

Plagiarism Scan Report

Summary

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The purpose of this study was to obtain the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation of cash transfers in empowering the poor, especially in the urban areas of East Java that can be applied to future development programs in order to compensate for the increase in fuel better. The design of this study focused on how the distribution of direct cash assistance (BLT) in supporting the needs of the urban poor in East Java by using explanatory. Analysis of the data is done not only qualitatively but also quantitatively using analytical models Structural Equation Model (SEM) using AMOS program 4.01. In structural equation models, causality was fairly depicted in a path diagram, then the language program will convert the images to estimate equation. Thus the BLT program funds to compensate for the price increase BBT for the urban poor, especially in East Java was not able to sustain family life, because the purchasing power decreased despite increased revenue, and even lead to dependence on the BLT funds.

KEYWORDS: Policy, Direct Cash, the poor community, East Java

Government policies to raise the base price of fuel, it can lead to increased prices of basic needs for the poor and may result in their purchasing power decline, because it will be difficult to adapt to developments in market prices. Direct cash assistance (BLT) is a form of direct cash assistance given number for targeted households (RTS)., While the RTS is the notion of households into the category of very poor, poor and near-poor [1], According Aviliani [2] argues the BLT implementation will not be effective to reduce or anticipate the impact of fuel price increases for low-income strata of society. Conditions encountered in the field indicate a variety of problems ranging data that does not match, wrong target, abuse, chaos. Lack of socialization program seems to be the cause of the chaos [3], Basic considerations taken by the President of BLT policies written in [4], that BLT short term and situational, and the channeling of cash transfers to targeted households based on the Indonesian Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2008 on May 14 , 2008.

Lssswel and Kaplan [5] gives the definition of policy as an achievement of program goals, values and practices are directed. Anderson [6] states the policy is a set of actions that have a specific purpose are followed and implemented by an actor or group of actors in order to solve a particular problem. In the study of Public Policy Analysis, then one of the branches of the field of study is Policy Evaluation. Why do policy evaluation, because basically every state policy (public policy) is the risk for failure. Abdul Wahab [7] quoting Hogwood and Gunn [8] go on to explain that the cause of the failure of a policy (policy failure) can be divided into 2 categories: (1) because of the "non-implementation" (not implemented) and (2) as "unsuccessful" (implementations are not successful). Not

implementation a policy means that the policy was not implemented as planned. The study on the impact or policy evaluation is intended to assess the effects of a policy or in other words to find the answers to what happened as a result of the "policy implementation" [7].

By Cook and Scioli [9]: the analysis of the impact of policies intended to assess the effects of the implementation of a policy and discuss "the relationship between the means used and the results are going to be achieved". The signal is further clarified by, from one of the books written by Dolbeare,[10]. The concept of impact evaluations that have the same meaning to the concept of a policy that has been mentioned above, namely: As in what was once defined by Dye [11]: "policy valuation is learning about the Consequences of public policy".

1. Hypothesis 1 is rejected

Theoretically that if the policy of good BLT made the assessment system will be better. Results showed no effect of BLT on system assessment policy and direction of the positive effect of 0.395. It can be explained that policies BLT had been followed by a good program, targets appropriately, and no budget that support it, the most important in this case the target has been set correctly. But the assessment of the system consisting of the control environment and control activities is not optimal. Thus we can conclude that the program is as good as any in the absence of a conducive control environment and control activities were optimal then the policy will not work as expected.

Implication: BLT yet optimal policy outlined in the program, budget, and especially targets that are not clear, so just follow the rules in the paper without a good system.

2. Hypothesis 2 received

Theoretically that if the policy has been established BLT well then it will be followed by HR-related readiness. Results showed no effect and the direction of the positive effect of 0.728, it can be explained that it is the policy in this case the target has been clearly established and must be followed by the readiness of the Social Service Human Resources is responsible for collection of poor households.

Implications: Policies BLT is not optimal policies outlined in the program, budget, and especially targets that are not clear, leading to the unpreparedness of Social Services to collect data

3. Hypothesis 3 received

Theoretically, if a policy is said BLT set appropriate targets, the assessment shows targeted program. Results showed no effect and the direction of the positive effect of 0.578, but the indicators actually show a negative assessment of the program, which means that the target is already set with the right but not the right target.

Implications: Policies BLT is not optimal policies outlined in the program, budget, and especially targets that are not clear, leading to misdirected citizens who are not entitled to receive the BLT.