

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji praktik diskresi yang dilakukan *oleh street-level bureaucrats* dalam penetapan calon penerima manfaat sosial di wilayah peri-urban Kabupaten Banjarnegara. Fokus utama diarahkan pada faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi diskresi serta dampaknya terhadap ketepatan sasaran dan keadilan distribusi bantuan sosial berbasis DTKS.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi di empat kelurahan peri-urban. Validitas data diperkuat melalui triangulasi dan konfirmasi informan (*member check*). Analisis data dilakukan secara tematik dengan pendekatan induktif untuk mengidentifikasi pola-pola diskresi dalam praktik lapangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diskresi digunakan sebagai bentuk penyesuaian terhadap ketidaksesuaian antara kebijakan nasional dan kondisi sosial-ekonomi lokal. Diskresi dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal, eksternal, dan personal, dan dalam banyak kasus berkontribusi terhadap keadilan substantif. Namun, kelemahan sistem verifikasi dan keterbatasan teknis dalam aplikasi SIKS-NG turut meningkatkan risiko kesalahan penargetan.

Implikasi penelitian ini meliputi penguatan verifikasi partisipatif, pembaruan indikator kemiskinan, peningkatan kapasitas SDM, serta pengembangan DTSEN sebagai sistem digital adaptif dan akuntabel. Temuan ini mendorong pentingnya model diskresi yang proporsional demi keadilan sosial yang lebih bermakna.

Kata Kunci: DTKS, diskresi, keadilan distributif, penerima manfaat sosial, peri-urban, *street-level bureaucracy*.

SUMMARY

This study aims to examine the discretionary practices carried out by street-level bureaucrats in determining prospective social assistance beneficiaries in the peri-urban areas of Banjarnegara Regency. The main focus is directed at identifying the factors influencing discretion and evaluating its impact on targeting accuracy and the fairness of social assistance distribution based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

This research employs a qualitative approach, with data collected through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis in four peri-urban sub-districts. Data validity was strengthened through triangulation and informant confirmation (member check). The data were analyzed thematically using an inductive approach to identify patterns of discretion in field implementation.

The findings reveal that discretion is exercised as an adjustment to the mismatch between national policy and local socio-economic realities. Discretion is shaped by internal, external, and personal factors and, in many cases, contributes to achieving substantive justice. However, weaknesses in verification systems and technical limitations of the SIKS-NG application increase the risk of targeting errors.

The study's policy implications include strengthening participatory verification, updating poverty indicators, improving human resource capacity, and standardizing procedures. Furthermore, the development of DTSEN is expected to result in an adaptive and accountable digital system. These findings highlight the need for a proportional and responsible model of discretion to realize more meaningful social justice.

Keywords: DTKS, discretion, distributive justice, social benefit recipients, peri-urban, street-level bureaucracy.