



MODEL POVERTY BASED COLLABORATION

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a Policy Model, where the parties involved in the organization TKPKD only acted as an "Institutional Setting" formal so in the context of organizational effectiveness TKPKD require network organizations. The advantage of the network model is the presence of specialization, innovation, speed and flexibility, as well as increased range. One interesting model to be applied is the Collaboration Program MP3KI and Program MP3EI. The results of the analysis of the documents found that the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Poverty Reduction Indonesia (MP3KI) is an affirmative action policy to realize the economic development of pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-job, pro-environment, while MP3EI with basic policies is strategic directions in acceleration and expansion of Indonesia's economic development for a period of 15 (fifteen) years starting from the year 2011 until 2025, in the framework of the implementation of the National Long-Term development Plan 2005-2025, with the Purpose; Accelerate efforts to reduce poverty and avoid and reduce the income gap between residents. The strategy used MP3EI is with; Improving the spill over effects from growth centers MP3EI to the region and increasing the capacity of the population to take advantage of opportunities to engage in the economy. In this context, institutional management must reflect institutional poverty effectively by performing an institutional innovation, and this is the need to redesign the institutional TKPKD

Keyword: Colaboration, Poverty Reduction

BACKGROUND

Poverty can mean a person is insufficient to meet the primary needs, such as food, clothing and shelter for survival and and increase socio-economic position. But the problem is the resources owned by the poor material condition was very limited only be used to maintain the physical life and not allow it to be able to improve the welfare.

Bappenas data delivered by S. Sulistyaningrum Woro, mention Since 2010, poverty reduction slowed, in absolute terms decreased by around 1 million poor people per year. The poverty rate in March 2013 amounted to 11.37% or 28.07 million people. Reduced 0.59 million since 2012 (RKP 2014 target of 9.5% -10.5%), while the data from Bappenas also mentioned that kontradksi of which approximately 55.7% of the poor in 2009 out of poverty in 2010 , but

otherwise there are groups that are not classified as poor in 2009, ie 21.52% RTHM, RHTM 11.54%, and 2.94% RTTM falling into poverty in 2010

Public policy implemented by the Central Government has been doing community poverty reduction is not yet a major impact in tackling the problem of poverty. This makes the local government .It should make an alternative policy in terms of poverty menanggulangi region.

Peraturan Presiden No. 15 Tahun 2010 stipulates that poverty is the nation's problems are urgent and require countermeasures and systematic approach, integrated and comprehensive, in order to reduce the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens are feasible through the development of an inclusive, equitable, and continuing to achieve a dignified life. Poverty has been seen from different angles and perspectives used contingent upon (Djatnika, 2009).

In connection with the planning, Sulistianingrum (2013) argues that is not optimal planning for poverty reduction in Indonesia; (1) concerning the inappropriateness of the target, ketidakpaduan location and time, and coordination among programs / activities and programs / activities of central and local government are not in tune, (2) the role and capacity TKPKD in some areas is not optimal, also (3) the expansion area continuously difficult in planning and budgeting including poverty policy.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Kendari city is one of the areas that is trying to understand the problem of poverty is to create a policy that is innovative to be memanggulangi problem kemiskinan. Program civil fraternity is a program of public policies in reducing poverty with empowerment by patterns unite families that can afford and not afford their economic status born out of a sense of sincere and voluntary contributions from the community into practice.

Scheme Task Team Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination (TKPKD) Kendari is based on the basic format of the National Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKN), where TKPKD in serhkan task to coordinate policies and programs to reduce poverty and to coordinate control of the implementation of poverty reduction programs in the city of Kendari.

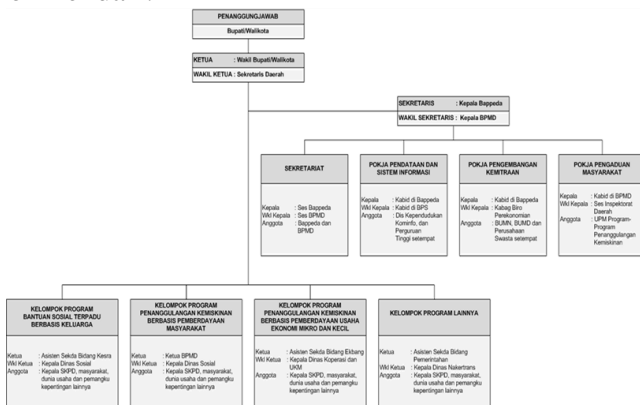
Figure 1 ; Scheme TNPPK district / city level

The task given to TKPKD is to coordinate policies and programs, as well as perform the functions of monitoring, supervision and follow-up on the delivery of program objectives and poverty alleviation activities to suit regional development policy.

In the city of Kendari, the role and function is realized through the preparation of the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy documents (SDPK), it becomes a reference document together in an effort to Poverty Reduction in Kendari. Results of document analysis and suggested that an overview Organisation pengamanatan poverty reduction in Kendari incorporated in TKPKD not constitute a framework of good network, but only an "Institutional Setting" formal due to its shape and yet still tend herarki mempunyai innovation of existing provisions.

DISCUSSION

From the findings which confirmed that TKPKD is a "Setting Institutional", clarified the picture that nationally alleviation of poverty in a coordinated manner to do with the establishment of the Poverty Reduction Coordination (TKPK) by Peraturan Pemerintah No. 54 Tahun 2005, perfected under Keputusan Presiden No. 13 Tahun 2009 and the latest by Keputusan Presiden No. 15 Tahun 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty, which aims to perform an active role by making concrete steps to accelerate the reduction of the number of poor people in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia through coordination covering synchronization, harmonization and integrity of the various programs and poverty reduction activities. Presidential Decree No. 15 of 2010 also mandates the establishment of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) Provincial and District Municipality. This



team is a team across sectors and stakeholders at the provincial, district and city, where the institutional structure and working mechanism TKPK then arranged in the Minister of Home Affairs (Regulation) No. 42 in 2010, while in Kendari Organization Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) kendari City, formed by the Mayoral Decree No. 598 of 2011.

Answering the above problems, one of the poverty reduction policies are MP3KI, where the Chairman of Bappenas No. 81 of 2012, states that the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Poverty Reduction Indonesia (MP3KI) is an affirmative action policy to realize the economic development of pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-jobs and pro-environment. The purpose of this program is in the framework of the government's strong efforts to reduce poverty in the range of 4% -5% in 2025. MP3KI implemented using two major strategies, namely the improvement of social security system, especially people who are poor and improving standards of living that are in line of poverty.

Meanwhile, one of the efforts to eradicate poverty from the economic sector is by Keputusan Presiden No. 32 Tahun 2011 on Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI), which was subsequently amended by Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 Year 2014, with the main policy is the strategic direction in the acceleration and expansion of Indonesia's economic development for a period of 15 (fifteen) years starting from the year 2011 until 2025, in the framework of the implementation of the National Long-Term development Plan 2005-2025, with the Purpose; Accelerate efforts to reduce poverty and avoid and reduce the income gap between residents. The strategy used MP3EI is with; Improving the spill over effects from growth centers MP3EI to the

region and increasing the capacity of the population to take advantage of opportunities to engage in the economy.

In connection with both the works, the Head of Bappenas Indonesia Cabinet Volume II ago stated that the application of MP3KI will use methods Masterplan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) is to invite local government, state enterprises, and the private sector to join in the program (in line with findings joko Tribrata, 2015), for example, state-owned enterprises because she had PKBL (Community Development Partnership Program), the private sector because it has a CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).

Basic documents MP3KI mention that the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Poverty (MP3KI) stressed the importance of empowerment of micro- and small, while the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) also hinted to quickly realize the economic independence by forming the domestic economy, especially in the field food and energy, without excluding the lives of others.

In particular, although the program was associated with poverty, but the analogy that we can get is that the MP3EI Program is oriented toward the utilization of regional potential to lead to economies of scale investment on a global scale (the scale of middle and upper), whereas MP3KI oriented to the needy in medium scale (grass root), because the policy pursued by the direct route to the goal of the poor.

In connection with that, as the only institution (organization) formed by the government tasked to coordinate poverty reduction, which in the context of institutional TKPKD this time, studies show that TKPKD is an organization that tends to apply the model patterned after the model herarki where the parties involved in the organization TKPKD only act as a "Setting Institutional" formal so in the context of organizational effectiveness

TKPKD require network organizations (Tribrata, 2013), hence Rulinawty (2015) says that the one who became the focus of the organization's success is the organizational strengthening integrated (language another network) which is a key element in the development of organisasi.

Goldsmith (2009) says that the advantage of the network model is the presence of specialization, innovation, speed and flexibility, as well as increased range. The emphasis of innovation is to mengkolaborasi unit in units of the organization so as to create a new unit that is more modern and flexible. In the context of the network, it is mentioned that the activities of the parties in the network of organizations associated with the implementation of programs is beneficial, in an effort to achieve common goals. The role of institutions (institutional) with a focus on how organizations shape the behavior of actors, institutional model is characterized by a pattern of innovation is done at the local leve (Tri Brata, 2014).



Figure 2 : Analogy Model Network offered (Tri Brata, 2014, Page 13)

In another study, Tri Brata (2014) suggested that the concept of networks between organizations stated that the involvement of many organizations that have interests and goals are the same, no longer properly approached through economic measures alone but should be approached with a new approach that the network approach to prosperity, approach this confirms the need to optimize pooling of resources in each organization that collaborated on an order to prosperity (Tri Brata, 2014)



Figure 3: Institutional Integration between Sector in Kendari in TKPKD (Results of Competitive Research Grant 2015).

Furthermore, Tri Brata (2015) found that organizational redesign poverty alleviation, should be done with efficiency the role of the duties and functions of existing institutions, so that poverty reduction would be more effective (Competitive Research Grant, 2015).

The same thinking has also been submitted by Asiya Hamsah (2012) that since 1996, the Chinese government establish a special institutional poverty alleviation at the center and the region, called the Leading Group Office for Poverty Reduction (LGPR). The institute is building a network of institutions to: (a) coordination and cohesion of sectoral programs, (b) the acceleration of economic growth in poor areas, and (c) to coordinate financing poverty alleviation programs. Proof that the same is mentioned that the model-based innovation collaboration (other languages of the network), is the right model to address the needs, problems and aspirations. (Ramadan, 2015).

How is the management of poverty reduction programs can be sustained, it becomes the task of the administrator, who has been a tendency still oriented to the concepts of handling long, including the organizational model in get in previous studies is the setting institutions that tend to be conventional (Tri Brata, 2015) and confirmed with a study in 2015, so as to face the new challenges need to reform the organization through a re-design of the organization. In this context, the optimization of the pooling of resources in



each organization (institutional) who collaborated on an order to prosperity (Tribrata, 2014).

CONCLUSION

From the findings which confirmed that TKPKD is an "Institutional Setting", but as an organization that is in the scope of government, the proposition will be authors submit that TKPKD institutions are very likely to implement connectivity program that impressed this contrary (MP3KI and MP3EI). In this context, institutional management must reflect an effective institutional to perform an institutional innovation. It is what lies behind the need for institutional redesign TKPKD as the only institution authorized governmental organization and a network setting, because it is made with the idea of coordination between agencies. It is to address three major issues in development efforts in Indonesia, namely Poverty, Inequality, and Vulnerability. Three crucial issues is a top priority that must be addressed in efforts to reduce poverty. First step to overcome these problems is to alleviate poverty in a coordinated manner across sectors and between programs through the organization that has been formed with the functional tasks.

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