

# The Role of Sub-District Administration in Verifying and Validating Extreme Poverty Data

Foharato Gulo<sup>1)</sup>, Wawanudin<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)2)</sup>Yuppentek Indonesia University

Jl. Printis Kemerdekaan 1, Tangerang, Indonesia

<sup>1)</sup>gulofoharato@gmail.com

<sup>2)</sup>wawanudin@uyi.ac.id

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## Article History:

Received 29 September 2025;

Revised 11 November 2025;

Accepted 30 November 2025;

Available Online 1 December 2025

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## Keywords:

Data Verification

Data Validation

Extreme Poverty

Role of the Subdistrict

Social Welfare

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## Abstract

Accurate data on extremely poor households determines the effectiveness of extreme poverty alleviation programs, so the process of verifying and validating (verval) extreme poverty data needs to be carried out. This study aims to determine the role of the sub-district in verifying and validating extreme poverty data in Margasari Sub-district, Karawaci District, Tangerang City, and to identify the obstacles encountered in the verification and validation process. The background of this research focuses on the importance of accurate poverty data for more targeted policy planning, but there are still challenges in the process of verifying and validating data in the field. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach, conducting interviews and observations in Margasari Sub-district to explore information related to the implementation of verification and validation as well as the obstacles that arise. The results of this study show that the role of the sub-district in the implementation of extreme poverty data verification and validation includes coordination with RT/RW, community leaders, and related parties, conducting field verification, validation through sub-district deliberations, and reporting the results of verification and validation to higher authorities. This shows that the sub-district does not only act as an administrative implementer, but also as a facilitator and liaison between government policies and the community. The obstacles encountered in the implementation of verification and validation include limited human resources, inaccuracy of initial data from the central government, resistance from some members of the community to the data collection process, and limited information technology facilities.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Extreme poverty is a multidimensional problem that remains a major challenge in many countries, including Indonesia. This problem is not only related to a person's inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, health, and education, but also reflects inequality in access to resources, employment opportunities, and social justice (Ledo, 2022). Poverty is an important issue faced by both developed and developing countries (Nyasulu, 2010).

The condition of poverty in Indonesia based on BPS (2024) The number of poor people in September 2024 was 24.06 million, a decrease of 1.16 million people compared to March 2024 and a decrease of 1.84 million people compared to March 2023. The percentage of the urban poor in September 2024 was 6.66 percent, a decrease compared to March 2024, which was 7.09 percent. Meanwhile, the percentage of the rural poor in September 2024 was 11.34 percent, a decrease compared to March 2024, which was 11.79 percent. Meanwhile, the extreme poverty rate in Indonesia in March 2025 was 1.26%, equivalent to around 3.56 million people. This figure is

lower than in March 2024, which was recorded at 1.26%, but it proves that the government's target of 0% by the end of 2024 is still far from being achieved.

The high poverty rate in Indonesia is a challenge for the country in ensuring social welfare for its people (Redjeki, 2017). In addition, it can be said that the state has the primary responsibility of implementing the mandate of the constitution. Considering the fourth paragraph of the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the fifth principle of Pancasila, the state is mandated to realize general welfare and social justice for all Indonesian people. In general, poverty is a very difficult problem to overcome, especially in developing countries. Poverty is a very frightening term because no one wants to experience poverty. Leasiwal (2013) states that "Poverty in developing countries is a complex issue, even though some of them have succeeded in developing their production and national income." The state of poverty in a country or region reflects the level of welfare of the people living in that country or region (Leasiwal, 2013).

The United Nations, through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. According to a World Bank report, in 2022 there will still be more than 600 million people in the world living in extreme poverty, with an expenditure of less than USD 1.90 per day. This condition is prevalent in developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Various efforts have been made, ranging from community empowerment, expanding access to education and health care, to providing direct assistance. However, major challenges remain, particularly in terms of data accuracy, institutional capacity, and resource distribution inequality.

Indonesia, as part of the global community, is committed to supporting the SDGs agenda with a national target of eradicating extreme poverty by 2024. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that the rate of extreme poverty in Indonesia is still significant. In 2021, the number of people living in extreme poverty was recorded at 10.86 million, and despite a decline, this figure is still far from zero. The central government has responded to this situation by launching various programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), and the Extreme Poverty Eradication Acceleration Program (P3KE). These policies emphasize the importance of accurate databases through a tiered verification and validation (verval) mechanism carried out from the central government, regional governments, to sub-districts.

The city of Tangerang, as an urban area with a high level of urbanization, faces challenges that are no less complex (Angreni et al., 2025). Urbanization has caused the migration of poor people from rural to urban areas, thereby increasing the burden on the city government in providing basic services. The Tangerang City Government has initiated several poverty alleviation programs, but their effectiveness is highly dependent on the accuracy of the target beneficiaries. Specifically in Karawaci District, which is one of the most densely populated districts with a high rate of extreme poverty after Cibobas District in Tangerang City. The distribution of the number of extremely poor families by district in Tangerang City can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1. Number of Extremely Poor Households in Tangerang City**

No	District	Number of Extremely Poor Households
1	Cipondoh	18,968 households
2	Karawaci	18,406 households
3	Pinang	17,295 households
4	Neglasari	15,168 households
5	Cibodas	14,717 households
6	Larangan	14,469 households
7	Ciledug	13,662 households

8	Tangerang	12,519 households
9	Jatiuwung	11,996 households
10	Karangtengah	11,570 households
11	Periuk	10,936 households
12	Batu Ceper	8,667 households
13	Benda	8,340 households

Margasari is one of the sub-districts in the Karawaci District that serves as the main focus of this study. Based on preliminary data from P3KE in 2023, the area still shows a relatively high rate of extreme poverty. A total of 2,218 households are recorded as falling into the category of severely impoverished families, as presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Number of P3KE Households in Margasari Sub-district, Deciles 1–4**

Decile	Number	%
Decile 1	512	23.1
Decile 2	498	22.5
Decile 3	671	30.3
Decile 4	537	24.2
Total	2,218	100

Regarding the number of extremely poor families as shown in Tables 1 and 2, in reality there are often discrepancies between central data and conditions on the ground. For example, there are families whose economic situation has improved but are still listed as aid recipients, while other families who are more in need are not recorded. This situation causes public dissatisfaction and undermines confidence in government programs. Inequality in the distribution of social assistance to underprivileged citizens in Indonesia can be caused by various factors, based on research conducted by Ajun et al. (2024), as cited by (Ariansyah et al., 2025) one of the contributing factors is the existence of inaccurate data. The process of distributing social assistance depends on the available data, so errors in the data can have a major impact on the parties receiving assistance. Numerous data errors often lead to inaccuracies in the distribution of assistance. The spread of inaccurate data can lead to errors in administration, data integration, and various other problems that can complicate the process of distributing social assistance. Even though the government has implemented various measures and strategies to reduce poverty, the main issue that must be addressed immediately is the resolution of poverty data. Of course, the results of these efforts are expected to be realized soon and serve as the basis for programs to eradicate extreme poverty in Indonesia (Fahham, 2024).

In this context, the role of the sub-district is very important. As the spearhead of the government, the sub-district has a strategic position because it is directly connected to the community. The sub-district is responsible for verifying and validating extreme poverty data through coordination with the neighborhood associations (RT/RW), conducting sub-district deliberations, and conducting field observations. This process is not only administrative in nature, but also provides a forum for community participation to correct and improve existing data. However, in practice, Margasari Sub-district faces various obstacles, including limited human resources, lack of digital technology utilization, and weak coordination between the city government, the village, and the community.

Research on the role of sub-districts in verifying and validating extreme poverty data is still relatively limited, so this study specifically discusses the role of sub-districts. This is because sub-districts play a crucial role in ensuring the accuracy of social assistance programs and in achieving the target of eradicating extreme poverty. Therefore, this study focuses on the

implementation of the role of Margasari Sub-district in the process of verifying and validating extreme poverty data. This study aims to: (1) Determine the implementation of the role of Margasari Sub-district in the verification and validation of extreme poverty data. (2) Identify the obstacles encountered in the process.

This study is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of public administration and social policy by highlighting the role of the sub-districts as an important actor in the implementation of social policies. Practically, this study provides recommendations for local governments, especially the City of Tangerang, to improve the verification and validation mechanism at the sub-district level. This study can also be used as input for other sub-districts in carrying out similar roles.

To make this research more focused, it is limited to a study of the implementation of the role of Margasari Sub-district in the verification and validation of extreme poverty data for the period 2023–2024. The focus of the study covers aspects of coordination, technical implementation, community involvement, and obstacles encountered in the verification and validation process. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide an overview of the effectiveness of the role of the sub-district in supporting policies to eradicate extreme poverty at the local level.

## II. LITERATURE

According to (Edwards, 1980) , policy implementation is determined by four main factors, namely communication, resources, the disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. Communication refers to the importance of conveying policy information from the center to implementers at the lower levels, in this case the sub-districts. Without clear and consistent communication, implementers in the field will find it difficult to understand the objectives and procedures of the policy. Resources include labor, funds, facilities, and infrastructure that support policy implementation. In the case of data verification, resources are often an obstacle because sub-districts have limited personnel and minimal technological facilities. The disposition of implementers refers to the attitude, commitment, and integrity of officials in implementing policies. If sub-district officials do not have a strong commitment, the verification process will be carried out carelessly. The bureaucratic structure includes the working mechanisms and coordination flow between institutions. A long and bureaucratic structure often slows down policy implementation at the sub-district level. Therefore, Edwards III's theory is important for analyzing the extent to which sub-districts can function properly amid existing limitations.

According to Ahmadi (1982), a role is a set of community expectations regarding how an individual should behave and act in certain conditions influenced by their status and social role. Meanwhile, according to (Soekanto, 1986), a role is a flexible element of a person's position, where when an individual exercises their rights and obligations in accordance with their position, they are performing a role. From these explanations, we can see different perspectives on the previously defined role, which is referred to as a normative role. This normative role is related to obligations and responsibilities in law enforcement, which means the comprehensive application of the law (Soekanto, 1986). According to social science, a role refers to the function performed by a person when they are in a certain position in the social structure. By holding a position, individuals can carry out their roles because of the position they hold.

According to Hall (in Samin, 2024) , the government acts as an innovator, regulator, and facilitator in implementing policies. As an innovator, the government must create new policies that can have a positive impact on solving problems. As a facilitator, the sub-district bridges the interests of the community with central and regional government policies. For example, the

sub-district communicates residents' aspirations regarding data discrepancies to higher authorities. As implementers, sub-districts carry out policies in accordance with central guidelines, but with adjustments to local conditions. For example, sub-districts may decide to prioritize families with disabilities in the distribution of aid. As innovators, sub-districts are required to be able to make local breakthroughs to overcome limitations. A simple example of innovation is the use of Excel-based applications to manage verification data, even though it is not yet fully digitally integrated. This theory is relevant to the research context because the Margasari sub-district is not only an administrative implementer but also an important actor in adapting policies to the realities of the community.

Poverty is defined as deprivation of well-being (Suwarno & Bramantyo, 2020). Meanwhile, Sen (1999) views poverty as capability deprivation. According to Suryadi (2022), poverty occurs due to characteristics inherent in the poor population. First, there are household characteristics, including the number of household members, dependency ratio, average age of adults, average health and education of household members, type of employment (wage-based, self-employed), employment and income structure, and household assets, including land, equipment and production tools, housing, and jewelry. Second, individual characteristics related to the gender of the head of household (KRT), age, and education of the KRT. This view differs from the traditional approach, which only considers poverty from the aspect of income. According to Sen, a person is considered poor when they are unable to access basic needs such as food, health, education, shelter, and social participation. Extreme poverty is defined as the most severe condition of poverty, where an individual's expenditure is below the international or national poverty line. According to the United Nations (1995), extreme poverty is a condition of inability to meet basic needs, namely food, clean drinking water, proper sanitation, health, shelter, education, and access to information, which is not only limited to income but also access to social services. Extreme poverty refers to the concept of absolute poverty, which is the minimum amount required by a person to meet their food and non-food needs in order to live with dignity. This minimum amount is known as the Extreme Poverty Line (GKE). In Indonesia, the extreme poverty threshold is set at Rp11,605 per capita per day.

Verification is the process of checking the accuracy of reports, statements, financial calculations, and so on, while validation is the confirmation or testing of the accuracy of something (KKBI), in the form of data confirmation to ensure it meets predetermined criteria. In Indonesia, the verification and validation processes are carried out based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), as well as data from the Extreme Poverty Eradication Acceleration Program (P3KE). As the spearhead of social policy implementation, the sub-district has a major responsibility in ensuring that the data submitted truly reflects the conditions on the ground. Verval is carried out through direct observation of households, sub-district deliberations for clarification, and reporting to the relevant agencies. Community participation in deliberation forums is important because it allows for data correction from residents who feel that they have not been accommodated. Thus, the concept of verval is not only administrative, but also a means of participation and transparency.

From the above description, this literature review shows that the role of the sub-district in verifying extreme poverty data can be analyzed by combining policy implementation theory, local government role theory, and multidimensional poverty theory. In addition, previous studies reinforce that the sub-district is a key actor in ensuring that social policies are implemented as intended. With this theoretical and empirical basis, this study seeks to contribute to the literature

by focusing on the role of the Margasari Sub-district, which faces various structural and social constraints.

### **III. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type (Moleong, 2017). The choice of a qualitative approach is based on the research objective to deeply understand the role of the sub-district in verifying and validating extreme poverty data, rather than merely measuring the phenomenon through numbers. This approach allows researchers to explore the meanings, perceptions, and experiences of the actors directly involved in the verification and validation process. Descriptive research was chosen because it is suitable for describing in detail the roles, constraints, and efforts made by sub-districts in a real social context. This approach also distinguishes this study from quantitative research, which tends to focus on hypothesis testing and statistical data, while this study emphasizes narratives, experiences, and processes.

The research location was set in Margasari Sub-district, Karawaci District, Tangerang City. This location was chosen based on the high number of extremely poor residents recorded in the sub-district and the discrepancy between central government records and the actual conditions in the community. In addition, Margasari sub-district is an important representation in an urban context, where the problem of extreme poverty is increasingly complex due to factors such as urbanization,

Research informants were selected using purposive sampling, which is the determination of informants based on certain criteria relevant to the research objectives. Key informants in this study included the Margasari sub-district Head, the Head of the Community Empowerment Section, the heads of the neighborhood and community associations, the Karang Taruna youth organization administrators, Community Social Workers (PSM), as well as residents who fall into the category of extreme poverty and are recipients of assistance.

The data sources used in this study consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from the field through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured guide to allow informants to explain their experiences and views extensively. Observations were conducted by directly observing activities

Data collection techniques in this study were carried out in three main ways. First, in-depth interviews with key informants, which included questions about the verification mechanism, obstacles encountered, and strategies

Data analysis was performed using the thematic analysis method developed by Miles & Huberman (1994). The analysis process began with data reduction, which involved selecting, focusing, and directing raw data from the field. The next stage was data display, which involved presenting the data in the form of thematic narratives, tables, or matrices to facilitate interpretation. The final stage is drawing conclusions, which involves compiling the meaning of the data that has been described to answer the research questions. With this approach, researchers can see patterns, relationships, and the role of sub-districts in the verification process comprehensively.

### **IV. RESULTS**

Based on research conducted in Margasari Sub-District, Karawaci District, Tangerang City, a number of important findings were obtained regarding the implementation of the role of the sub-district in the verification and validation (verval) of extreme poverty data. These findings are described in four main aspects, namely an overview of the area, the implementation of the role of the sub-district, the obstacles encountered, and the efforts and theoretical implications. The

following explanation is compiled in detail to provide a comprehensive overview, with a length equivalent to four pages.

Margasari Sub-District is one of the densely populated areas in Karawaci District with a fairly high level of socioeconomic heterogeneity. Based on data from the Tangerang City Bappeda in 2023, there are around 2,200 households classified as extremely poor, with expenditures below IDR 11,605 per capita per day. This condition shows that the Margasari area is one of the priority locations for the implementation of the extreme poverty eradication program. This sub-district has 16 RW and 68 RT with a limited number of sub-district officials, so the workload in the verification process is quite heavy. In addition, the factor of urbanization has caused high population mobility, so that there are often changes in the socioeconomic status of residents that have not been updated in official data.

In the view of Waldo (1948), the role of the sub-district as the government unit closest to the community must be understood not merely as an administrative implementer, but as a socio-political entity responsible for upholding public values. In his seminal work *The Administrative State*, Waldo emphasizes that public bureaucracy including at the local level, such as the sub-district bears ethical, social, and moral responsibilities in carrying out its functions of serving the public. Based on the results of field interviews, the sub-district demonstrates an active role in several key areas.

First, the coordinative role in public administration is vital for ensuring the effective implementation of public policies. Waldo (1948) underlines that public administration is inseparable from the political and social values that underpin it; thus, coordination extends beyond technical execution to encompass the alignment of diverse interests, synchronization of tasks among administrative units, and the maintenance of cohesion across government levels. In an interview with the Secretary of the Margasari Sub-district, he stressed that "the coordinating role is key to the success of the verification and validation process for extreme poverty data." This coordination is conducted vertically with the Tangerang City Social Service and horizontally with local institutions such as the neighborhood association (RT), community association (RW), youth organization (Karang Taruna), community social workers (PSM), and local community cadres.

Second, the administrative function encompasses tasks such as record-keeping, document filing, report preparation, data submission to higher authorities, and ensuring procedural transparency and accuracy. According to the Head of the Margasari Sub-district Community Empowerment Section, administrative tasks are integral to the verification and validation of extreme poverty data. This process begins with data collection from RT/RW, followed by the examination of resident documentation such as identity cards (KTP), family cards (KK), and household data forms. All verified data are then compiled and reported periodically to the urban sub-district and the Social Services Agency. The Head of the Community Empowerment Section emphasized that this administrative process is carried out systematically and continuously to ensure that the data accurately reflect the real living conditions of residents.

Third, the socially responsive role involves more than the delivery of public services. It includes attentiveness to community complaints, adaptability to social changes, and the facilitation of community involvement in decision-making processes. A Community Social Worker (PSM) in Margasari Sub-district noted that the sub-district demonstrates a responsive and open attitude toward emerging social issues, particularly those concerning data on the extremely poor. In practice, the sub-district not only receives data passively but also actively follows up on citizen reports, including requests for clarification, complaints, and new submissions for inclusion.

Lastly, the sub-district exhibits a participatory and collaborative approach, aligning with Waldo's perspective that an ideal bureaucracy fosters dialogue, community partnerships, and citizen contributions in shaping public policy. According to one RT head in Margasari, the process of extreme poverty data collection involved meaningful community participation through deliberative forums, field discussions, and direct coordination with the sub-district office. RT and RW leaders play a central role, given their proximity to and knowledge of local conditions. They also propose the names of potential beneficiaries based on direct observation, particularly individuals living in substandard housing or those without a stable income.

In the context of the Role of the Sub-district in Verifying and Validating P3KE data, the initial data on households targeted for the Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Eradication (P3KE) was obtained from the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK), which is responsible for providing and integrating the national extreme poverty database. As stipulated in the Decree of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture Number 30 of 2022 concerning the Determination of Data Sources and Types in Efforts to Accelerate the Eradication of Extreme Poverty. P3KE data is obtained from the Family Data Collection of the Population and Family Planning Agency and its updates, which have been ranked based on welfare information and serve as a starting point for P3KE data to be used by ministries/agencies, provincial governments, regency/city governments, sub-district governments, and other stakeholders in the context of accelerating the eradication of extreme poverty, including in the implementation of field verification. With the data from the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, the validation process can be more focused because local governments already have an initial picture of potential beneficiaries who fall into the extreme poverty category.

The results of the study show that Margasari Sub-district plays a number of key roles in the verification process. First, the role of coordination. The village head and the head of social welfare routinely coordinate with the heads of neighborhood and community associations to ensure that the initial data received from the center is in line with the conditions on the ground. In an interview, the Margasari Sub-district Head said, "Data from the central government often does not match reality, so we have to go directly to the RT/RW to ensure who is truly eligible for the extreme poverty category." Second, field observation. The sub-district officials, together with PSM, RT/RW, and Karang Taruna, visited households based on the available data to verify their conditions. From field observations, it was found that about 10% of the initial data did not match the actual conditions. Third, the role of facilitating sub-district deliberations. After the P3KE data was verified and observed, the sub-district held a sub-district deliberation involving community leaders, RT/RW, PSM, Karang Taruna, and community representatives. During this deliberation, the following were carried out: a) clarification of the data with the existing conditions of the target houses, b) provisional determination of who was eligible/ineligible, and c) recording of data changes based on the field results. This forum served as a means of clarifying data by involving the community. Residents were given the opportunity to provide input regarding inaccurate data. For example, there were families who were no longer poor but were still listed as aid recipients, or conversely, poor families who were not included in the list. One of the key informants, the head of the neighborhood association, stated, "This sub-district meeting is important because the community can directly correct the data. Without it, there would be a lot of injustice". Analysis of the Stages of Data Verification, Validation, and Field Findings, based on the technical guidelines for verifying and validating extreme poverty data, is as follows:

**Initial Data Collection Stage.** Initial data collection must be based on DTKS and P3KE, involving RT/RW. In Margasari, initial data was received from the central government through Bappeda Kota Tangerang, but the P3KE data was often incomplete. According to the Head of the Margasari Sub-district Community Empowerment Section, many residents who had moved or died were still listed. Gap: the sub-district should be involved from the outset in data collection, but in practice it is still top-down. This is in line with the results of the research " which states that P3KE data is static, rarely updated, and has not been verified at the local level, making it prone to inaccuracy.

**Field Verification Stage.** This stage requires visits to households. In the field, verification has been carried out, but it is not yet comprehensive. Of the target of 500 households, only about 70% have been verified directly, with the rest based only on information from the neighborhood association (RT/RW). Gap: ideally, 100% should be verified directly, but limited human resources mean that some only use secondary data.

**Validation stage through sub-district deliberation.** The deliberation forum has been held, but community participation is limited because many people are working. An RW said, "Many residents work, so only a small number can attend the meeting, especially women and representatives of vulnerable groups, who are not sufficiently involved." Gap: the validation forum is not yet inclusive, so community input is not optimal.

**Finalization & Reporting Stage.** Complete and timely reporting to the Social Affairs Office. In Margasari, reports are made but are still manual and often late. Officials admit that they have to re-enter data from paper to computer. Gap: reporting is not yet in accordance with digitization standards, so there is potential for errors and delays in sending validated data.

Although the role of the sub-district is quite significant in the verification and validation of extreme poverty data, several obstacles hinder its effective implementation. The first major challenge is limited human resources. Sub-district officials are often understaffed and overwhelmed by a heavy workload, particularly in areas with extensive coverage and a high number of extremely poor residents. This limitation extends beyond quantity to include the quality of personnel, with many lacking adequate training in social data collection, application usage (such as SIKS-NG), and interview or field observation techniques. As a result, the data validation process cannot be conducted thoroughly or regularly. In some cases, the data becomes outdated due to time constraints or the overwhelming number of households requiring verification. In Margasari Sub-district, for instance, only one official the Head of the Community Empowerment Section is tasked with coordinating the entire P3KE data verification and validation process, which involves liaising with dozens of team members, including RT/RW leaders, Community Social Workers (PSM), and other social volunteers.

The second obstacle relates to limited communication and coordination. According to Solihin (2009), a key characteristic of a functioning organization is the effective management of collaborative efforts among its human resources, which yields better outcomes than isolated individual work. While a coordination structure has been established between the sub-district and entities such as RT/RW, PSM, and the Social Service Agency, communication in practice remains inefficient. As Astuti (2024) note, regional apparatuses responsible for P3KE data validation must continue to improve coordination mechanisms. Currently, sub-districts rely heavily on quarterly meetings and WhatsApp groups to disseminate information and instructions, which proves insufficient for timely and responsive communication.

A third significant constraint is weak technological support. Information and communication technologies (ICT) play an essential role in transforming how public administration is conducted

(Gultom et al., 2024). However, their limited application presents a challenge for accurate data processing. Although the central government has provided tools such as SIKS-NG (Next Generation Social Welfare Information System), many sub-district officials and field workers lack the equipment, access, or training necessary to use these systems effectively. This results in delays and difficulties in updating data on P3KE target families, particularly because real-time data input is not always possible. As Azzasyofiaa (2022) emphasizes, in a country with a high poverty rate like Indonesia, technological limitations severely hinder the accuracy and responsiveness of poverty-related data. Consequently, outdated statistical data often fail to capture current field conditions, potentially leading to misdirected social assistance.

The fourth challenge involves the social characteristics of residents themselves. Community attitudes often complicate the data verification process, as some residents are reluctant to disclose their socio-economic status due to feelings of shame or suspicion toward data collectors. Field reports from Karang Taruna and PSM personnel in Margasari Sub-district indicate that residents sometimes suspect that enumerators are affiliated with the media or government, resulting in guarded or misleading responses. However, they also note that with empathetic approaches, residents gradually become more open and willing to share accurate information (Taufik, 2017).

Fifth, data instability presents a structural issue stemming from the fluidity of social and economic conditions within households. Frequent changes in employment status, residential mobility, and family dynamics such as divorce, death of the head of the household, or increased dependents make poverty data highly volatile. An RT chairman in Margasari Sub-district expressed concerns about data discrepancies, noting cases where residents who had moved or passed away were still listed as beneficiaries. Such inaccuracies are understandable given that the initial data received from the central government is often outdated. Additionally, resistance from certain community members further complicates the process, whether due to embarrassment, distrust of authorities, or inflated expectations of receiving aid. The situation is further exacerbated by technological constraints, as data management is still frequently carried out using manual methods or simple tools such as Microsoft Excel, increasing the risk of human error and reducing overall reliability.

In the context of public policy theory, according to (Dye, 1992) , unstable social and political situations require responsive feedback mechanisms so that policymakers can adjust programs in line with changes in conditions and community needs. These obstacles are in line with Edwards III's theory, which states that policy implementation is influenced by factors such as communication, resources, the disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. In this context, limited resources and suboptimal communication are factors that slow down the effectiveness of verification and validation.

**Table 3. Verifying and Validating Extreme Poverty Data**

Aspect	Research Findings
Role of the Sub-District	Coordination: The sub-district coordinates with RT/RW, community leaders, and other relevant parties for data verification. Field Verification: Sub-district officials, together with PSM and RT/RW, conduct field verification to ensure data aligns with actual conditions. Facilitating Deliberations: The sub-district holds deliberations to clarify data with the community, ensuring active involvement in the verification process. Reporting: After verification, the data is reported to higher authorities.
Obstacles	Limited Human Resources: The limited number of staff hinders effective verification. Inaccurate Data: The initial data from the central government often does not match the on-the-ground conditions. Community Resistance: Some community members are reluctant to provide information about their socio-economic status.

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	Limited Technology: Lack of technological support hinders real-time data updates and accuracy.
Efforts to Overcome Obstacles	Staff Training: The sub-district provides training for staff on managing extreme poverty data. Collaboration with RT/RW and Local Volunteers: Improved collaboration with RT/RW and volunteers to streamline data verification. Use of Simple Technology: Using Excel-based applications despite not being fully integrated digitally.
Theoretical Implications	Increased Community Participation: Organizing deliberation forums to involve the community in data verification and validation. Contributes to the development of public administration and social policy theory by highlighting the sub-districts' role in implementing social policies. Strengthens the concept that sub-districts function as facilitators and liaisons between government policies and the community.
Practical Implications	Provides recommendations for local governments, especially Tangerang City, to improve the verification and validation mechanisms at the sub-district level. Offers insights for other sub-districts to implement similar roles in extreme poverty alleviation programs.

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The table summarizes the findings of the study on the role of Margasari Sub-district in verifying and validating extreme poverty data. It highlights the sub-district's crucial role in coordinating, conducting field verification, facilitating community deliberations, and reporting the results. However, challenges such as limited human resources, data inaccuracies, community resistance, and technology constraints hinder the process. To address these obstacles, the sub-district has taken several steps, including staff training, improving collaboration with local leaders, using simple technology, and enhancing community participation. The study's theoretical implications emphasize the sub-district's role in implementing social policies, while the practical implications provide recommendations for improving data verification and validation processes at the local level.

To overcome these various obstacles in general, the sub-district office has increased the capacity of its apparatus through technical training related to extreme poverty data management by synchronizing it with the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) input. It has also established closer collaboration with RT/RW, PSM, and local volunteers in the process of verifying and validating extreme poverty data. Initiating the use of simple information technology for data recording to minimize manual errors. Although not yet fully integrated with the central system, this step is a local innovation that supports data accuracy. The Margrasari sub-district also strives to increase community participation through socialization and data clarification forums so that residents feel directly involved in the process of verifying and validating extreme poverty data.

Theoretically, these efforts show that subdistricts function as facilitators and innovators in the implementation of public policy, as emphasized by Smith et al. (2012). On the other hand, based on Amartya Sen's perspective, the accuracy of verval data is very important to ensure that government interventions truly improve the capabilities of the extremely poor in meeting their basic needs.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the implementation of the role of Margasari Sub-district in the verification and validation of extreme poverty data, several important conclusions can be drawn. First, the sub-district has a very strategic role in ensuring the accuracy of extreme poverty data. This role includes coordination with neighborhood associations (RT/RW), community leaders, and related parties, conducting field verification, validation through sub-district deliberations, and reporting the results of verification and validation to higher authorities. This

shows that the Sub-district office not only acts as an administrative implementer but also as a facilitator and liaison between government policies and the community.

Second, there are a number of obstacles faced in the implementation of verification, including limited human resources, inaccuracy of initial data from the central government, resistance from some communities to the data collection process, and limited information technology facilities. These obstacles have an impact on the effectiveness and accuracy of the verification process.

Third, despite facing various obstacles, Margasari Sub-district made a number of efforts to overcome them. These efforts included providing training to Sub-district officials, collaborating with neighborhood associations (RT/RW) and local volunteers, utilizing simple technology for data recording, and increasing community participation through deliberative forums and socialization. These steps demonstrate local innovation that is in line with the theory of local government roles and supports more effective policy implementation.

Fourth, this study confirms that the success of verval is highly dependent on synergy between the central government, local government, and subdistricts. Without adequate resource support, clear communication mechanisms, and community involvement, the target of eradicating extreme poverty will be difficult to achieve. Therefore, the recommendations that can be given are the need to strengthen the capacity of village officials, accelerate the digitization of social data collection, and increase transparency and community participation in every stage of verification.

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