

# **Analysis of Handling and Empowering Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS ) in Bondowoso District Based on Regional Local Wisdom**

## **Analisis Penanganan dan Pemberdayaan Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS) di Kabupaten Bondowoso Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Daerah**

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### **Abstract**

Poverty is a social problem that is global in nature in the sense that poverty is a problem that is faced and is of concern to many people in the world. In 2014 the poverty rate in Indonesia was 27 727 78 people or 10.96% of the total population of Indonesia. Thus, the results of this identification can be the basis for formulating a model/strategy for handling and empowering PMKS in Bondowoso Regency in accordance with the socio-cultural conditions of the community so that PMKS can be empowered and can be handled in stages. The research method used is through a qualitative approach because the aim of the research is to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and human thoughts individually and in groups correctly, formed in words based on relevant data collection and analysis techniques. obtained from natural situations. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2012 concerning guidelines for data collection and data management for people with social welfare problems and Social Welfare Sources, there are 26 types of PMKS and 12 PSKS. Based on the results of data collection in the field that has been presented, analyzed and interpreted, it can be drawn the conclusion that in general the food program for PMKS carried out by the Bondowoso Regency Social Service, namely with the aim of the food program is an operational form of public policy made by the government to deal with social welfare problems of the orphans, people with disabilities and the elderly who really need the direct role of the government to ensure the welfare of its citizens. The role of the Bondowoso Regional Government as a whole is as a facilitator, regulator and catalyst.

**Keywords:** *Handling Analysis; PMKS; Regional Local Wisdom*

### **Abstrak**

Kemiskinan merupakan masalah sosial yang bersifat global dalam artian kemiskinan merupakan masalah yang dihadapi dan menjadi perhatian banyak orang di dunia. Pada tahun 2014 angka

kemiskinan di Indonesia sebesar 27 727 78 jiwa atau 10,96% dari total penduduk Indonesia. Dengan demikian, hasil dari identifikasi tersebut dapat menjadi dasar perumusan model/strategi penanganan dan pemberdayaan PMKS di Kabupaten Bondowoso sesuai dengan kondisi social budaya masyarakat sehingga PMKS dapat diberdayakan dan secara bertahap dapat ditangani. Metode penelitian yang digunakan melalui pendekatan kualitatif dikarenakan tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis fenomena, peristiwa, aktivitas sosial, sikap, kepercayaan, persepsi dan pemikiran manusia secara individu maupun kelompok secara benar, dibentuk dengan kata-kata berdasarkan teknik pengumpulan dan analisis data yang relevan yang diperoleh dari situasi yang alamiah. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 2012 tentang pedoman pendataan dan pengelolaan data penyandang masalah kesejahteraan social dan Sumber Kesejahteraan social, Jenis PMKS ada 26 dan PSKS ada 12. Berdasarkan hasil pengumpulan data di lapangan yang telah disajikan, dianalisis serta diinterpretasikan, dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa secara umum program permakanaan bagi PMKS yang dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Bondowoso yaitu dengan tujuan program permakanaan merupakan suatu bentuk operasional dari kebijakan publik yang dibuat oleh pemerintah untuk menangani permasalahan kesejahteraan sosial masyarakat dari golongan yatim-piatu, penyandang disabilitas dan lansia yang memang membutuhkan peran langsung pemerintah untuk menjamin kesejahteraan warganya. Peran Pemerintah Daerah Bondowoso secara utuh sebagai fasilitator, regulator, dan katalisator.

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Penanganan; PMKS; Kearifan Lokal Daerah

## Introduction

Poverty is a social problem that is global in nature in the sense that poverty is a problem that is faced and is of concern to many people in the world. Although at different levels, no country in the universe is "immune" to poverty, because poverty is not only found in Indonesia but also in many developing countries and even in developed countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Argentina and even as well as the United States, Germany, Britain, Australia and Hungary, on this matter all countries in the world agree that poverty is a humanitarian problem that hinders prosperity and civilization. All people on this planet agree that poverty can actually be overcome. Edi Suharto (2009:14). Personally every human being born into the world expects a prosperous life, but in reality prosperity is still a dream for many people.

In 2014 the poverty rate in Indonesia was 27 727 78 people or 10.96% of the total population of Indonesia. (<http://www.bps.go.id/linkTabelStatic/view/id/1488>, accessed on Wednesday 12-08-2018). The data shows that the presence of poor people in Indonesia is still high and this poverty then has an impact on other social problems, for example, high crime rates, human trafficking, neglect of children and the elderly, street children, etc., as a result of this poverty.

In Article 34 paragraphs 1 to 3 of the 1945 Constitution it is clearly stated that the state is responsible for the welfare of the community, on this basis the state then makes several efforts as an act of handling the welfare of the community. According to Adi (2003: 41) social welfare as a condition that is formulated in Article 2 paragraph 1 of Law Number

6 of 1974 concerning the Main Provisions of Social Welfare, namely Social welfare is an order of life and material and spiritual social life filled with feelings of safety, decency and inner and outer peace, which makes it possible for every citizen to make the best possible efforts to fulfill physical, spiritual and social needs for himself, his family and society by upholding human rights and human obligations in accordance with Pancasila.

This will also be experienced by Bondowoso Regency if there are no significant ongoing efforts to improve the welfare of the community, considering that the poverty rate in Bondowoso Regency is still relatively high at 14.55% with a total of 110,420 people, this is one of the one of which is due to the low Human Development Index (IPM) of Bondowoso Regency, which is 66.43 or the 3rd lowest in East Java Province. This record is not a record of achievement to be proud of but a record that can be corrected as soon as possible, especially if it has an impact on the level of poverty or community welfare, meaning that if you expect to reduce the high poverty rate in society, then at least these variables can be corrected so that by increasing the HDI Bondowoso Regency can have an effect positive for the community's poverty rate, considering that as an impact on the high poverty rate, the number of PMKS in Bondowoso Regency is quite a lot, namely 30,089 people (based on 2014 Social Service data) with the number of poor people based on the 2011 PPLS data collection which has been processed, there are still 121,410 people who are in low welfare status (lowest 10-30%).

The description of the conditions mentioned above requires serious and planned handling by taking into account the types and distribution patterns of PMKS to determine priority PMKS handling locations according to their characteristics and needs. Thus, the results of this identification can be the basis for formulating a model/strategy for handling and empowering PMKS in Bondowoso Regency in accordance with the socio-cultural conditions of the community so that PMKS can be empowered and can be handled in stages.

Social Welfare as a condition which is described ideally is an order (order of life) which includes material and spiritual life by not placing one aspect more important than the other, but rather trying to look at efforts to find a balance point. The point of balance between physical and spiritual aspects or balance between material and spiritual aspects (Adi, 2013: 4). Social welfare as a condition in a society.

Midgley (1997:5) sees Social Welfare as:

"a state or condition of human well-being that exists when social problems are managed, when human needs are met, and when social opportunities are maximized."

(a state or condition of human life that is created when various social problems can be managed properly ; when human needs can be met and when social opportunities can be maximized).

Whereas in Indonesia, the notion of Social Welfare cannot be separated from what has been formulated in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, Article 1 paragraph 1:

"Social Welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions."

Social welfare in a very broad sense includes various actions taken by humans to achieve a better standard of living. This better standard of living is not only measured economically and physically, but also takes into account the social, mental and spiritual aspects of life (Adi, 2008:44).

Social welfare meant by Midgley (1995:3) in Adi (2008:54) "is social welfare as a social condition and not just charity or social assistance provided by the government." As a condition (state), social welfare can be seen from its three main elements, namely: a. Level (degree) to which social problems in society can be managed; b. To what extent can the community's needs be met; and c. To what extent can the opportunity to improve the standard of living be extended to various layers of society.

Soetomo, (2008: 361-362) adds that actually in various standard social welfare efforts several functions have been recognized , namely:

- 1) The function of recovery (rehabilitative) is intended to eliminate obstacles that prevent a person or group of people from being able to function and play a role in accordance with their position as members of society.
- 2) The preventive function is intended as a measure to prevent social welfare problems from occurring.
- 3) Development function (developmental l) which is intended to improve the ability or capacity of a person or group of people in order to fulfill a better life.
- 4) Support Functions (Supportive) functions to support programs and other functions so that they can run better.

Isbandi Rukminto Adi, (1994:10) In relation to the field of social welfare business, there are several characteristics of today's social welfare business, namely:

- 1) Responding to human needs.
- 2) Social welfare efforts are organized to respond to the complexities of modern urban society.
- 3) Social welfare leads to specialization, so that social welfare institutions also become more specialized.
- 4) Social welfare efforts have become very broad.

As Edi Suharto stated, almost all social workers work in the field of social welfare, although a variety of other professions are involved there. For example, social welfare institutions are the primary setting for social workers and a secondary setting for other professions. (<http://beblebrox.org> uploaded on 16 May 2010)

In a rehabilitation institution for drug addicts (Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substances) or child care institutions, social workers are the main profession. While doctors, psychologists, and teachers who work there are supporting professions. The hospital is the primary setting for doctors and the secondary setting for other professions. The main profession working in the hospital is a doctor. Other professions typically involved in the health care sector are nurses, accountants, and medical social workers. Likewise at

school. Besides teachers, there are also psychologists, administrators, and doctors who are often involved or work in schools (Chart 1). (<http://beblebrox.org> uploaded on 16 May 2010)

As for Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) according to the PMKS and PSKS DIY 2012 Data Update Guidebook, they are a person or family who, due to an obstacle, difficulty or disturbance, cannot carry out their social functions and therefore cannot establish harmonious and creative relationships with their environment. so that they cannot meet their needs (physical, spiritual and social) adequately and fairly. (<http://dinsos.jogjapro.go.id/tipe-tipe-pmks/>. Accessed on Friday, 14 August 2015)

These obstacles, difficulties and disturbances can be in the form of poverty, neglect, disability, social disability or environmental changes (suddenly) that are less supportive or profitable. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, currently there are 26 types of PMKS with the following definitions and criteria:

1. Abandoned Toddlers

is a child aged 5 (five) years and under who is abandoned by his parents and/or is in a poor family by parents/family who do not provide care, care, guidance and protection for the child so that his basic rights are increasingly not fulfilled and children are exploited for certain purposes. The criteria include: (a) Orphaned or not cared for, abandoned by their parents to other people, in public places, hospitals, and so on; (b) Never/not enough breast milk and/or additional/replacement milk; (c) Eating staple food is not enough; (d) Children are entrusted or left alone which causes neglect; (e) If you are sick you don't have access to modern health (taken to the Puskesmas and others); (f) Experiencing exploitation.

2. Abandoned Child

is a child aged 5 (five) to 18 (eighteen) years who has been mistreated and neglected by parents/family or a child who has lost custody of parents/family. The criteria include: (a) Coming from a poor family; (b) Children who experience abuse (domestic violence); (c) Abandoned by parents/family, or; (d) Children lose custody of their parents/family; (e) Children who have never attended school or are no longer attending school and have not finished junior high school; (f) Eat staple food less than 2 times a day; (g) Has less than 4 suits of wearable clothing; (h) If the disease is not treated; (i) Orphans, Orphans, Orphans; (j) Living with non-poor biological parents; (k) Children who are less than 18 years old and working.

3. Children face the law

is a child aged 6 (six) to 18 (eighteen) years and is not married, 1) who is suspected, suspected, charged, or sentenced for committing a crime; 2) who is a victim of a crime or sees and/or hears the occurrence of a crime. The criteria for a child in conflict with the law include: (a) a child is indicated (reported to the police) to have violated the law; (b) Children who follow the judicial process; (c) Children with diversion status (transfer of child custody rights to another party based on a court decision); and (d) Children who have served a criminal sentence or are currently following coaching in prison social guidance; as well as; (e) Children who are victims of illegal acts; (f)

Children who are victims of legal disputes as a result of parental divorce: civil; (g)  
A child who for some reason becomes a witness to a crime.

4. Street children

is a child aged 5-18 years, and a child who works or is employed on the streets, and/or a child who works and lives on the streets who spends most of his time doing activities of daily living. The criteria for street children include: (a) children who are vulnerable to working on the streets for some reason; (b) Children who carry out activities on the streets; (c) Children who work or are employed on the streets; (d) The time spent on the streets is more than 6 hours per day and is calculated for the past 1 month

5. Children with Disabilities (ADK)

is a person aged 18 years and under who has a physical or mental disorder that can interfere with or constitute a hindrance and obstacle for him to carry out his physical, spiritual or social functions properly, consisting of children with physical disabilities, children with mental disabilities and children with physical and mental disabilities. The ADK criteria include: (a) Children with physical disabilities: body, blind, speech deaf; (b) Children with mental disabilities: mentally retarded and ex-psychotic; (c) Children with physical and mental disabilities/multiple disabilities; (d) Unable to carry out daily life.

6. Children who need special protection

are children aged 0-18 years in an emergency situation, children who are victims of trafficking/kidnapping, children who are victims of both physical and/or mental violence, children who are victims of exploitation, children from minority and isolated groups and from remote indigenous communities, children who are victims of narcotics abuse, alcohol, psychotropics and other addictive substances (drugs), as well as children infected with HIV/AIDS. Who has the following criteria: (a) Children in emergency situations; (b) Child victims of trafficking; (c) Child victims of violence, both physical and/or mental; (d) Child victims of exploitation; (e) Children from isolated and minority groups, as well as from remote indigenous communities; (f) Children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics and other addictive substances (NAPZA), and; (g) Children infected with HIV/AIDS.

7. Neglected Elderly

is a person aged 60 years or over who cannot meet his basic needs both physically, spiritually and socially. The criteria include: (a) There is no family to take care of it; (b) Limited ability of the family to take care of it; (c) Not fulfilling the needs of daily life; (d) Suffering from at least 1 type of disease that can interfere with the fulfillment of his life needs ; (e) Older people who live in poor families. For Neglected Elderly it is divided into 2 criteria, namely:

- 1) Potential LUT: namely neglected elderly who are still able to do work that can produce goods and/services.
- 2) LUT Not Potential: namely neglected elderly people who are helpless to make a living so that their lives depend on the help of others

8. Disabilities

is everyone who has physical and/or mental disabilities, which can interfere with or constitute obstacles and barriers for him/herself to carry out his/her physical, spiritual and social functions properly, consisting of persons with physical disabilities, persons with mental disabilities, and persons with physical disabilities and mentally. The criteria include: (a) Experiencing obstacles to carry out a daily activity; (b) Experiencing obstacles in daily work; (c) Not able to solve the problem adequately; (d) Persons with physical disabilities: bodily, blind, speech deaf; (e) Persons with mental disabilities: mentally retarded and ex-psychotic; (f) Persons with physical and mental disabilities/multiple disabilities

9. Prosperous Tuna

is someone who has sexual relations with the same sex or the opposite sex repeatedly and alternately outside of a legal marriage with the aim of getting monetary, material or service rewards. The criteria include: (a) A person (male / female) aged 18 – 59 years; (b) Selling oneself in public places, in locations or places of prostitution (brothel), and covert places (dimly lit stalls, hotels, malls and discotheques).

10. Homeless

are people who live in conditions that are not in accordance with the norms of a decent life in the local community, and do not have a permanent livelihood and residence and wander in public places. The criteria include: (a) A person (male/female) aged 18-59 years, living in any place and living as a wanderer or vagrant in public places, usually in big cities; (b) Does not have identification or identity, behaves in a free/wild life, apart from the norms of community life in general; (c) Not having a permanent job, begging or taking leftovers or used goods, etc.

11. Beggar

are people who earn money begging in public places in various ways with the reason to expect the mercy of others. The criteria include: (a) A person (male/female) aged 18-59 years; (b) Begging at people's homes, shops, crossroads (traffic lights), markets, places of worship and other public places ; (c) Acting to get mercy, pretending to be sick, moaning, and sometimes praying with holy verses, donations to certain organizations; (d) Usually has a certain or permanent place of residence, blends in with the population in general.

12. Scavenger

are people who do work by directly scavenging and recycling used goods. The criteria include not having a permanent job or directly scavenging and recycling used goods, etc.

13. Minority Groups

are non-dominant individuals or groups with national, ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics that are different from the majority of the population, such as transgender, gay and lesbian. The criteria include: (a) Not dominant with certain characteristics, ethnicity, religion or language that are different from the majority of the population; (b) Having deviant behavior.

14. Former Correctional Families (BWBP)

is a person who has finished or within 3 months immediately ends his sentence or criminal period in accordance with a court decision and experiences obstacles to readjusting himself to social life, so that he has difficulty getting a job or carrying out his life normally. The criteria include: (a) A person (male/female) aged 18-59 years; (b) Have finished or immediately left the penitentiary due to criminal matters; (c) Less accepted/shunned or ignored by family and society; (d) It is difficult to get a permanent job; (e) Acts as the head of the family/main breadwinner for the family who cannot carry out their duties and functions.

15. People with HIV/AIDS (ODHA)

is someone who has been infected with HIV and needs social services, health care, support and treatment to achieve an optimal quality of life. The criteria include: (a) A person (male/female) aged 18-59 years ; (b) Has been infected with HIV/AIDS .

16. Drug Abuse Victims

is someone who accidentally uses drugs because they are persuaded, deceived, deceived, coerced and/or threatened to use drugs. The criteria include: (a) A person (male / female); (b) Have abused narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances including alcohol, which was done once, more than once or at trial level; (c) Medically it has been declared free from drug dependency by an authorized doctor; (d) unable to carry out its social functioning.

17. Trafficking victim

is a person who experiences psychological, mental, physical, sexual, economic and/or social suffering as a result of the criminal act of trafficking in persons. (Law number 21 of 2007 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of trafficking in persons). The criteria include: (a) Experiencing acts of violence; (b) Experiencing sexual exploitation; (c) Experiencing neglect; (d) Experiencing expulsion (deportation); (e) Inability to adapt to a new place of work (country of work) resulting in disrupted social functioning.

18. Victims of Violence

are people (whether individuals, families or groups) who experience acts of violence, either as a result of neglect, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and other forms of violence or people who are in situations that endanger themselves, causing social functioning to be disrupted. The criteria are individuals, groups or community units that experience, among others: (a) acts of violence; (b) Abandonment; (c) Exploitation; (d) Discrimination; (e) other forms of acts of violence that result in disruption of social functions.

19. Migrant Workers with Social Problems (PMBS)

are internal and cross-country migrant workers who experience social problems such as acts of violence, exploitation, neglect, expulsion (deportation), inability to adapt to a new workplace or in the country where they work, resulting in disruption of social functions. The criteria include: (a) Prospective migrant workers; (b) internal



migrant workers; (c) cross-border migrant workers; (d) former migrant workers; (e) experiencing social problems in the form of: (1) acts of violence ; (2) Exploitation; (3) Abandonment; (4) Expulsion (deportation); (5) Inability to adapt to a new place of work (country of work) resulting in disrupted social functioning.

20. Victims of natural disasters

is a person or group of people who suffers or dies as a result of a disaster caused by an event or series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides. The criteria are a person or group of people who experience, among others: (a) fatalities; (b) environmental damage; (c) property loss and (d) psychological impact.

21. Social Disaster Victims

is a person or group of people who suffer or die as a result of a disaster caused by an event or series of events caused by humans which includes social conflicts between groups or between communities, and terror. The criteria are a person or group of people who experience, among others: (a) human casualties; (b) environmental damage; (c) property loss and (d) psychological impact.

22. Women are Vulnerable to Socio-Economy

is an adult woman aged 18-59 years who is not married or widowed and does not have enough income to be able to meet her daily basic needs. The criteria include: (a) Female aged 18-59 years; (b) Wives whose husbands leave without clarity; (c) Being the main breadwinner for the family; (d) Income is less or insufficient to meet the needs of a decent life. (check BPS terms).

23. The poor

is a person or head of a family who does not have a source of livelihood at all and/or does not have the ability to meet basic needs or a person who has a source of livelihood but cannot meet the basic needs of a family worthy of humanity. The criteria include: (a) Low income or below the very poor line, which can be measured by the level of expenditure per person per month based on BPS standards per province and district/city ; (b) Dependence on food assistance for the poor (such as zakat/rice for the poor/social compensation); (c) Limited ownership of clothes for each family member per year (only being able to have 1 complete set of clothes per person per year); (d) Not being able to pay for treatment if one of the family members is sick; (e) Not being able to pay for 9 years of basic education for their children; (f) Do not have assets that can be utilized or sold to finance living needs for three months or twice the very poor line; (g) Living in an uninhabitable house ; (h) It is difficult to get clean water.

24. Families with psychological social problems

Is a family in which the relationship between family members, especially between husband and wife, parents and children, is not compatible, so that the tasks and functions of the family cannot run normally. The criteria include: (a) Husbands or wives often pay no attention to each other or family members lack communication; (b) Husbands and wives often fight, live separately even though they are still in family

ties; (c) The relationship with neighbors is not good, they often fight, they don't want to socialize/communicate; (d) The needs of children both physically, spiritually and socially are not met .

#### 25. Uninhabitable Homeless Families

Is a family whose home and environmental conditions do not meet the proper requirements for a place to live both physically, healthfully and socially. The criteria include:

- a) Housing Conditions: (1) Per capita area < 4 m<sup>2</sup> (urban), < 10 m<sup>2</sup> (rural) ; (2) Unsanitary water sources, limited access to clean water; (3) Do not have access to MCK; (4) Non-permanent building materials or roofs/walls made of bamboo, thatch; (5) Does not have sunlight and air ventilation; (6) Does not have a division of space; (7) Floors from dirt and houses are damp or stuffy; (8) The location of the houses is irregular and close together; (9) Damaged condition;
- b) Environmental conditions: (1) Slum and muddy environment; (2) The sewerage does not meet the standards; (3) The footpath is irregular.
- c) Family conditions: (1) Most families are poor (below the poverty line); (2) Awareness to participate in owning and caring for the environment is generally low (participating in cleaning the village, participating in voluntary work, littering in the river)

#### 26. Remote Indigenous Community

Are groups of people or communities who live in small social units that are local and remote, and are still very attached to natural resources and their habitats, are socially alienated and underdeveloped compared to Indonesian society in general, so they need empowerment in dealing with environmental changes in broad meaning. The criteria include: (a) Relatively small, closed and homogeneous community; (b) Social institutions are based on kinship; (c) Generally remote geographically and relatively difficult to reach; (d) In general, they still live with a subsistence economic system; (e) Simple equipment and technology; (f) Dependence on the environment and local natural resources is relatively high; (g) Limited access to socio-economic and political services.

## Methods

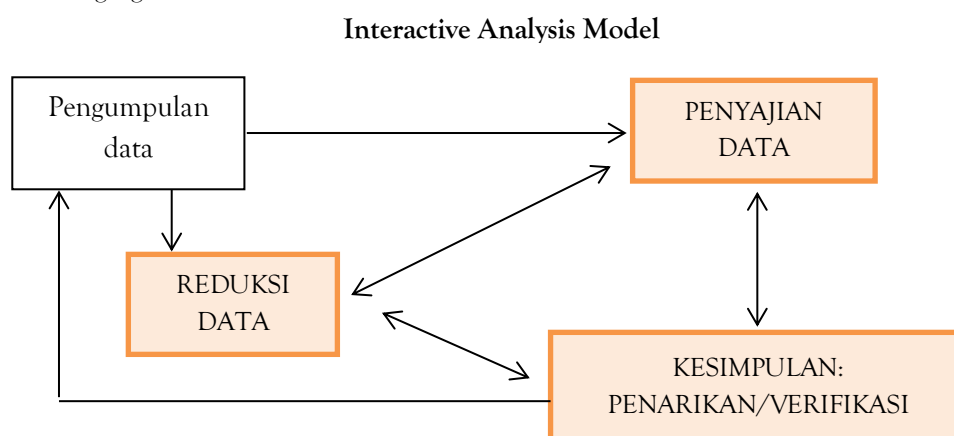
The research method used is through a qualitative approach because the aim of the research is to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and human thoughts individually and in groups correctly, formed in words based on relevant data collection and analysis techniques. obtained from natural situations. In other words, this study succeeded in compiling a complete description of the valid data collection results required qualitatively, namely in-depth interviews, participatory observation, document study and by conducting triangulation. The qualitative approach views social reality as something that is holistic (intact), complex, dynamic, full of meaning and the relationship of symptoms is interactive (reciprocal). The research focus of PMKS handlers in Bondowoso Regency is based on a focus on

problems based on problem domains with the aim of identifying the types of PMKS in Bondowoso Regency and mapping PMKS based on the problems and their different handling.

In determining the informants, it was divided into 2, namely: (a) Primary informants (Primary Informants) in this study were used to obtain primary data sources to collect data in the form of information related to PMKS. The determination of the main informants will be adjusted after the researchers make preliminary observations; (b) Additional Informants (Secondary Informants), in this study are people who are considered to know all events that are still related to the main informants of the research. Additional informants were used to re-check the validity of data previously obtained from the main informant. Regarding additional informants, it will be adjusted after conducting preliminary observations.

The technique used in collecting data in this study chose three techniques offered by Bogdan and Biklen, namely using in-depth interviews, participant observation and documentation studies. In-depth interviews were used to obtain primary data from research subjects. While the interview procedure used is unstructured interviews, so it is expected that interviews can flow and develop according to research needs. The data to be obtained from this in-depth interview is data in the form of direct quotations from research informants, especially related to perceptions, experiences, opinions, knowledge and from their daily interactions.

Qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the start, but maybe not, because the problems and problem formulation in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before. Findings can be in the form of images or descriptions that were previously dim or dark so that after research they become clear, can be in the form of causal or interactive relationships, hypotheses or theories. Furthermore, the phasing relationship for each step can be explained in the following figure:



*Source: Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2013: 247)*

## Result and Discussion

### *PMKS Identification Findings in Bondowoso Regency*

The results of field research in the form of these data are then triangulated to obtain more accurate and measurable data, then analyzed in order to develop a treatment plan for PMKS as intended, of course after previously a need assessment was carried out on the community in each type of existing PMKS. For example : data on neglected children under five, people with disabilities, former sufferers of chronic drug abuse. Confirmation and verification as well as need assessment will always be pursued in such a way that they can become an adequate basis for formulating intervention plans (handling) for these types of PMKS.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2012 concerning guidelines for data collection and data management for people with social welfare problems and Social Welfare Resources, there are 26 types of PMKS and 12 PSKS.

The number of PMKS in Bondowoso Regency is 23 PMKS, namely: poor families, street children, prostitutes, beggars, homeless people, neglected children under five, neglected children, neglected elderly people, people with disabilities, scavengers, ex-convicts, people with HIV/AIDS , drug victims, victims of acts of violence, troubled migrant workers, victims of natural disasters, socioeconomic vulnerable women, families with social psychological problems, people in remote areas. The various types of PMKS found in Bondowoso Regency will be identified as follows:

#### 1. Abandoned Child

Number of abandoned children in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Number of abandoned children
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	15
3	Tamanan	0
4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	4
6	Tlogosari	2
7	Sukosari	1
8	Source Wringin	3
9	Tapen	15
0	Wonosari	3
11	Southeast	13
12	Bondowoso	10
13	Curahdami	7
14	Binakal	0
15	Grab it	1
16	Wringin	3
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	3
19	Braid	1

20	Bottlingo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	2
23	mirror	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## 2. Beggar

Number of Beggars in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Beggar
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	2
4	Jambi Ds	1
5	Pujer	3
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	1
8	Source Wringin	1
9	Tape	1
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	2
12	Bondowoso	14
13	Curahdami	1
14	Binakal	0
15	Grab it	2
16	Wringin	2
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	1
19	Braid	0
20	botlinggo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	3
23	cermee	2

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## 3. Prostitutes

Number of Prosecutor Women in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Prostitutes
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	0
4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	3
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	0
10	Wonosari	0

11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	5
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binacal	0
15	Grip	0
16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	0
19	Klabang	0
20	botlinggo	2
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	2
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 4. Victims of Narcotics/Drugs

Number of Narcotics Victims in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Narcotics Victims
1	Maesan	0
2	Thunderstorm	0
3	Garden	0
4	Jambesari Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tape	0
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	2
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binakal	0
15	Grab it	0
16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	0
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	1
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017.

## 5. Bad Boy

Number of Naughty Children in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Brat
1	Headstone	104
2	Grujugan	84
3	Tamanan	80
4	Jambi Ds	68
5	Pujer	80
6	Tlogosari	136
7	Sukosari	44
8	Source Wringin	64
9	Tapen	100
10	Wonosari	92
11	Southeast	84
12	Bondowoso	116
13	Curahdami	88
14	Binacal	56
15	Grip	68
16	Wringin	108
17	Tegalampel	64
18	Crocok Park	64
19	Braid	72
20	Bottlingo	104
21	Sempol	40
22	Project	80
23	mirror	164

Source: Bondowoso In 2017 figures

## 6. Former Prisoner

Number of Former Prisoners in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	District	Former Prisoner
1	Maesan	14
2	Thunderstorm	0
3	Tamanan	9
4	Jambi Ds	10
5	Pujer	1
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	4
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	9
13	Curahdami	18

14	Binakal	9
15	Grab it	8
16	Wringin	27
17	Tegalampel	12
18	Crocok Park	4
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	5
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	2
23	Cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In 2017 figures

## 7. People with disabilities

Number of Persons with Disabilities in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	People with Disabilities
1	Headstone	258
2	Grujugan	90
3	Tamanan	79
4	Jambi Ds	91
5	Pujer	112
6	Tlogosari	166
7	Sukosari	88
8	Source Wringin	74
9	Tapen	117
10	Wonosari	109
11	Southeast	133
12	Bondowoso	221
13	Curahdami	155
14	Binakal	70
15	Grab it	76
16	Wringin	354
17	Tegalampel	55
18	Crocok Park	105
19	Braid	40
20	Bottlingo	67
21	Sempol	14
22	Project	71
23	mirror	126

Source: Bondowoso In 2017 figures

## 8. Victims of Violence

Number of Victims of Violence in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	District	Victims of Violence
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1	Maesan	0
2	Thunderstorm	0
3	Garden	0
4	Jambesari Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	1
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	0
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	10
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binacal	1
15	Grip	0
16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	2
19	Klabang	0
20	botlinggo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	0
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 9. Victims of Natural Disasters

Number of Natural Disaster Victims in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Victims of natural disasters
1	Maesan	13
2	Thunderstorm	0
3	Garden	0
4	Jambesari Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	5
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tape	0
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	1
12	Bondowoso	0
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binakal	0
15	Grab it	0

16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	0
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	0
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 10. Women are Vulnerable to Socio-Economy

Number of Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women
1	Headstone	69
2	Grujugan	22
3	Tamanan	100
4	Jambi Ds	32
5	Pujer	44
6	Tlogosari	126
7	Sukosari	240
8	Source Wringin	50
9	Tapen	165
10	Wonosari	163
11	Southeast	19
12	Bondowoso	472
13	Curahdami	222
14	Binacal	27
15	Grip	36
16	Wringin	52
17	Tegalampel	280
18	Crocok Park	196
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	10
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	156
23	mirror	66

Source: Bondowoso In 2017 figures

#### 11. Poor Family

Number of Poor Families in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	District	Poor Family
1	Maesan	1678
2	Thunderstorm	1321

3	Tamanan	1041
4	Jambi Ds	1706
5	Pujer	1383
6	Tlogosari	765
7	Sukosari	435
8	Source Wringin	472
9	Tapen	685
10	Wonosari	908
11	Southeast	1442
12	Bondowoso	1244
13	Curahdami	1439
14	Binakal	942
15	Grab it	977
16	Wringin	1574
17	Tegalampel	974
18	Crocok Park	552
19	Braid	964
20	Bottlingo	596
21	Sempol	968
22	Project	594
23	mirror	1318

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## 12. Families with Sos-Psychological Problems

Number of Families with Sos-Psychological Problems in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Sos-Psychological Troubled Families
1	Headstone	2
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	0
4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	2
7	Sukosari	2
8	Source Wringin	6
9	Tapen	3
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	1
12	Bondowoso	3
13	Curahdami	2
14	Binacal	5
15	Grip	0
16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	19

19	Klabang	8
20	botlinggo	6
21	Sempol	2
22	Project	5
23	Cermee	5

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

### 13. Abandoned Elderly

Number of Neglected Elderly in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Neglected Elderly
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	204
3	Tamanan	28
4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	39
6	Tlogosari	8
7	Sukosari	74
8	Source Wringin	371
9	Tapen	873
10	Wonosari	415
11	Southeast	30
12	Bondowoso	142
13	Curahdami	233
14	Binacal	88
15	Grip	186
16	Wringin	2
17	Tegalampel	152
18	Crocodile Park	0
19	Klabang	0
20	botlinggo	32
21	Sempol	80
22	Project	392
23	cermee	362

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

### 14. Number of Abandoned Toddlers

Number of Abandoned Toddlers in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Abandoned Toddlers
1	Headstone	6
2	Grujugan	6
3	Tamanan	1
4	Jambi Ds	1
5	Pujer	2
6	Tlogosari	2
7	Sukosari	4

8	Source Wringin	3
9	Tapen	3
10	Wonosari	4
11	Southeast	2
12	Bondowoso	9
13	Curahdami	13
14	Binakal	1
15	Grab it	3
16	Wringin	4
17	Tegalampel	1
18	Crocok Park	2
19	Braid	11
20	Bottlingo	13
21	Sempol	4
22	Project	9
23	cermee	5

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 15. Street Children

Number of Street Children in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Street children
1	Headstone	14
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	4
4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	2
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	2
8	Source Wringin	2
9	Tapen	8
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	8
12	Bondowoso	29
13	Curahdami	2
14	Binacal	2
15	Grip	0
16	Wringin	3
17	Tegalampel	3
18	Crocodile Park	0
19	Klabang	2
20	botlinggo	1
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	12
23	cermee	6

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 16. Communities in Disaster Prone Areas

Table: Number of People in Disaster-Prone Areas in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Communities in Disaster Prone Areas
1	Maesan	0
2	Thunderstorm	1
3	Garden	0
4	Jambesari Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	42
9	Tape	0
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	18
13	Curahdami	2
14	Binakal	2
15	Grab it	46
16	Wringin	48
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	25
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	8
21	Sempol	1
22	Project	99
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 17. Remote Indigenous Communities

Number of Remote Indigenous Communities in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Remote Indigenous Community
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	7
3	Tamanan	0
4	Jambi Ds	4
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	0

10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	5
13	Curahdami	4
14	Binacal	0
15	Grip	0
16	Wringin	45
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	0
19	Klabang	0
20	botlinggo	4
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	0
23	cermee	8

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

#### 18. Uninhabitable Homeless Families

Number of Families with Unfit Housing in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Uninhabitable Homeless Families
1	Headstone	153
2	Grujugan	55
3	Tamanan	327
4	Jambi Ds	101
5	Pujer	121
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	33
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	10
13	Curahdami	388
14	Binakal	241
15	Grab it	262
16	Wringin	247
17	Tegalampel	111
18	Crocok Park	400
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	0
21	Sempol	84
22	Project	0
23	mirror	0

Source: Bondowoso In 2017 figures

#### 19. People living with HIV/AIDS

Number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	HIV/AIDS sufferers
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	0
4	Jambi Ds	1
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tape	0
10	Wonosari	1
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	0
13	Curahdami	1
14	Binakal	0
15	Grab it	0
16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	0
19	Braid	0
20	botlinggo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	0
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## 20. Tramp

Table: Number of Homeless in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Homeless
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	0
4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	4
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	0
10	Wonosari	5
11	Southeast	7
12	Bondowoso	6
13	Curahdami	1
14	Binacal	2
15	Grip	0



16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	0
19	Klabang	0
20	botlinggo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	0
23	cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## 21. Refugees

Number of Refugees in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Refugees
1	Maesan	0
2	Thunderstorm	0
3	Garden	0
4	Jambesari Ds	0
5	Pujer	3
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	57
9	Tape	0
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	106
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binakal	0
15	Grab it	0
16	Wringin	0
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocok Park	0
19	Braid	0
20	Bottlingo	0
21	Sempol	0
22	Project	0
23	Cermee	0

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## 22. Displaced Migrant Workers

Number of Neglected Migrant Workers in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	Subdistrict	Displaced Migrant Workers
1	Headstone	0
2	Grujugan	0
3	Tamanan	0

4	Jambi Ds	0
5	Pujer	1
6	Tlogosari	1
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	0
9	Tapen	0
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	8
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binacal	12
15	Grip	14
16	Wringin	167
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	123
19	Braid	44
20	Bottlingo	0
21	Sempol	12
22	Project	4
23	Cermee	24

Source: Bondowoso In 2017 figures

### 23. Vulnerable Families

Number of Vulnerable Families in Bondowoso Regency in 2017

No	District	Vulnerable Families
1	Maesan	0
2	Thunderstorm	0
3	Garden	285
4	Jambi Ds	11
5	Pujer	0
6	Tlogosari	0
7	Sukosari	0
8	Source Wringin	1
9	Tapen	1
10	Wonosari	0
11	Southeast	0
12	Bondowoso	8
13	Curahdami	0
14	Binacal	12
15	Grip	14
16	Wringin	167
17	Tegalampel	0
18	Crocodile Park	123
19	Klabang	44
20	botlinggo	0

21	Sempol	12
22	Project	4
23	cermee	24

Source: Bondowoso In figures 2017

## ***Descussions***

### ***PMKS Handling Model in Bondowoso Regency***

The food program for PMKS has prioritized the needs of poor and abandoned elderly people, people with disabilities, and orphans in Bondowoso Regency in accordance with the guardianship as well as the vision and mission that has been set. needed by people with social welfare problems. The role of the government itself in dealing with PMKS issues can be divided into several things, namely:

#### **a. Facilitator**

The government's role as a community welfare facilitator is an effort to assist the community to create a prosperous life. This role can be realized in the form of dialogue with community groups regarding welfare issues to find out what are the inhibiting factors which then produce a formula to solve the problem. So that the government through the Social Service has an obligation to carry out every stage of the government facilitator function.

It can be seen that the community already feels the responsibility and role of the government carried out by social services is going well, this is evidenced by the community or community groups who have received good policies in terms of giving criticism and for all matters relating to food and from the poor who receive food every day will be handled by the service to completion.

#### **b. Regulators**

The government's role as a regulator of public welfare is an effort by the government to make policies to make it easier for PMKS to survive, so that the environment remains conducive. So that the government, which has a regulatory function through the Social Service, has an obligation to provide basic references to the community as an instrument to regulate all implementation activities. food program for the welfare of society.

As a public policy provider agency, the Bondowoso District Social Service said it had made policies in implementing food program policies for people with social welfare problems by committing to the rules that were implemented as well as monitoring all complaints, criticisms, suggestions or questions from the public and carrying out evaluations, regular reporting every month.

It is known that there are various opinions from the public who explain that they have sufficiently understood all the Regulators or procedures that are enforced in the provision of policies, but some residents with social welfare problems do not understand all the regulators in the food program, reinforced by the opinion of the agency which provides an explanation that officials have

carry out food program policies in accordance with applicable regulations and in accordance with the needs of the people of Bondowoso Regency, especially for PMKS.

c. Catalyst

The government's role as a catalyst for public welfare is an effort by the government to accelerate the process of handling PMKS to become a socially prosperous society. In relation to this research, the service in question is the Bondowoso Regency Social Service. So that the government which has a catalytic function through the Social Service has an obligation to provide assistance to the community as an instrument to regulate all food program implementation activities for the welfare of the community.

In carrying out the catalytic function, the government also needs to obtain an overall picture of program implementation so that programs can continue to be evaluated to determine program outcomes as well as formulate program coverage in the future. The Bondowoso Regency Social Service Office has established monitoring and evaluation once a month by involving every program stakeholder in the evaluation, including the Bondowoso Regency people's representative council and the prosecutor's office. From the description above, it can be stated that the government has carried out the function of a welfare catalyst with the Bondowoso Regency food program.

### ***Management of PMKS Based on Local Wisdom***

The strategies for dealing with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) based on local wisdom are as follows:

- a. Implementation of the Empowerment of Persons with Social Welfare Problems as an effort to overcome and resolve social problems
- b. Awareness of the importance of participation in the community (SMILE PLUS, PKK, Recitation, etc.)
- c. Improved coordination between SKPD and various elements of society related to handling social problems, including with KPA related to handling HIV/AIDS.
- d. Implementation of evaluation of social welfare programs that have an impact on reducing the number of Persons with Social Welfare Problems in Bondowoso Regency
- e. Preparation of the Master Plan and Road Map for Handling Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS)

While specifically the strategy for handling people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) is carried out through 2 efforts, namely curative and preventive. Curative efforts are carried out with PLWHA handling programs, while preventive efforts include:

- a. Religious approach; sexual behavior based on religious values, understanding of healthy living behaviors, understanding of reproductive health.

- b. Making people living with HIV/AIDS aware to improve the quality of life of PLHIV through empowering organizations that are formed within their communities (SMILE PLUS) for example productive economic businesses, goat farming, trading capital
- c. Involvement of people infected with HIV in every series of AIDS prevention activities.
- d. Mobilizing and fostering social organizations so that they independently help tackle HIV/AIDS with the hope that these social activities will have a role in changing people's behavior.
- e. Integrating HIV/AIDS countermeasures activities requires integration with existing programs such as puskesmas, posyandu, PKK and other activities.
- f. HIV/AIDS prevention programs that are more pro-women, youth and laborers/workers.
- g. Legislative involvement in efforts to combat HIV/AIDS
- h. Improving the effectiveness of Bondowoso District Regulations to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the HIV/AIDS prevention program

The strategies for increasing Social Welfare Potential and Resources (PSKS) are as follows:

- a. Increasing the participation of Social Welfare Potential and Resources in all areas of Bondowoso Regency
- b. Improving coordination between Social Welfare Potentials and Resources in efforts to deal with Persons with Social Welfare Problems
- c. Implementation of performance evaluation of Social Welfare Potential and Resources in all areas of Bondowoso Regency.

Based on the description of the Study on Persons with Social Welfare Problems, 3 main programs were prepared, namely:

1. Social Welfare Problem Alleviation Program, with activities:
  - a. Annual Data Collection on the Number of PMKS in Bondowoso Regency, with PMKS indicators according to regulations
  - b. PRSE Routine Direct Assistance
  - c. Routine Direct Assistance to Fulfill ABT Needs
  - d. Commodity Expo Processed PMKS
  - e. Exchange Job vacancies for PRSE and ABT parents
  - f. Establish cooperation with the business world in placing PRSE and ABT parents
  - g. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of handling activities for Persons with Social Welfare Problems
2. Potential Optimization Program and Social Welfare Resources, with activities:
  - a. Annual data collection on the number of Potential and Social Welfare Sources of Bondowoso Regency

- b. Direct Assistance to Improve Potential Performance and Social Welfare Sources
- c. Training of Trainers (TOT) for Social Welfare Potential and Resources
- 3. Program for Handling People with HIV/AIDS (ODHA), with activities:
  - a. Establish cooperation in handling PLWHA across SKPD
  - b. Community, family and children empowerment especially girls.
  - c. Socialization of human rights in the provision of services and treatment for PLWHA
  - d. Operational assistance for the PLHIV community in Bondowoso Regency
  - e. Expansion of Access to ARV Treatment Services
  - f. HIV counseling and testing services down to the Puskesmas level starting from the VCT/PITC approach with informed consent
  - f. Provision of CD4 screening services to monitor treatment initiation and support positive prevention efforts for people living with HIV
  - g. Health care assistance for people living with HIV i. Voluntary Counseling Testing (VCT) and Care, Support and Treatment (CST) service assistance

## Conclusion

Based on the results of data collection in the field that has been presented, analyzed and interpreted, it can be concluded that in general the food program for PMKS implemented by the Bondowoso Regency Social Service, namely with the aim of the food program is an operational form of public policy made by the government to deal with problems the social welfare of the orphans, persons with disabilities and the elderly who really need the government's direct role to ensure the welfare of its citizens.

### 1. Facilitator

In the dimension of the food program facilitator for the Bondowoso District Social Service, it can be seen that the officers in providing policies in accordance with applicable regulations are good. The findings of the researchers are that people already feel cared for and assisted in improving their welfare. So that the government's role as a facilitator for handling PMKS has been carried out properly, as has been seen in the food program in Bondowoso Regency.

### 2. Regulators

On the regulatory dimension of the PMKS food program implemented by the Bondowoso Regency Social Service, it can be seen that the knowledge of officers and parties involved in implementing the food program regarding the rules for the food program is good. However, beneficiary residents are still not clear about these rules.

### 3. Catalyst

In the dimension of the food program catalyst for the Bondowoso District Social Service, it can be seen that open access to find out various things about the food program provided by the service is considered good. Disclosure of information,

ease of access to access information regarding the implementation of the food program.

The Bondowoso Regency Social Service Office has established monitoring and evaluation once a month by involving every program stakeholder in the evaluation, including the Bondowoso Regency people's representative council and the prosecutor's office. From the description above, it can be stated that the government has carried out the function of a welfare catalyst with the Bondowoso Regency food program.

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