

Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Policies in Indonesia

¹Delly Mustafa, ²Yusriadi Yusriadi, ³Harlindah Harniati Arfan

Universitas Pejuang Republik Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Puangrimaggalatung, Makassar, Indonesia

STIE NOBEL Inonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Email: yayasanaladiyat@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Community empowerment is the concept of poverty alleviation through the incorporation of social values. The Family Hope Program is currently in the form of a poverty alleviation program implemented by the Indonesian Government. The new program assists communities eligible for low-income families that are included in integrated data collection. This type of research is descriptive of qualitative research. Previous research data, including journals, proceedings, reference books, and information via websites, included secondary data sources. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation while testing data validity through extended observations, observation persistence, and triangulation—data analysis techniques using data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawn. In the long term, CCT can improve the next generation's quality to reduce the cycle of poverty. The role of stakeholders clearly illustrates their duties and functions in the program's implementation process, with a focus on community empowerment, education, and health. The role of the community and the CCT is very influential in the process of accessing information related to poverty alleviation programs. The beneficiary community has well carried out the CCT program's responsibility; they are diligent in sending their children to school for educational services.

Keyword:

Family Hope Program, Poverty Alleviation, Policy, Accountability, Indonesia

Article Received: 18 October 2020, Revised: 3 November 2020, Accepted: 24 December 2020

Introduction

Poverty alleviation is an activity aimed at creating prosperity and social welfare in the community, which must be seen by the entire community as an increase in welfare (Yusriadi, Sahid, et al., 2019). The increase in the standard of living is reflected in the increase in economic capacity. Focusing on poverty alleviation has undergone a paradigm shift. This paradigm shift, which focuses on increasing the economic value of society, can be observed. The second paradigm of growth and equity is used to describe four basic approaches: 1) increasing business growth rate, 2) diverting investment to the poor, and 3) distributing income to the poor. (4) Transfer of assets to the poor. The paradigm will work if it is supported by information technology and society.

To achieve poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia, a strategy is needed to build a community empowerment process. The concept of empowerment is an alternative to poverty alleviation, particularly in developing countries (Misnawati et al., 2019a). The role of government empowerment policies as an effort to increase welfare is the main thing that needs to be done. The prosperity of the people is the Indonesian state's

dream, which can be seen through a sense of comfort, happiness, and the ability to meet their daily needs. It is also important for community empowerment to work properly through health facilities, education, infrastructure, and a sense of security (Tamsah, Ilyas, et al., 2020).

Community empowerment is the concept of poverty alleviation through the incorporation of social values. This concept describes society as the most important thing. From this concept, we can see that humans need the fulfilment of life, both primary and secondary (Yusriadi, Farida, et al., 2019). The idea of empowerment has been developed as an alternative effort to address poverty, particularly in developing countries (Awaluddin et al., 2019). The COVID-19 pandemic occurrence is a major problem for developing countries, with an impact on increasing poverty in developing countries, particularly Indonesia.

This policy framework's key issues to reduce poverty in Indonesia are improving education, health, micro-business development, and capital assistance (Tamsah, Ansar, et al., 2020). The policy concerns schools, training institutions, health services, and funding institutions, rural people. As

a result, the government's policy to issue community-based special programs, due to several programs that have been implemented, does not always affect community empowerment (Sawitri et al., 2019). Because empowerment is not enough to strengthen individuals in society, but also their role. Cultivating local community wisdom through frugal, responsible living is the key to empowerment. In the same way, the development of social institutions and their implementation in community welfare activities.

The Family Hope Program is currently in the form of a poverty alleviation program implemented by the Indonesian Government. The new program assists communities eligible for low-income families that are included in integrated data collection (Misnawati et al., 2019a). This program for other countries is known as 'Conditional Cash Transfer' (CCT). CCT provides cash assistance to low-income families if they meet certain conditions. For example, the distribution of aid depends on compulsory participation in health and education services designed to promote positive behavioural change. Some programs also require school attendance for school children's families. Nutrition health for vulnerable groups is also proposed in the CCT (for example, pregnant women and children). This is a requirement that we be able to receive cash from this government program.

Based on a description of the reality of poverty alleviation in Indonesia, the Family Hope Program's objective is to determine the direction of poverty alleviation that has been taken. For this reason, this policy will determine the success of an action by stakeholders to overcome the social problem of poverty. Policies are likely to be successful because they are well implemented or because they have good luck.

Methodology

This type of research is descriptive of qualitative research to create a clearer, more complete, and easier picture and information for researchers to conduct observational research. In this study, primary data sources were obtained through interviews with pre-determined informants. Previous research data, including journals,

proceedings, reference books, and information via websites, included secondary data sources. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation while testing data validity through extended observations, observation persistence, and triangulation—data analysis techniques using data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawn.

Result and Discussion

The Process of Implementing the Hope Family Program Policy

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the health and education of low-income families is a major challenge facing Indonesia. The still high mortality rate for COVID-19 and the online learning system's impact are strategic issues that hinder the improvement of people's welfare. So, unless it focuses on improving health and education, impoverished families, efforts to reduce poverty in Indonesia will be difficult to implement.

The implementation of the CCT aims to achieve the welfare of the people of Indonesia (Umar, Amrin, et al., 2019). The existence of cash donations to the community can help to improve their lives. CCT also has requirements that can improve the next generation's quality through access to education and health (Umar, Hasbi, et al., 2019). In the long term, CCT can improve the next generation's quality to reduce the cycle of poverty. The role of stakeholders clearly illustrates their duties and functions in the program's implementation process, with a focus on community empowerment, education, and health. The 2018 Ministry of Social Affairs Regulation concerning the Family Hope Program has the following objectives: 1) to improve the standard of living of beneficiary families through access to education, health, and social welfare services. 2) Reducing the burden of costs and increasing the income of low-income families; 3) creating behavioural changes and the independence of beneficiary families in accessing health and education services and social welfare. 4) Reducing poverty and inequality; 5) introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to beneficiary families.

Assistance payments for the poor are made four times a year, namely in January, April, July, and

October. This is a stipulation from the government; the Family, Hope Program Management Unit, decides the local government's payment schedule in the Regency / City after coordinating with the payment agency.

Normally, the implementation of the CCT program is a government policy supported by the provincial government to be implemented by the local government, together with the regional work units, under the implementation guidelines and technical guidelines for implementing the national cash assistance (Rijal et al., 2019). Focusing on community empowerment as a solution to poverty reduction, current policies for the COVID-19 pandemic focus on empowering community micro-enterprises through financial assistance to their businesses and health services and online credit assistance for online education services with a focus on welfare.

Access to Information on the Family Hope Program

The implementation of the empowerment to run properly requires access to information. Both government and citizens can achieve access to information because, without clear information, it will be an obstacle for the poor community to find out about the existence of a state poverty reduction program. The program's success is largely determined by the implementer's understanding of the clarity of the policy content to be forwarded to the implementer. The program's success is also influenced by the complexity of the content of the program, its context, the nature of the environment in which it is implemented, and the nature of the program's implementation (Yusriadi, 2019).

The application of the principle of empowerment from the information and outreach aspects of the CCT program, which is an influential factor in policy implementation, is that communication plays an important role in mobilizing implementers to effectively carry out their duties (Yusriadi, 2019). The role of the community and the CCT is very influential in the process of accessing information related to poverty alleviation programs. Assistance and community group discussions will be more effective in providing community understanding of the program. Through discussions with recipients and assistants,

information received in two directions has been provided, thus enabling the community to understand all the CCT program information. The more information the community receives, the easier it is to understand poor empowerment programs focused on education and health services.

Accountability for the Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Policies

The beneficiary community has well carried out the CCT program's responsibility; they are diligent in sending their children to school for educational services. The community is also diligent in going to the hospital if they are pregnant with health services (Misnawati et al., 2019b). A written report can be seen from the receipt of assistance, the development of children's education, and the recipient community members delivered through CCT assistants. The Assistant shall submit the Social Service to the relevant regional work units, in this case. Monitoring and evaluation are then carried out to assess the implementation of the program. The Social Affairs Office shall then submit a progress report to the relevant stakeholders.

Each party's duty to enforce poverty alleviation policies demonstrates a high degree of accountability for its implementation in the region. Policy implementation must be implemented transparently in the form of accountability to respond to accountability issues. An accountability entity is a picture that can openly present information on the decisions that have been chosen, if the entity's implementation allows outsiders to review the information (Vanderhaar et al., 2006). If necessary, there must be a willingness to take corrective action (Hickey & Mohan, 2008).

Accountability requires public agencies to file financial reports and explain the company's financial results to third parties. Public transparency requires public agencies to rely on public accountability to a higher authority for handling funds (Duncan, 2011). Accountability criteria are articulated by reports detailing the success of the CCT program. The implementation of the CCT program's responsibility in the context of community empowerment in Indonesia has shown that the program has a positive effect on the vulnerable.

Conclusion

The introduction of poverty alleviation policies through the Family Hope Program (CCT) with the principle of empowerment in Indonesia has been well underway. Access to information for implementing this initiative has been optimally implemented to ensure that the community and local government are aware of poverty alleviation initiatives through outreach programs to the community and government, including CCT assistants. There is a type of operation that can be accessed through the media, both offline and online. The accountability model reflects the community's functioning of accountability structures as beneficiaries of assistance and facilitators for CCTs and related agencies. The monitoring and assessment of the CCT program are carried out every year.

Reference

- [1] Awaluddin, Siraj, M. L., & Yusriadi, Y. (2019). The Effectiveness Of The Implementation Of Independent Community Empowerment Programs In Bone District. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 8(8). <https://www.ijstr.org/final-print/aug2019/The-Effectiveness-Of-The-Implementation-Of-Independent-Community-Empowerment-Programs-In-Bone-District.pdf>
- [2] Duncan, J. (2011). The ANC's poverty of strategy on media accountability. *Ecquid Novi*, 32(2), 90–105. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02560054.2011.578885>
- [3] Hickey, S., & Mohan, G. (2008). The politics of establishing pro-poor accountability: What can poverty reduction strategies achieve? *Review of International Political Economy*, 15(2), 234–258. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09692290701869712>
- [4] Misnawati, M., -, H., J, A. R., Yusriadi, Y., & Bin-Tahir, S. Z. (2019a). The Role of Family Hope Program Actor in Empowering Poor Society (Case Study of Bone Regency) Indonesia. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 9(2), 359. <https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v9i2.14875>
- [5] Misnawati, M., -, H., J, A. R., Yusriadi, Y., & Bin-Tahir, S. Z. (2019b). The Role of Family Hope Program Actor in Empowering Poor Society (Case Study of Bone Regency) Indonesia. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*. <https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v9i2.14875>
- [6] Rijal, S., Haerani, Y., Mayasari, R. E., & Yusriadi, Y. (2019). The Effectiveness Of Implementation Of Government Regulation Number 41 The Year 2011 On The Development Of Youth Entrepreneurship And Pioneering And The Provision Of Youth Facilities And Infrastructures In Kolaka. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 8(10), 2237–2242. <http://www.ijstr.org/paper-references.php?ref=IJSTR-1019-22680>
- [7] Sawitri, N. N., Ermayanti, D., Farida, U., Junus, D., Baharuddin, Hasmin, Yusriadi, Rachman, E., Jumra, & Vikaliana, R. (2019). Human Resources Competency, the Use of Information Technology and Internal Accounting Control on Time Procurement of Financial Reporting. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1175(1), 12263. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1175/1/012263>
- [8] Tamsah, H., Ansar, Gunawan, Yusriadi, Y., & Farida, U. (2020). Training, knowledge sharing, and quality of work-life on civil servants performance in Indonesia. *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies*, 7(3), 163–176. <https://doi.org/10.29333/ejecs/514>
- [9] Tamsah, H., Ilyas, G. B., Sirajuddin, & Yusriadi, Y. (2020). Capacity Building Model of Social Assistance in Improving the Productive Economy of the Poor. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 14(1). https://www.ijicc.net/images/Vol_14/Iss_1/141100_Tamsah_2020_E_R.pdf

- [10] Umar, A., Amrin, Madani, M., Farida, U., Yusriadi, Y., Tamsa, H., Bahtiar, Ansar, Yahya, M., Nurnaningsih, Alam, S., Gunawan, H., Darwis, Sahabuddin, C., Jamaluddin, Misbahuddin, Elpisah, Akbar, Z., Sakkir, G., ... Misnawati, M. (2019). One-stop service policy as a bureaucratic reform in Indonesia. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 18(2), 1–12.
- [11] Umar, A., Hasbi, Farida, U., & Yusriadi, Y. (2019). Leadership role in improving responsibility of employee's work in scope of general bureau of government of bulukumba regency. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*.
- [12] Vanderhaar, J. E., Muñoz, M. A., & Rodosky, R. J. (2006). Leadership as accountability for learning: The effects of school poverty, teacher experience, previous achievement, and principal preparation programs on student achievement. *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 19(1–2), 17–33. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11092-007-9033-8>
- [13] Yusriadi. (2019). Bureaucratic Reform Barriers: A Case Study on the One Stop-Integrated Service Office in Bone Regency. *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik)*, 22(2), 146. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jkap.34536>
- [14] Yusriadi, Farida, U., Bin-Tahir, S. Z., & Misnawati. (2019). Bureaucratic reform of tourism sector public services in Tana Toraja Regency. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 340(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/340/1/012045>
- [15] Yusriadi, Sahid, A., Amirullah, I., Azis, A., & Rahman, A. A. (2019). Bureaucratic reform to the human resources: A case study on the one-stop integrated service. *Journal of Social Sciences Research*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.32861/jssr.51.61.66>