

Data Automation For Poor Groups in The City of Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Purpose Research. is to determine the function of community data collection on poor group criteria in alleviating poverty in the city of Surabaya **Research Method.** The method used in this research is a qualitative research method, with the aim of finding, understanding, explaining and obtaining an overview of poverty alleviation in the city of Surabaya. **Data Analysis** . In this research, qualitative analysis was used with the steps of the Crosswell interactive analysis model which consists of three components, namely reduction, data display and conclusions. **Results.** The main key to the poverty reduction strategy is population data collection that is truly appropriate to conditions in the field, so that it is no longer based on data deposits by the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RT) and the Head of the Community Association (RW). The Surabaya City Government (Pemkot) with various instructions from the Mayor directly dispatched the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to carry out data collection to the location, all OPDs were involved without exception, so there is great hope of speeding up and maximizing community data collection. The results of accurate data collection make social assistance and poverty alleviation programs right on target. **Conclusions.** The Surabaya City Government has carried out maximum and realistic data collection on the poor, from accurate data collection. The Surabaya City Government has socialized the program and facilitated business premises in every existing sub-district such as SWK and RPK. The steps taken are to form and register MSMEs directly with the Cooperatives and Trade Office, registering poor people for the need to distribute social assistance.

Keywords: *automation data, poverty alleviation, Surabaya city*

A. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a multidimensional problem because it is related to the inability to access economically, socially, culturally, politically and participate in society. Government policy N0. 166 of 2014 concerning the acceleration of poverty reduction program, and Law N0 13 of 2011 concerning handling the poor, as well as Domestic Regulation N0. 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and Regency/City Poverty Alleviation Coordination Teams, that in the provisions of Article 20 paragraph (4) of Presidential Regulation N0 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation, mandates the Minister of Home Affairs to regulate work procedures and work alignment, as well as institutional development and human resources for the Provincial and Regency/City Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team based on the regional regulations of the city of Surabaya No. 106 of 2022 concerning procedures for collecting, processing and utilizing data on poor families.

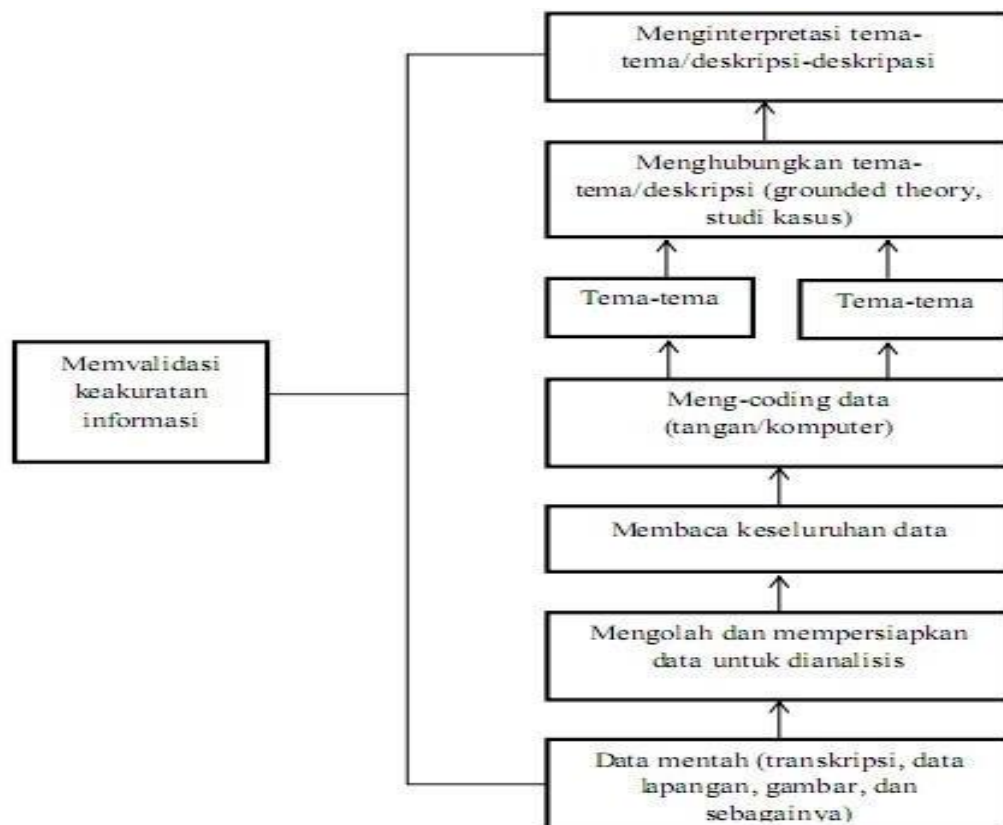
The problem of poverty in urban areas is a lack of technical skills, low quality of human resources and limited adequate employment opportunities, so it is often associated with the government's inability to provide employment opportunities for the community. However, if we understand it in depth, then poverty is not merely the result of the government's inability to provide employment opportunities, but is related to social structural problems and tends to have become a paradigm and "culture" in society itself. The policy of the Surabaya City Government is to carry out community data collection as a database for determining poor groups through direct location inspection and processing integrated social welfare data input (DTKS) within the sub-district/ward area of each region in Surabaya. Based on observations in the field and investigations, it was found that there were people who were categorized as poor because they were inadequate in terms of low-income income, even some people did not work and, moreover, had no income. In terms of knowledge, they also lacked mastery in various fields, for example technology, the data collection process took a little time because several stages of verification were carried out, starting from visiting, identifying the person concerned and as validation, confronting the head of the local RT and RW. For this reason, competent officers are needed, in this case the Surabaya City Government appointed the Surabaya Library and Archives Service as a Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) which is responsible for collecting data on people in the poor group category.

B. METHODS

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method, with the aim of finding, understanding, explaining and obtaining an overview of community data collection as accurate data information on poor groups receiving social assistance and poverty alleviation programs. In (Kozinets, 1998) states that netnography is an online research to understand how social interaction occurs. The steps in this research include: data collection, analysis, research ethics, and representation. As Kozinets explained, there are at least two ideas and concepts

that are in line with Kozinet's ideas, where in this study it is able to explore and reach new research themes related to the use of digital media. In addition, this research will be able to describe changes or shifts in meaning or perception in digital society. The focus of the research was carried out to obtain an overview of the data collection process and information management for poverty alleviation programs in one area, namely Gubeng District, Surabaya City, East Java. because the researcher considers that this area can be called an urban center, it is possible that the poor community criteria will not be found. They will take as much and complete data as possible from this location in order to answer the research problem.

Figure 1. Creswell Qualitative Research Data Analysis flow diagram



C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Poverty in its various forms has an impact on individuals, families and society. Even though poverty is inherent in individuals or individuals, this does not mean that it is solely the responsibility of the individual, but rather must be the attention of all components of the nation or stakeholders to overcome this big problem so that the research scheme becomes a guide to answering problem solving.

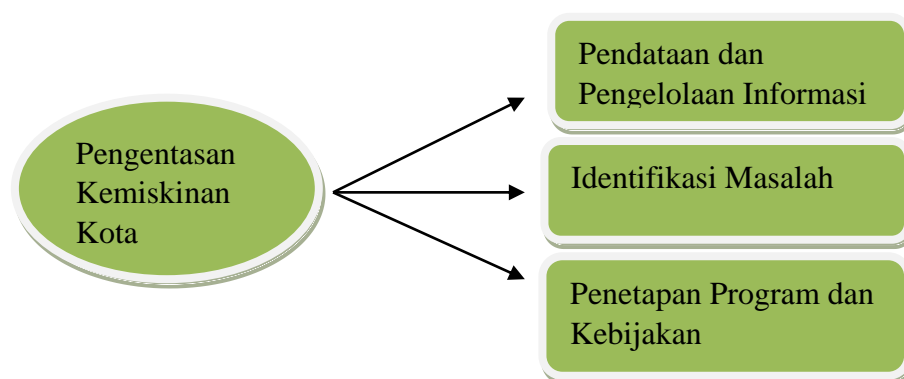


Figure 2. Flow diagram for data collection on poor groups in poverty alleviation

The main key to the poverty alleviation strategy is population data collection that is truly appropriate to conditions in the field, so that it is no longer based on data deposits by the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RT) and the Head of the Community Association (RW). The Surabaya City Government (Pemkot) with various instructions from the Mayor directly dispatched the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to carry out data collection to the location, all OPDs were involved without exception, so there is great hope of speeding up and maximizing community data collection. As a result of valid data collection, residents are guided and facilitated, those who trade or sell are provided with business premises facilities, namely the existence of a Culinary Tourism Center. Residents who don't have an activity are given product assistance to start a business, and those who just want to have a job are looking for a company nearby. As a first step in analyzing data obtained from field activities and survey results, the researcher conducted a survey in the form of short profiles of informants as an introduction to the policy analysis of the Surabaya City Government carrying out data collection in Gubeng sub-district, namely Mr. Imam Budi, Head of the Surabaya Library Service Development Information and Services Section (DISPUSIP) who is tasked and responsible for the data collection process, distribution of aid, supervision and reviewing business facilities that have been established by the Surabaya City Government,



namely SWK in Gubeng sub-district. "In the meeting with Mr. Imam Budi Head of Services and Information for the Surabaya City Dispusip on Friday, September 20 2024 at 09.30 at the City Government Office: "Actually, the City Government's policy in collecting data and managing the Center is a joint task of various agencies, such as sub-districts and sub-districts which also participate in this because the sub-districts register which residents are eligible for a booth at the Center, then the sub-district's task is to verify what has been approved. by sub-districts, especially now that the latest policy is that centers are specifically for residents who are on the Labor Intensive or Gamis (Poor Families) list. This causes perceptions to emerge from several aspects, for example in terms of costs? In reality, it comes from the city government in the sense of not only the word, but it can also be that the profit sharing funds can be fast and the funds are from services. But if I say that the government also gives them a lot of responsibility, they only give them free stands. Cooperation with the cooperative department, but to replenish basic materials they still use their own capital. and at several centers the majority of the products they sell are the same, there is nothing significantly different that has its own product and can be branded to become an advantage in one location of the center.

Identification of problems and data collection that has been validated is then discussed by stakeholders to carry out information management and outreach and find the best solution to the problem. The solution to this problem comes from various alternatives or choices of existing programs and policies. The role of the Surabaya city government is so optimal that it is not limited to overcoming, especially how this problem of poverty can be resolved, reflected in an interview with Mr. Indra as Secretary of Gubeng Surabaya District on Friday, October 1 2024 at 13.30 at the Gubeng Surabaya sub-district office, he said that : "In searching for poor families, they do not necessarily receive data obtained from RT and RW, but the results of the data are validated by the sub-district office going directly to the residents included in the reports that have been submitted. The poor category is looked at from various things, namely from those who have no income and the condition of the house, the vehicle they own, those who earn an income but have to support many families in one house, and also the elderly who are no longer able to carry out their activities and have no income either from themselves or from their family. From the results of this data collection, the most important thing in the findings is that Surabaya KTP and its existence in local locations, the results of the data collection were discussed in the sub-district meeting (muskel) by inviting interested parties, in the new muskel it was classified and directed according to the individual needs of its citizens, for elderly people who had no income and their families were given a solution to be placed in a nursing home, those who had expertise were given training according to their expertise to obtain competency certification so that it could be submitted to local companies that needed or given capital in the form of work tools for independent businesses, in the Gubeng sub-district of the City Government Surabaya also provides labor-intensive housing in the form of a café, managed by the party The sub-district is responsible for how the activities in the

RPK can continue to exist and survive for workers who are all wearing robes in local locations. Apart from that, the city government has also created an e-commerce program called e-peken under the auspices of the cooperative service. supporting the economic life of gamis so that the goal of alleviating poverty can be realized, the cooperative office also provides business capital loans to gamis to be able to start a business, finally the Surabaya city government has launched a madani village in every RW, the madani village aims for the community to be independent and work together, every citizen is expected to care for each other about the conditions around them, the city government stimulates cash assistance which is distributed through the RW for the needs of the less fortunate, for example the money is used to buy basic necessities and residents help with cooking to be given to residents in need. Thank God, around 540 robes out of the 600 registered could be accommodated in each program.

E. CONCLUSION

The Surabaya City Government has carried out maximum and realistic data collection on poor people, from accurate data collection. The Surabaya City Government has socialized and facilitated business premises in every existing sub-district such as SWK and RPK. The steps taken are by forming and registering MSMEs directly with the Surabaya Cooperative and Trade Office, registering gamis for the need to distribute aid from BAZNAS, OPD to the social ministry level, fulfilling business needs, paying attention to marketing, enforcing that its employees are obliged to help revive economic wheels, launching a civil village with the hope that poverty can be eradicated as quickly as possible. By looking at the various efforts to overcome the poor in the city of Surabaya, it can be categorized as successful, even though not all of the poor have moved on from their status, but it can be seen from the report from the Gubeng sub-district that 540 of the poor people who were caught have been accommodated and survived in the programs run by the Surabaya city government. In the future, data updates for the poor must remain on the agenda considering that population growth is inevitable, and information management is the main source for creating effective programs and maximum results for poverty alleviation.

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