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Evaluation of Death Benefit Policy in the City of Depok, West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract:

This study aims to reveal the death benefit policy in Depok City, West Java, Indonesia. This research uses qualitative methods using primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by conducting interviews with the organizers of the death benefit policy, namely Depok City Social Service officials, members of the Depok City Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Limited Liability Companies (PT) Asuransi Syariah Mubarakah (ASM), and members of the Depok City community. Meanwhile, this study's secondary data are documents and reports, and news related to the death benefit policy in Depok City, West Java. The results of this study indicate that the death benefit policy in Depok City has not been implemented comprehensively and has not yet fitted its objectives, namely to help the welfare of people affected by a disaster. At the implementing level, the Depok City Government, specifically the Manpower and Social Service Office and the partners, namely PT. Mubarakah Sharia Insurance (ASM), faces many obstacles, including technical constraints relating to procedures and revenue mechanisms, while non-technical constraints are the budget issues. This problem is due to the Depok City Government's limited funds because the Depok City DPRD has begun to restrict the budget for death compensation activities. The reason put forward by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) was that the death benefit policy in Depok City spent too much of the budget and was not suitable for the target group. In the fourth year onwards, the funding provided began to be reduced, and this budget reduction had an impact on the program targets, even though the people who received death benefits felt helped from the existence of this death compensation program. For this reason, it is necessary to refine existing regulations so that the implementation process of the death compensation policy in Depok City, West Java, Indonesia, can run better.

Keywords: Death insurance policy, Local Government of Depok City, Indonesia

1. Introduction

Community empowerment is often associated with a joint effort to achieve agreed outcomes between all interested parties in society. Desires and hopes that become dreams of all are usually stated in an organization or institution's vision and mission. The formulation of an institution or organization's vision and mission is usually carried out based on an analysis of current general conditions and predictions of general conditions expected to apply in the future. Likewise, with Depok City, West Java, the formulation of the vision and mission is based on the general conditions of the area and general predictions for the Depok City area's future development.

The community empowerment program in Depok City is carried out through improving the handling of social problems, implementing social security such as the provision of death benefits integrated through death insurance and implemented through the Depok City Population Administration Information System (SIAK)¹. Also, the program implements free-of-charge marriage to legalize marriage status, especially for the poor. In addition, policies have also been developed to improve services for the community's basic rights by improving the quality of religious life, improving the quality of political life, improving population management quality, fostering community organizations, and managing disasters.

In addition, policies were also carried out to increase understanding and practice of correct religious principles and values in everyday life to form morals, noble mentality, spirit, high fighting power, an innovative spirit, and professional entrepreneurship. With these values, Depok residents are expected to build an independent community base in supporting the healthy life of the nation and state. In this context, the death benefit program, which is the flagship program of Depok City in empowering its people, is carried out by the Regional Government of Depok City, West Java.

With the Death Benefit Program², the residents (especially the lower economic class) will feel psychologically safer. Because when they die, the local government has guaranteed their death procession costs, starting from hospital fees, funeral costs, post-funeral needs, etc.

Social protection in the form of a death compensation program in Depok City is outlined in the Depok City Medium-Term Development Plan³, 2006-2011. After going through the study and preparation stages, this program was effectively started in 2007, under the Depok City Department of Manpower and Social Affairs' technical responsibility.

¹Lestari B Florence Daicy Jetty Lengkong Gustaaf Tampi, 'IMPLEMENTASI SISTEM INFORMASI ADMINISTRASI KEPENDUDUKAN (SIAK) DI DINAS KEPENDUDUKAN DAN PENCATATAN SIPIL KOTA MANADO,'JURNAL ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK, vol. 3, October 19, 2016, <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/JAP/article/view/14256>

²-----, 'DJSN - Death Benefit,' accessed September 12, 2020, <https://www.djsn.go.id/sjsn/program-sjsn/jamianan-kematian>.

According to Hasan⁴, the Death Benefit program theoretically departs from the concept of comparative needs, which is a combination of normative needs and felt needs. According to him, normative needs are needs that are interpreted by the state bureaucracy. In this case, the government's goal is to prosper the community by providing basic needs, and to provide justice by carrying out the distribution function.

Since the implementation of the death benefit program by the Depok City Government by providing death compensation of \$ 130.00 for the people who died, it has not been spared from the problems. Not only is the management mechanism problematic and ineffective, but there are also other problems related to regulation, namely the legal umbrella that is the basis for implementing death benefits. The absence of a system for monitoring and evaluating the death benefit policy that has been running is a problem in itself. Meanwhile, the internal evaluators, namely the Depok City Regional Supervisory Agency (BAWASDA), and the external evaluators, namely the Depok City Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), do not have clear parameters to measure the success of the death benefit policy.

Since the launch of this program in 2007, it has been running satisfactorily, both in terms of the continuously increasing budget and benefits received by community members whose families have died. This program's management is not directly carried out by the Department of Manpower and Social Affairs. However, it is provided to the partners, namely third parties from private companies assigned to run it. The private company is PT. Mubarakah Sharia Insurance (ASM)⁵. The death insurance premiums that it managed reached \$ 633,300.00 in the first year. The budget was obtained from the Depok municipal government APBD funds for the 2007/2008 period.

After the issuance of Depok Mayor Regulation No. 28/2010 concerning Implementation Guidelines for Providing Death Benefit, the implementation of compensation for death in Depok City is no longer handled by a third party, namely PT. Mubarakah Sharia Insurance (ASM). It is managed directly by the Department of Manpower and Social of Depok City, West Java.

With the management that is directly handled by the Department of Manpower and Social of Depok City, it is hoped that the management mechanism will be more efficient and effective. It is hoped that the delivery of compensation funds to members of the community whose family has died is expected to be faster, based on the rule only 14 working days after the death filing has been declared complete by the Social Service. The payment for death compensation is given to the heirs in the form of a check disbursed at a bank appointed by the Regional Official in charge of regional finance.

The available data (table 1 and table 2) shows that the Depok City Government carries out the death benefit program, both when the program is implemented by a partner, namely a third party, PT. Mubarakah sharia insurance (ASM), or when it was directly implemented by the Department of Manpower and Social of Depok City, has not run optimally. Based on the results of the internal evaluation conducted by Bawasda and an external evaluation by the DPRD⁶ as the death benefit program evaluator, it was decided that the program had not been running well, but it was agreed to be continued.

Another problem that arose in this death benefit program was the decreased budget allocation in 2010, which was only \$ 320,000.00. In contrast, at the same time, the claims of people whose families had died continued to increase, resulting in delinquency. The details can be seen in Table 1 below:

No	Year	Total Budget	Number of Death Claims
1	2007	\$633,300.00	5,795 people
2	2008	\$920,000.00	6,984 people
3	2009	\$1,133,300.00	6,794 people
4	2010	\$320,000.00	7,100 people
5	2011	\$433,300.00	4,933 people
6	2012	\$406,700.00	3,018 people
7	2013	\$406,700.00	3,057 people
8	2014	\$426,700.00	3,236 people
9	2015	\$413,300.00	3,145 people
10	2016	\$353,300.00	2,627 people
11	2017	\$313,300.00	2,358 people
12	2018	\$213,300.00	1,617 people
13	2019	\$220,000.00	1,650 people
14	2020	\$380,000.00	2,865 people

Table 1: Total Budget for Death Benefit Program from 2007 to 2020
Data source: Department of Manpower and Social Affairs, Depok City

- In US dollars at an exchange rate of Rp. 15,000

As seen in Table 1 above, from 2010, there was a decrease in the Depok City Regional Government's budget. This condition led to delinquency in payments to the heirs. According to the Secretary of the Department of Manpower and

³-----, 'RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH DAERAH KOTA DEPOK TAHUN 2016 - 2021,' accessed September 13, 2020, [https://bappeda.depok.go.id/files_downloads/21RPJMD P 2016-2021\(2\).pdf](https://bappeda.depok.go.id/files_downloads/21RPJMD%20P%2016-2021(2).pdf).

⁴AM Ali Hasan, Insurance In The Perspective Of Islamic Law An Overview Analysis Of The Historical, Theoretical, & Practical (Jakarta: Kencana, 2004).

⁵-----, 'Syariah Mubarakah - Wikipedia Indonesian Version,' accessed September 13, 2020, https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syariah_Mubarakah.

⁶Susilawati and Andri Yan, 'The Regional People's Council (DPRD) Has a Function in the Formulation of Regional Regulation, Budgets and Supervision of Regional Heads,' ARKESMAS (Arsip Kesehatan Masyarakat) 4, no. 2 (February 29, 2020): 191-97, <https://doi.org/10.22236/arkesmas.v4i2.3750>.

Social Affairs for the City of Depok in 2010, 257 heirs for December 2010 have indeed not received death benefit because the funds budgeted for 2010 have run out. Soothe people are asked to be patient waiting for the following year's budget. Meanwhile, for December 2011, there was an increase in claims arrears paid to heirs who died. In 2011, the arrears in compensation payments to the heirs were getting bigger and unavoidable.

A complete description of community members who died and received benefit can be seen in Table 2 below:

No	Year	Number of Receivers	Number of Arrears
1	2007	5,795 people	No arrears
2	2008	6,984 people	No arrears
3	2009	6,794 people	No arrears
4	2010	7,100 people	257 people
5	2011	4,933 people	2,331 people
6	2012	3,018 people	No arrears
7	2013	3,057 people	No arrears
8	2014	3,236 people	No arrears
9	2015	3,145 people	No arrears
10	2016	2,627 people	No arrears
11	2017	2,358 people	No arrears
12	2018	1,617 people	No arrears
13	2019	1,650 people	No arrears
14	2020	2,865 people	No arrears

Table 2: Recipients of Death Benefit Program from 2007 to 2020
Data source: Department of Manpower and Social Affairs, Depok City

Starting from the conditions and some of the problems mentioned above, the researcher wants to see and describe the death benefit policy's real situation in Depok City, West Java. Furthermore, this study was conducted to assess whether the death benefit policy had achieved the following objectives previously set in formal regulations.

Based on the description above, this study's problem statement is that there is a gap between the facts and the results of the evaluation of compensation for death in Depok City, West Java. The death benefit policy in Depok City, West Java, has not achieved its stated goals, namely improving the community's welfare. So, the research question used as the basis for this research is as follows: 'How to evaluate the death benefit policy in Depok City, West Java?' Therefore, this study aims to determine how the death compensation policy is implemented in Depok City, West Java.

2. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative design with descriptive methods to explain a subject's nature or condition. The selection and use of this research design are related to the research objective, namely to obtain empirical data on what factors are behind implementing the death benefit policy for Depok City residents to become a new input for improving current and future policies.

Qualitative design selection is a research procedure that produces descriptive data from informants who are the source of information observed in this study. In qualitative research, the researcher becomes the main instrument to determine the strength of the researcher's interpretation in seeing data, information, and descriptions related to field conditions⁷. The researcher directly explored the community's condition by observing who received death benefits and how the local government provided death benefit services to Depok City. The data include:

- Policies related to compensation for death held in Depok City
- Policymakers involved in policy formulation through to policy evaluation
- The implementer of the policy, in this case, the local government of Depok, specifically the Department of Manpower and Social Affairs for the City of Depok
- Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of this death benefit policy
- Achieving the target of implementing the death benefit program in Depok City
- Perceptions of the public who benefit from the death benefit program in Depok City.

The primary data above is sourced from informants and the results of in-depth interviews with interested parties, the Depok City Government, the Depok City DPRD, PT Asuransi Syariah Mubarakah, and the people who benefit from this Death Compensation program. Meanwhile, secondary data comes from articles, literature studies, documents, photos, statistics, and archives from the government, executive and legislative, the public and mass media publications.

Testing the research instrument was done through in-depth analysis. There search instrument's validity aspect is the construction and content aspects, achieved by asking for the experts' views. Technically, the instrument preparation procedure is assisted by the instrument grid type to make it easier and more systematic.

According to Sugiono⁸, to capture primary data from informants in this study, researchers used data collection tools on the research locus, including interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and other equipment such as recorders

⁷Robert; Sari Knopp Biklen Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theories and Methods* (Allyn & Bacon, 1982).

⁸Sugiono, *Administration Research Methodology* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005).

and cameras. The preparation of interview and observation guidelines refers to developing research instruments, including the focus of the problem, description, and data source.

3. Result and Discussion

In this research, the term policy evaluation is defined as a series of activities to assess the achievement of a predetermined goal. The series of activities referred to include specifications, assessment, analysis, and recommendations. More fully, the evaluation of the death benefit policy in Depok City, West Java is a series of activities (specifications, assessment, analysis, and recommendations) to assess the achievement of the death benefit policy objectives as previously stipulated in the Regulation of the Mayor of Depok No. 28 of 2010. This definition refers to Jones' opinion; a policy evaluation includes several functional activities: specification, measurement, analysis, and recommendations.

Meanwhile, related to evaluation, Patton⁹ argues that 'the purpose of program evaluation is precisely that — to increase effectiveness and provide information on whether hopes are being realized.' Policy evaluation aims to increase effectiveness and determine whether the objectives of public policies that have been implemented can be realized as expected. According to Nugroho¹⁰, 'evaluation is usually aimed at assessing the extent to which public policy is effective in order to be accountable to its constituents, to what extent the objectives are achieved. The evaluation's main objective is to see how big the gap is between the achievements and expectations of a public policy'. From the explanation of some of the literature above, in general, the experts agree that policy evaluation aims to know whether the achievement of results, progress, and obstacles encountered in policy implementation can be assessed and studied for future policy improvements. Likewise, in this study, the purpose of evaluating the death benefit policy in Depok City is to assess how the goal of the death compensation policy is achieved. In the next stage, this assessment can provide an overview of the improvement and prospects for the death benefit policy in Depok City, West Java.

In an internal evaluation carried out by the Depok City Government, the Regional Supervisory Agency (Bawasda)¹¹ has conducted an audit of the death compensation program's implementation. No deviation was found between the listed plans and the realization of existing achievements. Bawasda has conducted an efficiency evaluation by looking at resources' economical use with a resource utilization plan. Meanwhile, the evaluation carried out by the Depok City DPRD is by examining the program targets and the budget that has been issued.

According to the DPRD's evaluation results, the local government's financial reports show that the Depok City Government's benefits program has not been running effectively. This condition is indicated by the accuracy of the results with the planned initial targets and the expensed budget. The evaluation carried out by the DPRD is both a hope and supervision. According to Dresang¹², the legislative attention paid to performance evaluation systems can properly be regarded as hope and indictment. The hope is a personal management function that can have a considerable payoff to employees, agency managers, and the public. The indictment is of how existing systems have or have not operated.

This view is in line with what Farazmand¹³ said: Institutional and legislative concerns for ethics had been expressed in many organizational and legal measures adopted to combat corruption, safeguard the integrity of public service, and promote professional conduct based on sound ethical grounds. Almost all public organizations and associations of public service appear to have adopted codes of ethics. Institutional arrangements, such as assistance to prevent or control unethical conduct, appear everywhere; it is a global phenomenon. Thus, the evaluation carried out by the legislative institution is the implementation of its duties in carrying out its functions and roles as a supervisory agency.

Implementing the death benefit policy in Depok City is evaluated to see the benefits for the people affected by the disaster. Evaluation of the implementation of these policies is critical and must be carried out by local governments. In this case, the evaluation is carried out by stakeholders both internally and externally. As Quade¹⁴ stated, it is necessary to learn the bureaucracy's supporting components to see a policy's progress. In the process of implementing an ideal policy, there will be interactions and reactions from implementing organizations, target groups, and environmental factors that cause pressure to emerge, followed by bargaining action, bid or transaction. Through this transaction, feedback is obtained, which policymakers can use as input to formulate further policies.

Evaluation is carried out because not all public policies achieve results following the stated goals and objectives. The outcome of the policy is not always the same as originally planned. Therefore, a policy should not be sufficient to end only after its implementation before evaluating what has been produced¹⁵. In this study, an evaluation was carried out to determine whether the death benefit policy in Depok City was in accordance with the previously set objectives. Evaluations based on formal policies like this are known as formal evaluation types.

According to Dunn¹⁶, formal evaluation in public policy is made to produce valid and reliable information about policy results. Policymakers and program administrators formally announce it by the authorities, namely the executive, legislative, or other government authority. These people are recognized as having the responsibility to make public policies that bind the public as long as their actions are in accordance with their authority's limits.

⁹Carl V. and David S. Sawicky Patton, *Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning*, Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 2015), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315664736>

¹⁰Riant D. Nugroho, *Public Policy, Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation* (Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo, 2009).

¹¹Hais and Rio Monoarfa Dama, 'The Influence of Time Budget Pressure and Dysfunctional Behavior to Audit Quality at Bawasda in Gorontalo Province,' *Jurnal Akuntansi* 22, no. 3 (November 7, 2018): 420, <https://doi.org/10.24912/ja.v22i3.397>.

¹²Dennis Dresang, *Public Personal and Public Policy* (Longman: University of Winconsin, 2001)

¹³Farazmand Ali, *Bureaucracy and Administration* (CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, 2009).

¹⁴Edward S Quade, *Analysis For Public Decisions* (New York: Elsevier Science Publishers, 1984).

¹⁵Said Zainal Abidin, *Public Policy*, 3rd ed. (Jakarta: Penerbit Suara Bebas, 2006).

¹⁶William N. Dunn, *Introduction to Public Policy Analysis*, ed. MA Drs. Samodra Wibawa, 2nd ed. (New York: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2000).

Meanwhile, the purpose of evaluating the death benefit policy is to see and monitor the implementation of the death benefit policy, whether it is running according to the predetermined target of achievement. Besides, it is intended to determine whether there are factors that hinder or encourage the policy's implementation.¹⁷

In connection with the existing problems, based on observations, internal evaluation reports, and external evaluation reports, the researcher examines and analyzes how the evaluation of the death benefit policy is analyzed with Jones's policy evaluation theory.

According to the researcher, Jones is entirely appropriate for analyzing this research because there is a suitability of the evaluator's functional activities to evaluate the death benefit policy in Depok City. Meanwhile, according to Jones¹⁸, 'a policy evaluation includes several functional activities, namely specifications, assessment, analysis, and recommendations.' Specifications, assessment, analysis, and recommendations are hierarchical activities in evaluation. This notion means that the four activities related to evaluating the death benefit policy cannot be separated from one another. The implementation must be carried out sequentially.

Activity specification is a series of activities that include identifying the objectives or criteria by which the policy will be evaluated. This measure or evaluation is used to assess the benefits of a policy. The philosophy of the death compensation policy in Depok City, West Java, helps improve people's welfare affected by the death. Benefit for death is given to all Depok City residents who have experienced a death disaster regardless of social status because, indeed, the original purpose is to help and at the same time entertain by giving condolences to families affected by the death. This policy is also implemented to provide motivation or encouragement to the victim's family to remain steadfast. The compensation funds given can be used for prayer events and others. Based on the evaluation of the death benefit policy, which was carried out by an internal party, namely the Depok City Regional Supervisory Agency (Bawasda), identifying the objectives or policy criteria would be evaluated, which was not previously determined.

Based on the theory proposed by Jones, the objectives or criteria of the death benefit policy should be set in which the study and evaluation of the death benefit policy will be carried out. This goal determination is intended so that the policy evaluation to be carried out can meet the evaluation activities' objectives. Therefore, the policy evaluation to be carried out has a clear direction and has predetermined achievement goals. In the end, the results of the policy evaluation will be achieved properly and correctly.

Meanwhile, according to Jones, the assessment is an activity of gathering information that is appropriate to the object of evaluation, in this case, the collection of information related to the evaluation of the death benefit policy that has been carried out by the Regional Government of Depok City, West Java. Evaluating the implementation of death benefit activities is carried out by conducting an assessment based on a decree issued by the Mayor of Depok Regulation No. 28 of 2010 concerning Benefit for Death. This regulation serves as a guide for the implementation of the Death Benefit Program. Based on this legal product, the Depok City Government has made several decisions, including the form of the program, the type of service, the exceptions for some prospective service recipients, and the supervision of the implementation of the program.

Based on the policy assessment results, collecting information relevant to the evaluation object refers to the legal product used as an assessment tool for the death benefit in Depok City. This legal product is the basis for implementing the death benefit program. Initially, the Depok City Government used the RPJMD as a legal umbrella for implementing death benefits for three periods or stages. This policy gets the attention of the legislature or DPRD. The DPRD as an external evaluator has a supervisory function over the Regional Government's policies because the death benefit policy implemented is problematic, starting from its legal umbrella to implementing the program.

According to Parsons¹⁹, evaluation contains two interrelated aspects, namely: (1) Evaluation of policies and program content; (2) Evaluation of the people who work in the organization who are responsible for implementing policies and programs. Furthermore, Parsons²⁰ defines policy evaluation as an objective, systematic, and empirical examination of public policies and programs' effects on their targets to achieve the objectives. In general, policy evaluation can be an activity that involves estimating or evaluating policies that include the policy's substance, implementation, and results. In this case, policy evaluation is seen as a functional activity, meaning that policy evaluation is carried out at the final stage. The Depok City DPRD carries out the supervisory function in supervising the death compensation program in Depok City, starting from making its legal umbrella to the policy's output or outcome. According to Daniel W Bromley, outcomes are the arrangement of institutional methods in analyzing operational conditions that will positively or negatively impact citizens' rights²¹.

Analysis in policy evaluation is a series of evaluation activities after an assessment is carried out. The use of information that has been collected from this analysis process is used in order to conclude. The analysis, in this case, is an analysis related to the evaluation of the death benefit policy in Depok City. The evaluation of the death assistance policy in Depok City that has been carried out is both internal evaluations, namely the Depok City Regional Supervisory Agency, and external evaluations, namely the Legislature or the Depok City DPRD.

The evaluation results of the death benefit policy in Depok City are through an assessment of the implementation of activities carried out when using the sharia system, managed by a third party, PT Asuransi Syariah Mubarakah (ASM), in the first, second, and third year of the benefits program carried out. In the following year, it was directly organized by the

¹⁷Peraturan Walikota Kota Depok No 43 Tahun 2011 Tentang Santunan Kematian

¹⁸Jones, An Introduction To The Study Of Public Policy

¹⁹Wayne Parsons, Public Policy: Introduction to Theory and Practice on Policy Analysis, ed. Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso, 2nd ed. (Jakarta: Public Policy: Pengantar Teori dan Praktik Analisis Kebijakan, 2006).

²⁰Parsons.

²¹Daniel W Bromley, Economic Interest and Institutions, The Conceptual Foundations of Public Policy (New York: Basil Blackwell Inc, 1989).

Changes in regulations regarding the implementation of death compensation activities create disorientation, which ultimately loses substance from the original purpose of implementing the death compensation policy. Facilities and infrastructure, Human Resources' ability, and technical factors become obstacles, besides non-technical factors, namely regulations or rules that become the basis for the death benefit activities carried out. These are the factors that cause the death benefit policy in Depok City not to run optimally in accordance with what is expected by the community.

After the specification, assessment, and analysis have been carried out, the recommendations in evaluating public policies constitute a determination of what to do in the future. The recommendations will give birth to improvements and improvements in the performance of future policy actions. In terms of substance, recommendations on the evaluation of death benefit policies.

Based on field observations and in-depth observations by conducting interviews with informants, non-technical factors are the dominant factors that cause the death compensation policy not to be appropriately implemented in Depok City. At the Depok City Government's internal level, the death benefit policy was not properly prepared from the first year to the third year. Nevertheless, entering its fourth year, in 2010, a technical guideline for the implementation of activities was issued, namely the issuance of Perwali Number 28 of 2010. However, when implemented in 2011, Permendagri Number 32 of 2011 was issued, followed by Number 39 of 2012. Thus, there is a change in the substance of policies, targets, and benefits of program recipients.

The researcher argues that the improvement of the death benefit policy in Depok City is more on substantive matters to help and prosper Depok impoverished residents by making social policies that focus attention on social resources provision.

The rigid budgeting system has been an obstacle in implementing social policies such as the death benefit policy in Depok City. All budgeting sectors are treated the same: education, road construction, bridge construction, and other developments. Budgeting in social policies such as the death benefit program is unique and cannot be equated with the physical development budgeting model.

Based on the evaluation results of the death benefit policy carried out by an internal party, namely the Social and Manpower Office of Depok City, identifying objectives or policy criteria to be evaluated was not determined in advance. Based on the theory proposed by Jones, the death benefit policy should first set the objectives or criteria where the study and evaluation of the policy will be carried out. This objective's determination is intended so that the policy evaluation to be carried out can meet the evaluation activities' objectives to be evaluated. Therefore, the policy evaluation to be carried out has a clear direction and has predetermined achievement goals. The results of the policy evaluation will finally be achieved properly and correctly.

4. Conclusion

The evaluation of death benefit policies in Depok City, West Java, is carried out using specifications, assessments, analyzes, and recommendations.

The specific evaluation of the death benefit policy is based on identifying objectives and the criteria used to assess the death benefit policy in Depok City. At the implementation level, there are technical barriers in which the death benefit policy faces obstacles to identifying objectives. The criteria that have been predetermined are not in accordance with the conditions in the field.

Assessment in the death benefit policy evaluation is not carried out substantively. The assessment process is only based on monitoring, not a comprehensive evaluation, and independent of existing policy evaluation standards. Meanwhile, the death benefit policy program's assessment activities, based on findings in the field, have not been carried out objectively, involving many parties. The assessment is only carried out by internal parties, namely the Depok City Social and Manpower Office and the Depok City Bawasda. The results of this internal assessment are only in terms of budget, mechanisms, and procedures. The internal evaluator only performs a cost-effectiveness analysis but does not conduct a social cost analysis. Meanwhile, the external evaluation was carried out by the Depok City DPRD, which put more emphasis on the evaluation of efficiency, only considering the budget side. Based on the findings in this field, the researchers interpreted that evaluating the death benefit policy in Depok City had not been carried out thoroughly and independently.

The analysis in the evaluation of the death benefit policy in Depok City has not run optimally due to incomplete regulatory factors and the regulations that continue to change, which have consequences for not maximizing the program's implementation. Besides, there are other factors, namely the organizers responsible for implementing the death benefit policy program when held by either PTMubarakah Sharia Insurance or the Social and Manpower Office of Depok City as a third party. Limited budget, existing human resources, and inadequate socialization and mechanisms and procedures are considered the inhibiting factors for the death benefit program's proper functioning.

The recommendation in evaluating death benefit policies in Depok City, West Java, is a need for a clear and definite regulation to organize the mechanisms and procedures for implementing the death benefit policy evaluation. The regulation must include the policy's substance, the process of carrying out activities, and the achievement of the policy objectives to be implemented, either internal or external evaluators.

5. References

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