the 2024 Fiscal Year, the provision of social assistance for UEP aims to combat poverty by increasing the capacity of economic enterprises, work productivity, and the ability of the community members who are deemed eligible and meet the requirements to be designated as recipients of the assistance. As stated by the Head of the Social Empowerment and Handling of the Poor Division of Lamandau Regency, Mrs. SW (interview on May 24, 2024, at 2:00 PM), according to Ministerial Regulation No. 2 of 2019 on Social Assistance for Economic Productive Business to Group Enterprises for Poverty Alleviation, UEP is a form of assistance provided by the local

government to improve access to economic resources, enhance business capability, increase productivity, improve income, and create mutually beneficial business partnerships. The funds for this assistance are sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) through the Social Service's regional apparatus work unit (DPA) for Lamandau Regency in the 2024 Fiscal Year.

The eligibility criteria for UEP assistance, as outlined in the Decree of the Regent of Lamandau No. 188.45/218/VI/HUK/2024 on the Determination of Recipients of Social Assistance for Economic Productive Businesses in Lamandau Regency for the 2024 Fiscal Year, are as follows:

1. The poor residents registered in the Ministry of Social Affairs' Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and/or the poor who have not yet been registered in DTKS (currently in the process of DTKS registration) with minutes of the village meetings attached.
2. Not a Civil Servant (ASN) and/or a member of the TNI/Police or their family members.
3. Not a pensioner of ASN and/or TNI/Police or the family of pensioned ASN/TNI/Police.
4. Not a village head or village apparatus.
5. Not a family member of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the Basic Food Program.

According to the Regent's Decree of Lamandau No. 188.45/97/III/HUK/2024 on the Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Economic Productive Business Assistance (UEP) Program in Lamandau Regency for the 2024 Fiscal Year, the village/sub-district government, through village meetings, has the authority to propose recipients of assistance to the Regent. Subsequently, the Lamandau Regency Social Service will carry out the verification and validation process (verivali). The results of the verivali will serve as a recommendation for the proposed recipients of the assistance to the Regent of Lamandau.

D. Evaluation and Control

1. Challenges and Obstacles

According to TP, the Secretary of the Lamandau Regency Social Service (interview on May 20, 2024, at 10:00 AM), in monitoring conducted by the Lamandau Regency Social Service in several villages/sub-districts in Lamandau Regency, issues related to DTKS data collection were found, including: a. **Inclusion Error**, where individuals/families who are not eligible are still included in DTKS as beneficiaries (e.g., individuals who own large palm oil plantations or vehicles like cars and trucks). Additionally, there are also cases where deceased individuals or people who have moved are still listed in DTKS. b. **Exclusion Error**, where families who are underprivileged are not recorded in DTKS or as beneficiaries of the program.

This problem is due to the lack of data updates conducted by village/sub-district operators. As a result, the data input into the SIKS-NG application becomes outdated. To address this issue, the Lamandau Regency Social Service is conducting technical guidance (bimtek) on June 10, 2024, for SIKS-NG operators, in accordance with the Decree of the Head of the Social Service No. 460/588/DINSOS.D/IX/2024 dated May 21, 2024. The purpose of this event is to enhance the competence of village/sub-district operators in verifying and validating data.

The bimtek participants consist of SIKS-NG operators from 8 sub-districts, 85 villages, and 3 sub-districts in Lamandau Regency. The main goal of this event is to produce high-quality data (accurate, complete, relevant,

and in accordance with field conditions) so that assistance reaches the right recipients. The Social Service also agrees that proposals for changes and adjustments to DTKS, based on verification and validation, will be carried out routinely every month. The updated data will be submitted to the Ministry of Social Affairs RI, as well as the provincial and district/ city governments.

2. Benefits of Using Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS)

The use of Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) should be the basis for every distribution of social assistance, including UEP.

Thus, every resident classified as a recipient of UEP assistance will receive assistance as long as they are recorded in DTKS, which has been verified and validated as eligible to receive the assistance. This ensures that the assistance is accurately distributed, with no inclusion or exclusion errors.

Responsibilities of the Lamandau Regency Social Service in managing UEP activities include:

1. Being responsible for providing information and socializing the Economic Productive Business Assistance (UEP) program at the sub-district, village, and community levels.
2. Carrying out activities for the distribution of UEP assistance, from data collection to the actual distribution to the community.
3. Ensuring the implementation of the UEP program to the Regent of Lamandau.
4. Resolving issues in the implementation of the UEP program.
5. Preparing reports on the implementation of the UEP program to the Regent of Lamandau.

Table 2
Data on Lamandau Regency APBD UEP Assistance Recipients
Central Kalimantan Province in 2021-2024

No	Sub-District	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	Bulik Sub-District	-	35	118	49	202
2	Sematu Jaya Sub-District	35	30	-	9	74
3	Menthobi Raya Sub-District	-	30	-	9	39
4	Bulik Timur Sub-District	-	30	-	2	32
5	Belantikan Raya Sub-District	-	25	-	6	31
6	Lamandau Sub-District	-	25	-	17	42
7	Batang Kawa Sub-District	-	8	-	3	11
8	Delang Sub-District	-	25	-	15	40
Total		35	208	118	110	471

Source: Lamandau Regency Social Service

The data represents the recipients of UEP assistance in Lamandau Regency, taken from the distribution data over the past four years. The results show a decrease in the number of UEP

recipients, meaning that as the number of people in need of assistance decreases, poverty levels in Lamandau Regency also decline. This indicates that the welfare in Lamandau Regency will continue to improve year by year. The UEP budget is allocated from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Lamandau Regency through the Social Service's budget implementation document for the 2024 Fiscal Year. Each year, the UEP recipients change in accordance with the available APBD budget. In the distribution of UEP assistance, every recipient must be registered in the DTKS, which has been verified and validated for administrative completeness and thorough checking.

Table 3

UEP Budget from the APBD of Lamandau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province (2021-2024)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
Budget	Rp. 175,000,000	Rp. 1,040,000,000	Rp. 590,000,000	Rp. 550,000,000

Source: Social Service of Lamandau Regency

Based on field data and monitoring and evaluation conducted by the Social Service of Lamandau Regency, the survey team from the Social Empowerment and Poverty Handling Division ensures that recipients of assistance are truly deserving. The UEP assistance is provided through a cash transfer system in accordance with the proposals submitted by the UEP participants. The distribution is carried out transparently and accountably, allowing for easy monitoring and evaluation, reducing the potential for discrepancies, and ensuring that the assistance reaches the right recipients.

CONCLUSION

Through the strategy of having the DTKS, the distribution of social assistance to eligible communities will be facilitated, provided they meet the established criteria. This aims to ensure that each assistance reaches the right target, as every name registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) is a recipient who has undergone verification and validation, known as *verivali*. However, challenges have been identified, such as families who are no longer in need but are still listed in the DTKS, as well as families who are deserving of assistance but are not registered in the DTKS. These issues are caused by a lack of regular updates to the data from village operators, which should be done routinely every month.

The UEP assistance based on DTKS is a government program from the Lamandau Regency distributed through the Lamandau Regency Social Service. Over the past four years, the UEP assistance has reached a total of 471 households. Based on the data from the last four years of the UEP program, there has been a decrease in the number of recipients each year, which proves that more people are being helped by this program.

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