

# Poverty Data Revolution: Analyzing The Effectiveness Of Damsida Application in Bojonegoro District

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**Abstract:** The DAMISDA application was developed by the Bojonegoro Regency Government to address data accuracy challenges in poverty alleviation, aiming to facilitate effective social assistance targeting. This study examines DAMISDA's effectiveness through three primary indicators: goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, incorporating in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis to assess the application's performance. Findings indicate that DAMISDA has enhanced poverty data accuracy, aiding precise targeting in social assistance distribution. However, issues such as inclusion errors and network instability hinder optimal efficiency, affecting data updates and timely interventions. The integration process is supported by clear procedures and extensive socialization efforts, though network limitations impact seamless implementation. Adaptation efforts, including operator training, have improved application usage, but technological infrastructure constraints remain a significant challenge. The study underscores DAMISDA's potential as a model for data-driven poverty interventions, suggesting policy improvements in infrastructure and validation processes. This research contributes to e-government literature by highlighting the role of digital tools in poverty management, particularly in rural Indonesia. Further exploration is recommended to evaluate DAMISDA's adaptability in broader contexts, contributing to more resilient and accessible digital platforms for targeted poverty alleviation.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Damsida, Poverty

## Introduction

Poverty remains a critical challenge in Indonesia, particularly in rural areas where economic disparities are pronounced compared to urban regions. Despite the government's implementation of various policies and programs aimed at poverty alleviation, persistent structural and resource limitations hinder effective outcomes. Research indicates that the integration of equitable resource allocation and enhanced coordination among policies is essential for addressing these disparities effectively (Heliantina, 2024). Moreover, the multifaceted nature of poverty in Indonesia is exacerbated by income inequality, which has been identified as a significant barrier to sustainable development (Hasrimi, 2024; Agustina et al., 2023). The rural-urban divide further complicates poverty alleviation efforts, as rural communities often face greater economic challenges and limited access to essential services compared to their urban counterparts (Gunawan et al., 2021). Consequently, a comprehensive approach that combines targeted interventions, inclusive financial systems,

and improved infrastructure is crucial for fostering economic growth and reducing poverty in Indonesia (Yang & Chenyu, 2019; Jatayu, 2024).

The urgency of addressing poverty in Bojonegoro, which ranks eleventh among districts in East Java in terms of poverty rate, underscores the importance of accurate and up-to-date data to facilitate targeted interventions (Purwaningsih 2022). Although various initiatives have been undertaken, including social assistance programs and scholarships, these efforts are often hampered by challenges related to data validity and the lack of regular data updates, hindering efficient resource allocation (Susilawati 2022). Research shows that the integration of reliable data systems is critical to improving the effectiveness of poverty alleviation strategies, as it allows for better identification of needs and more strategic allocation of resources (Lawelai & Nurmandi, 2023). The DAMISDA application has been proposed as a potential solution to address these challenges, aiming to improve data accuracy and accessibility, thus enabling more effective planning and implementation of poverty alleviation programs in the region (Santika et al., 2019). By utilizing technology to streamline data collection and analysis, stakeholders can improve their understanding of poverty dynamics in Bojonegoro, which will ultimately lead to more impactful interventions (Faradis, 2023). Launched by the Bojonegoro Regency Government in 2022, DAMISDA aims to address these issues by leveraging data from the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) and aligning with Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2022 on Extreme Poverty Alleviation (Firmansyah, 2023).

Previous research has predominantly focused on broad poverty alleviation programs without delving into specific technological applications such as DAMISDA, creating a notable gap in empirical evidence regarding the effectiveness of digital tools in localized poverty alleviation efforts. This study aims to address this gap by evaluating the role of DAMISDA in Bojonegoro's poverty reduction strategy, specifically examining its targeting accuracy, program effectiveness, and the operational challenges encountered during implementation Noor (2024). The integration of digital financial inclusion and technology in poverty alleviation has been shown to enhance the efficiency of resource allocation and improve program outcomes, yet the specific impacts of applications like DAMISDA remain underexplored (Ji et al., 2021; Nopiah, 2024). By systematically analyzing DAMISDA's performance, this study seeks to determine whether it can serve as a replicable model for other regions interested in data-driven poverty interventions, thereby contributing to the discourse on the intersection of technology and poverty alleviation (Rout, 2020). Ultimately, this research aspires to provide actionable insights that can inform policy and practice in the realm of targeted poverty alleviation initiatives (Irfiansyah, 2023).

Theoretically, this study also addresses a gap in e-government literature, which primarily focuses on public service improvements but lacks extensive examination of social welfare applications. DAMISDA's role in poverty alleviation offers a unique opportunity to analyze e-government applications in social programs, an area underexplored in previous research. This study contributes to e-government literature by examining how DAMISDA influences poverty targeting and resource distribution, emphasizing its potential impact on accuracy and equity in resource allocation within Bojonegoro. The novelty of this research

lies in its specific focus on DAMISDA's application within the context of poverty alleviation, setting it apart from traditional program evaluations by emphasizing technology-driven solutions for enhancing data accuracy and precision in targeting. By integrating an e-government application within poverty alleviation frameworks, this study seeks to provide new insights into DAMISDA's effectiveness in creating a responsive, data-driven approach to poverty reduction (Purnama, 2017). This approach is relatively novel in Indonesia, particularly in rural areas, making this study both timely and relevant for wider application.

This study employs a theoretical framework that includes social welfare and poverty targeting theories, using indicators such as poverty line thresholds, targeting accuracy, and data update efficiency. These indicators are used to evaluate DAMISDA's effectiveness in enhancing poverty data accuracy, ensuring appropriate beneficiary targeting, and increasing adaptability to local conditions. The theoretical framework enables a structured analysis of DAMISDA's contribution to poverty alleviation in Bojonegoro, providing a comprehensive understanding of its practical implications (Widiyastuti, 2015).

The implications of this study are both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the findings are expected to enrich the literature on the intersection between e-government and social welfare, particularly regarding digital platforms for poverty targeting and policy formulation. Practically, the results of this study will offer recommendations for local governments and stakeholders to optimize digital applications as tools for poverty alleviation, providing a model that can be replicated in other rural areas across Indonesia. These findings aim to support informed policymaking and enhance the effectiveness of poverty alleviation strategies. This research is expected to make a significant contribution by highlighting the potential of e-government applications in poverty alleviation, particularly in rural Indonesian contexts. The findings aim to provide policymakers with empirical evidence on the value of technology in supporting data-driven poverty interventions while also expanding academic discourse on e-government's role in social welfare policies. By bridging theoretical, empirical, and practical gaps, this study is positioned to foster further innovation in poverty alleviation strategies, advancing both academic and practical fields related to digital solutions in social policy.

The theoretical foundation for evaluating the effectiveness of the Data Mandiri Masyarakat Miskin Daerah (DAMISDA) application in poverty alleviation in Bojonegoro Regency centers on organizational effectiveness theory, which assesses the degree to which an organization can achieve its established goals through optimal resource utilization. Effectiveness in public programs encompasses not only operational efficiency but also the attainment of substantial social impacts (Dunn & Steers, 2002). Effectiveness indicators include goal achievement, integration, and adaptability. Goal achievement focuses on the comprehensive pursuit of program targets, often requiring phased approaches to accomplish specific objectives within set timeframes and legal frameworks. Integration assesses organizational capacity for cross-sectoral cooperation and community outreach, highlighting procedures and communication processes as critical components. Adaptability evaluates an organization's ability to respond to environmental changes, incorporating indicators such as skill development and infrastructure enhancement (Aziz, 2022; Maritza,

2024). Previous studies on similar applications, such as SIGertak+ and Kinalang, demonstrated operational effectiveness but encountered challenges in technology adoption, public outreach, and user satisfaction, which are pertinent to DAMISDA's deployment in Bojonegoro. These insights from existing literature underscore the potential barriers DAMISDA might face, particularly in ensuring data accuracy and fostering user engagement in its poverty management framework (Amida & Sitorus, 2021).

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the Data Mandiri Masyarakat Miskin Daerah (DAMISDA) application in supporting poverty alleviation programs in Bojonegoro Regency. The research focuses on targeting accuracy, data update efficiency, and the technical challenges encountered in DAMISDA's implementation. By analyzing the application's performance in providing accurate and validated data for social assistance distribution, this study aims to identify DAMISDA's potential as an e-government innovation model adaptable in other regions, offering recommendations for optimizing digital technology in poverty alleviation policies.

## Methodology

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to evaluate the effectiveness of the DAMISDA application in the context of poverty alleviation in Bojonegoro Regency (Sugiyono, 2016). The qualitative method was selected for its capacity to provide an in-depth understanding of complex social phenomena, allowing the researcher to play an active role in data collection through interviews, observations, and document analysis. The study focuses on assessing DAMISDA's achievement in providing comprehensive, valid, and regularly updated poverty data, guided by Dunn and Steers' (2002) framework of effectiveness, which includes goal attainment, integration, and adaptability as key dimensions.

Data collection involved in-depth interviews with key informants, including government officials, application operators at village and district levels, and other stakeholders involved in DAMISDA's operations. Direct observation was also conducted to capture the real-time application of DAMISDA and assess operator comprehension and system usage. Secondary data sources, such as official documents, government reports, and internal records, were used to supplement information gathered from interviews and observations, providing a comprehensive view of DAMISDA's implementation. Data analysis followed the qualitative approach of Miles and Huberman (2007), involving data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Collected data was continuously reduced to focus on relevant information, presented narratively to facilitate conclusion drawing, and verified through data triangulation to ensure the validity of the findings.

## Result and Discussion

### Goal Achievement

The DAMISDA application has shown considerable effectiveness in achieving its primary objective of supporting targeted social assistance programs through accurate data collection on poverty. According to Riski Oktaviani Putri, a planning expert at Bappeda, DAMISDA was designed to provide Bojonegoro's government with a validated poverty database that aids in the precise distribution of funds to eligible recipients. Beneficiary identification is based on specific poverty indicators, such as housing ownership, structural conditions, water access, and employment status, which are verified through field surveys conducted by local village officials. This approach has improved the accuracy of poverty data; however, there are notable challenges in implementation, such as inclusion errors. These errors occur when non-poor individuals remain in the poverty database, which is partly due to insufficient initial validation, despite the village-level assessments meant to confirm eligibility. While DAMISDA has demonstrated success in data accuracy, strengthening the validation process could further enhance its targeting precision.

In terms of timeliness, DAMISDA updates data biannually in June and December, following local government guidelines. Nevertheless, technical issues, particularly network disruptions, frequently hinder data input, delaying the timely release of official poverty decrees. Mohamad Arifin, a DAMISDA operator in Sumberharjo Village, reported that simultaneous access by multiple villages often causes network slowdowns, resulting in delayed data entries. This delay affects the accuracy of scheduled updates and impedes the government's ability to maintain a current poverty database. Although DAMISDA's biannual update schedule is well-structured, these technical barriers underscore a need for improved network infrastructure to meet the intended timelines effectively.

Analyzing DAMISDA's effectiveness based on goal achievement indicators, the application has successfully facilitated accurate data collection that underpins Bojonegoro's social assistance programs. Despite this, the system's limitations reveal areas for improvement, particularly regarding inclusion errors and network stability issues. The inclusion errors point to the need for a more robust validation process prior to data collection to minimize inaccuracies in the beneficiary list. Meanwhile, network disruptions pose operational challenges that hinder data entry and delay the issuance of official decrees, which ultimately impact the efficiency of poverty-targeting efforts. Addressing these issues is crucial for DAMISDA to achieve its objectives fully and to support targeted aid distribution more effectively.

The DAMISDA has made significant strides toward providing reliable poverty data for social assistance targeting, yet persistent technical and operational challenges prevent it from reaching its full potential. The application's procedural framework is well-aligned with its goals, but the recurring inclusion errors and technical limitations, particularly with network infrastructure, restrict DAMISDA's operational efficiency. This analysis highlights the need for improvements in validation protocols and technological upgrades to bolster DAMISDA's functionality. Such enhancements are essential not only for maintaining



accurate and current data but also for ensuring that poverty alleviation initiatives in Bojonegoro can be executed with greater precision and timeliness.

### **Integration**

The second indicator analyzed in this study is integration, which includes two main aspects: procedural clarity and stakeholder engagement through socialization efforts. Integration reflects the extent to which DAMISDA can be implemented with well-defined procedures and accepted by all stakeholders, particularly at the village and sub-district levels. Procedural guidelines for DAMISDA are outlined in detail in a circular issued by the Bojonegoro District Secretary. Based on interviews with application operators, these procedures are deemed straightforward and easy to follow. Each village is required to conduct field verification through direct enumeration of impoverished households before entering the data into the application. A village-level meeting then confirms the names eligible for inclusion, ensuring transparency and local consensus. This process demonstrates effective coordination among village, sub-district, and district governments, aligning with Dunn and Steers' theory that clear procedures are essential for effective program integration. However, technical challenges, such as network issues and system overload during peak usage, often hinder the seamless execution of these procedures, indicating areas for improvement in system performance.

Socialization efforts play a critical role in integration, as they ensure that DAMISDA's purpose and usage are well understood by all stakeholders. The Bojonegoro government, through Bappeda and the Department of Communications and Informatics (Kominfo), regularly conducts technical briefings and training for village operators prior to each data update. According to Riski Oktaviani Putri, socialization occurs twice a year before data updates, with additional large meetings involving local government organizations (OPD), corporations, and NGOs to ensure comprehensive understanding across sectors. Interviews with application operators indicate that these socialization efforts are highly effective, particularly in familiarizing users with new application features and addressing any technical questions. This aligns with Dunn and Steers' integration theory, which highlights the importance of continuous socialization in successful program implementation. However, some challenges persist, particularly in ensuring that all operators have adequate technological infrastructure to operate DAMISDA effectively, which can impede seamless integration.

Based on integration indicators, DAMISDA has demonstrated effectiveness in implementing clear procedures and fostering well-coordinated efforts among village, sub-district, and district levels, supported by regular socialization conducted by Bappeda and Kominfo. The systematic process, from enumeration to validation in village meetings, ensures that the poverty data input into DAMISDA is accurate and reliable. Regular socialization sessions have been instrumental in maintaining a high level of understanding and usability of the application among operators. However, ongoing technical challenges, such as network instability and limited access to infrastructure, remain obstacles to optimal integration. Addressing these issues through improved access to technology and resolving

technical difficulties should be prioritized to enhance DAMISDA's integration effectiveness and further streamline its implementation.

### **Adaptation**

The final indicator analyzed in this study is adaptation, focusing on two primary aspects: skill enhancement and infrastructure readiness. Adaptation reflects DAMISDA users' capacity, particularly village and sub-district operators, to meet the application's requirements and manage operational challenges. Skill enhancement among operators has been a critical focus, with government-led socialization and technical training proving beneficial. Interviews with operators reveal that training sessions have significantly improved their understanding of data entry and verification processes related to poverty information. Nonetheless, some operators continue to face difficulties, especially when encountering technical issues. As emphasized by Dunn and Steers, an organization's success in adapting to an evolving environment is crucial for program effectiveness. While the Bojonegoro government has actively worked to enhance operators' skills, technical challenges continue to impact DAMISDA's operational fluidity.

The availability and quality of infrastructure, particularly technological support, represent a substantial challenge to DAMISDA's implementation. Operators reported that frequent network disruptions often hinder the data entry process, leading to delays and affecting the application's functionality. Despite the government's efforts in providing clear procedures and training, these technical issues underscore an urgent need for improved network infrastructure in the villages where DAMISDA is used. According to Dunn and Steers' adaptation theory, sufficient facilities are essential for successful program integration and adaptation. While DAMISDA's system design is effective, its supporting infrastructure—particularly internet connectivity—requires upgrades to facilitate seamless data input and ensure adherence to the scheduled updates.

Analyzing DAMISDA's adaptation indicators, the application demonstrates strong efforts in skill enhancement for operators, as evidenced by government-facilitated training sessions. These efforts have empowered operators to use the application more effectively, contributing to improved data collection and verification accuracy. However, the persistence of technical challenges, especially concerning network stability, limits the application's overall functionality. The analysis indicates that while operator skills have been effectively enhanced, DAMISDA's success remains heavily reliant on the quality of technological infrastructure.

DAMISDA's adaptation efforts are commendable, especially concerning the professional development of operators through comprehensive training and support. However, the primary obstacle to optimal adaptation lies in the technological infrastructure, specifically internet connectivity in remote areas. This challenge suggests that while user capabilities have been strengthened, the effectiveness of DAMISDA's implementation is closely tied to the quality of its supporting infrastructure. Addressing these infrastructure limitations is essential for facilitating more effective adaptation and ensuring DAMISDA's consistent and efficient operation in Bojonegoro, thereby reinforcing its broader goal of poverty alleviation.

## Conclusion

This study evaluated the effectiveness of the DAMISDA application in Bojonegoro Regency's poverty alleviation strategy through three indicators: goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. DAMISDA demonstrated effectiveness in improving data accuracy and targeting, supporting Bojonegoro's social assistance programs. Despite notable achievements, challenges such as inclusion errors in data and technical issues with network infrastructure indicate areas where DAMISDA's operational efficiency could be enhanced. These findings highlight the potential of DAMISDA as a model for data-driven poverty interventions while pointing to critical areas for improvement.

This research addresses a gap in empirical studies on the use of digital tools for localized poverty alleviation, particularly within Indonesia's rural settings. By examining DAMISDA's performance, the study provides evidence that digital applications can play a pivotal role in supporting targeted social assistance. Furthermore, it expands the e-government literature, focusing on poverty management's specific challenges and illustrating how data accuracy and integration efforts significantly enhance resource allocation.

Based on the findings, policy recommendations include reinforcing DAMISDA's technological infrastructure to address network issues, implementing more rigorous validation protocols to reduce inclusion errors, and continuing skill-building programs for operators. While DAMISDA shows promise, further studies should explore its adaptability in other rural and urban contexts to ensure its broad applicability and address unresolved technical challenges. Such research could deepen the understanding of e-government applications' role in poverty reduction, contributing to the development of more robust, accessible digital tools for social welfare initiatives.

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