



Implementation Of Policy For Poverty Reduction Program In Urban (P2KP) (Study In Kelambir Trade Village, Tanjung Morawa District, Deli Serdang Regency)

Muhammad Fadli Sinaga

Department of State Administration Science, University Of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

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ABSTRACT

In theory, the implementation of the Urban Poverty Reduction Program Policy (P2KP) is one of the Government's programs in order to reduce the number of poor people. The Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP) is hoped that the wider community will participate in thinking and seeking their potential so that they can jointly overcome poverty problems and care about social conditions in their living environment. The goal is to build an independent community that is able to establish togetherness and synergy with the government and local care groups in tackling poverty effectively and creating an orderly, healthy, productive and sustainable residential environment. Based on the results of data analysis on the Policy Implementation process of the Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP) in Dagang Kelambir Village which is seen from the aspect of policy size and objectives, resources, communication, characteristics of implementers, disposition of implementers and social and environmental economy obtained using the method qualitative descriptive. As for the conclusions from the implementation of poverty reduction program policies, there are still many shortcomings, including the not optimal performance of the implementers involved in it. This is caused by several things, such as the data collection process that has not run optimally. For this reason, improvements are needed in the future, including increasing the capacity and understanding of the implementers themselves. This research is expected to be useful for readers and can also be input and consideration for relevant agencies in making policies or in making decisions.

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Corresponding Author:

Muhammad Fadli Sinaga,
Department of State Administration Science,
University Of North Sumatra, Indonesia,
Jl. Dr. Mansur No. 9 Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Kota Medan 20222.
Email: fadlisinaga@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is generally faced in almost all developing countries, especially in densely populated countries such as Indonesia. Poverty is a global phenomenon that is very concerning, from year to year this poverty problem does not subside and even increases with the increasing needs of the community and the declining economic condition of the Indonesian state.

Overall, the phenomenon of poverty has now colored all basic human access such as the right to obtain a decent job, obtain legal protection, gain a sense of security, gain access to the necessities of life, obtain proper education, health services, and obtain the right to participate in decision making. public, innovate and participate in managing good governance.

Poverty is a common problem that must be tackled seriously. Poverty is not a personal, group or even government problem. However, this is a problem for every Indonesian citizen. Caring and awareness among fellow citizens is expected to help reduce the level of poverty in Indonesia.

This poverty problem can be categorized into structural and cultural poverty problems, low levels of community participation in public spaces, and unavailability of access to available infrastructure and facilities. Seeing the increasing number of poverty, of course the government does not remain silent. Various efforts have been made by the government.

Poverty in Indonesia is a multi-dimensional development problem so that the solution requires a comprehensive, integrated, targeted and sustainable strategy. Furthermore, these problems have had an impact on increasing unemployment and the number of poor people in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, the government of the Ministry of Public Works has designed a program to reduce poverty in urban areas, namely the Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP).

The urban poverty reduction program (P2KP) has been implemented since 1999 as an effort by the government to build community and local government independence in tackling poverty in a sustainable manner. This program is primarily aimed at the poor in urban areas who have been hardest hit by the economic crisis. He also explained that it does not mean that the poor in rural areas are not being cared for. But people in urban areas become the main priority of this program, because they have no other choice but to rely on their family's economy. (P2KP Handbook)

This P2KP program is not just an economic empowerment program that is rescue or short-term recovery like other similar programs. But it is more of an alleviation of poverty through full, simultaneous, sustainable and long-term community empowerment.

Through empowerment and strengthening of community institutions, it is hoped that the problem of poverty can be overcome by the community itself, which is able to synergize with local governments and local care groups in the process of planning, implementing, evaluating and preserving development programs. Thus, it is clear that the capacity and readiness factor of the community and local government occupies a very strategic position in preparing independence and sustainability of poverty reduction efforts.

However, the implementing members of this P2KP are considered uneven in distributing aid to the community. Furthermore, P2KP implementing members did not accompany residents to open their businesses. Then it is also considered hands off after they receive assistance, especially capital loans. In addition, the loaned capital is not sufficient to help the community's economy because it is so small. Referring to the reality and real conditions of the community in general, the condition of Tanjung Morawa District is one of the areas that received P2KP program funding, one of which received P2KP program assistance was Dagang Kelambir Village.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive research. As according to Nawawi (1990: 64) that the descriptive method is to focus on the problems or phenomena that existed at the time the research was conducted/actual problems then describe the facts about the problem being investigated as it is accompanied by an accurate rational interpretation. . Thus, this study describes the facts and explains the state of the object of research based on the facts as they are and tries to analyze to give the truth based on the data obtained.

The data obtained in this study will be analyzed qualitatively. That is, for data analysis, statistical test models are not used using certain formulas, but rather are intended as a type of descriptive research. Where this analysis is carried out by organizing data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied and drawing conclusions that will be told to others (Sugiyono, 2008; 246).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Policy Implementation of the Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP) in Dagang Kelambir Village

In the implementation of poverty reduction program policies in urban areas in Dagang Kelambir Village, there are still many things that must be addressed because there are still many policy mistakes that occur, it is clear that the problem of poverty has not yet been able to be suppressed to the lowest point.

So that in the implementation of poverty reduction, it is still mistargeted and not in accordance with the goals that have been set. Thus, it is necessary to increase the implementation of poverty reduction in urban areas in the Dagang Kelambir Village.

The need for resources in implementing a policy must be met in terms of quality and quantity. Quality resources in accordance with the tasks and functions required in the policy regulations will have a positive impact on the implementation process and the achievement of policy objectives. The involvement of the kelurahan government is also mutual cooperation in mobilizing community self-help and facilitating various meetings to discuss various problems that arise in the community.

Based on community statements, the performance of the BKM coordinator and KSM management who handle the implementation of the P2KP is quite good. However, there is still a lack of initiative to create their own activities in tackling poverty. So it can be concluded that the human resources both in terms of quantity and quality are not sufficient and have not carried out their duties properly in implementing the P2KP.

The available financial resources are not sufficient, this is due to the need for training and activities that must be carried out so that the beneficiaries can be independent and able to develop their skills and knowledge. In the resource variable according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), implementation needs support from human resources and non-human resources. This is important so that an implementation of poverty reduction programs can run well and maximally.

Because with sufficient resources, the entire implementation process will be able to run well so that it can have a positive and beneficial impact on many people who receive assistance from the P2KP program. According to George C. Edward III (1980), in the resource variable, if the content of the policy has been clearly and consistently communicated, but the implementor lacks resources, both human and financial resources, implementation will not run effectively. Because resources are a very important factor for policy implementation to be effective and run as expected.

Furthermore, the communication process carried out by the Kelurahan Facilitator and the BKM Coordinator is more effective because the Village Head is also assisted by the Village Head to invite and gather residents. With the activity of the Village Head, the enthusiasm of the residents will increase because the Village Head is certainly close to the residents and knows each other. So that the trust of citizens to follow the existing program is also increasing.

The involvement of the Village Head is an important part in the process of achieving goals in the implementation of poverty reduction programs at the village level. Likewise with the involvement of BKM. Of course, with the collaboration between these institutions and fields, the communication process with residents will be smoother. It can be seen that the Village Head in Dagang Kelambir Village coordinates with the Facilitator Team, BKM and KSM by facilitating the socialization process to resolve problems and conflicts as well as handling and complaints that arise in the implementation of P2KP in their working area and is very supportive by helping to organize meetings with BKM administrators as well as KSM.

Then in the process of forming the BKM and KSM organizations it also took place democratically because it involved citizens and even citizens chose themselves to be their representatives in the BKM and KSM. This shows that the independence of the citizens and their enthusiasm to choose those who become administrators at BKM and KSM have gone well.

The local government and non-governmental organizations are also very supportive because with this program the community has more skills and abilities to work so that the poverty rate in this village is also reduced. Local governments and non-governmental organizations such as BKM also provide understanding to the community about the existence of this P2KP program through several socializations and other meetings.

With several socializations and these meetings, of course, the community will participate more in implementation and greatly affect the success of an implementation of a poverty reduction program in the Kelambir Trade Village/Kelurahan. The disposition seen by the author is related to the policy, understanding and intensity of the implementor. In implementing the poverty alleviation program, it can be concluded that the understanding of the implementor regarding its main duties and responsibilities is quite good and adequate. So that an independent movement for poverty reduction and sustainable development can be built.

3.2 Constraints faced in the Implementation of Poverty Reduction Program Policies in Urban (P2KP)

In the implementation of the poverty reduction program, the government was not able to record all the poor people in the village because there were still few people who did not have an Identity Card (KTP), so that the number of people who were able to access the program did not match the available quota.

In addition, the data collection process has not run optimally. This is because the implementor is still not fully able to use the existing technology to collect data. In addition, due to the lack of understanding of the implementor in conducting the data collection process.

In every running a program, of course, there are certainly problems that arise in the implementation of a program. Especially resources, both human resources and financial resources. Human resources and financial resources in the implementation of the P2KP program are still inadequate.

This is due to a lack of coordination or communication to implementers and a lack of funds in the implementation of poverty reduction so that people who should receive assistance are not properly recorded and the budget provided is not in accordance with needs because there are still many development activities and improvements that need to be done to overcome the poverty.

4. CONCLUSION

Policy Implementation of the Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP) (Study at Dagang Kelambir Village, Tanjung Morawa District). In terms of size and policy objectives, the overall implementation of the P2KP program in Dagang Kelambir Village is in accordance with existing regulations, although it is not running optimally and there are still activities that are not in line with community expectations. In the implementation of the P2KP activities, of course, there are shortcomings in addition to its success.

In terms of resources, the performance of P2KP implementers who handle the implementation of P2KP is quite good. So it can be concluded that the human resources both in terms of quantity and quality are not sufficient and have not carried out their duties properly in implementing P2KP

Then the funds used for the process of implementing poverty reduction programs are also considered inadequate because there are still many activities and trainings carried out in poverty reduction programs. From the aspect of communication, the process of socialization between sections within the organization on the implementation of poverty reduction program policies in Dagang Kelambir Village went well to related parties such as Faskel, BKM and KSM.

Implementers of poverty alleviation by working together in conducting socialization through community meetings, socialization like this needs to be done to increase understanding to program beneficiaries and this understanding is also the foundation for achieving the goals of implementing the P2KP program. In the aspect of the disposition of the implementor, the perception of local governments and non-governmental organizations regarding the existence of poverty reduction programs in urban areas is very good and very supportive because with this program the community has more skills, abilities to work so that the poverty rate in this village is also reduced and the implementation of the program can run smoothly in accordance with the applicable rules so that the expected goals can be achieved.

In the aspect of social, economic and environmental conditions, poverty alleviation is carried out through activities that refer to the tridaya concept consisting of social, economic and environmental components. There are social, economic and environmental problems in Dagang

Kelambir Village which are still very concerning because there is no shelter for the elderly/elderly, the poor do not have business capital and environmental conditions that still need to be addressed.

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