



BUREAUCRATIC REFORM IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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Abstract:

This paper will review the bureaucratic reform movement in alleviating poverty which is very closely related to development goals, where development goals are basically to improve people's welfare. The ability to plan, organize and evaluate the implementation of development will affect the level of community welfare that will be achieved and this cannot be separated from the function of the government. Development also means making changes in social life with the emergence of innovation and hopes for improved development for the community. The concept of social welfare and social change is one of the fundamental issues in development. In the current era of communication there are many opportunities to improve the quality of life in order to get out of poverty. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform is currently focusing on development performance, and for starters the focus of its implementation is on poverty alleviation. Assistant Deputy for Policy Formulation and Coordination of the Implementation of Bureaucratic Reform of the Ministry of PANRB, namely Agus Uji Hantara as a guest speaker at the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at the Regional Development Planning Agency Office of East Java Province on Thursday April 14 2022 said that the theme of poverty alleviation was taken because of the Covid pandemic -19 had a major impact on increasing the poverty rate. Therefore it is necessary to improve the quality of government governance through the implementation of bureaucratic reforms in reducing poverty. This was successfully implemented in West Java Province where based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2021, the percentage of poverty in West Java Province fell to 7.97 percent from 8.43 percent the previous year. So that poverty alleviation policies are closely related to the success of bureaucratic reform which has an impact on poverty alleviation policies. Because the innovation-based people's economic recovery and growth, strengthening of the food security system, as well as the social protection system have so far been driven by government institutions.

Keywords: *Poverty, Reform, Bureaucracy*

INTRODUCTION

This paper discusses various factors of negative developments in the domestic and global economy, as well as political turmoil that greatly affects the condition of society, especially those that cause poverty and its relationship with bureaucratic reform. Micro-poverty arises because of the inequality in the pattern of resource ownership which causes inequality in income distribution. This inequality in income distribution is due to the fragility of institutional fundamentals as well as an unclear economic structure.

The concept of involving the community in efforts to improve living standards so that they can cross the poverty line is a form of intervention from the central and regional governments in reducing poverty. Because in addition to community participation, the government has a very big role in planning poverty reduction. The bureaucratic factor that has so far seemed neglected has contributed greatly to the success of the poverty

reduction program.

The structure of the economy requires a design in government that can accommodate potential and interests in the development process proportionally. To reduce poverty, it is deemed necessary to carry out bureaucratic reforms that lead to improving the quality of individuals and minimizing the costs required for economic activity.

This paper looks at the problem of poverty reduction from another perspective, namely from an institutional economic perspective. So far, poverty reduction has generally been dominated by assistance in the form of cash transfers. However, many opinions state that cash assistance does not have positive implications for the long term. However, reforms in government are seen as more effective so that all programs can be more concrete, realistic and comprehensive to reduce poverty. Because the government bureaucracy is the engine of development.

Based on the method of measurement, poverty can be divided into absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is based on the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life. This concept is expressed as the inability of the individual to meet basic needs. Poverty based on minimum needs according to Meier states that poverty is the failure to have certain minimum capabilities which indicates the number of people who are unable to meet these minimum needs can be considered poor. Poverty measurement is done by setting the value of the standard minimum needs, both food and non-food, that a person must fulfil to live a decent life. The value of the standard minimum needs is used as a dividing line (poverty line/poverty threshold) to separate the poor from the non-poor.

The development theme in the 2008 Government Work Plan (RKP) is "Accelerating economic growth to reduce poverty and unemployment". According to this theme, the 2008 RKP set 8 (eight) national development priorities. The eight development priorities are: Increasing investment, exports and employment opportunities; Revitalization of agriculture, fishery, forestry and rural development; Accelerating infrastructure development and energy management; Increasing access to and quality of education and health; Increasing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation; Eradicating corruption and accelerating the implementation of bureaucratic reform; Strengthening defence capabilities and strengthening domestic security; And Disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and improvement of bird flu prevention.

The fifth point of the 2008 RKP shows an emphasis on the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts.

Many programs have been designed by the government to reduce poverty. In addition to direct cash assistance, since 2007 a National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) package has been issued. Consolidation of poverty programs is implemented for the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Public Works, and the State Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Regions. The allocated funds increased from IDR 3.9 trillion in 2007 to IDR 7.0 trillion in 2008 with the addition of the PNPM strengthening budget. With the increase in the budget, the target coverage increased from around 1,993 sub-districts in rural areas and 838 sub-districts in urban areas, to 15,565 villages and 8,813 sub-districts in 3,800 sub-districts. The question that arises is whether the poverty reduction efforts implemented so far have been effective.

With bureaucratic reform, the government is expected to be able to provide excellent public services and standard public service policies and stimulate community participation to increase economic movement which of course will indirectly reduce poverty.

RESEARCH METHODS

The number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2007 was 37.17 million people (16.58%). Compared to the poor population in March 2006, which amounted to 39.30 million (17.75%), this means that the number of poor people decreased by 2.13 million. Nonetheless, the percentage of poor people in March 2007 was still higher than in February 2005, where the percentage of poor people was 15.97%.

Funding for poverty alleviation has increased from year to year, but the distribution mechanism is spread across various ministries/agencies. For 2007 there were 53 poverty alleviation programs spread across 22 ministries/agencies with a total budget of 51 trillion. The management of programs/activities is ineffective because it creates overlapping but there are also villages/community groups that are not served. The portion of the poverty alleviation budget in APBD is still inadequate, on average around 8-12% of the total Provincial APBD.

Institutional changes are needed considering that the process of development and economic development does not automatically create institutional foundations. Bureaucratic reform has become a big agenda in government. In this phase, the weaknesses of formal institutions may be covered by the existence of informal institutions, but of course, this cannot last in the long term. Bureaucratic reform should be able to improve the institutional system in Indonesia. Change may occur gradually (gradually) and sometimes rapidly as individuals develop alternative patterns of behaviour (economic and social actions) in response to a process of evaluating new perceived costs and benefits. Government institutions are required to carry out Core Values as basic values. The Ministry of Empowerment of the State Civil Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform created the Core Value have character which is an acronym for Service Oriented, Accountable, Competent, Harmonious, Loyal, Adaptive and Collaborative. This is to improve the quality of flexibility, especially in improving human resources. Because human resources are the main thing in improving an institution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In developing countries with low levels of income, it requires high capital accumulation for investment. However, their saving power is low due to low-income levels which cannot increase investment so these countries experience slow growth. In addition, efforts to reduce poverty need to pay attention to the following matters: 1) Arrange an organization or agency that has a special task in assisting; 2) Formulate a strategy to focus on poverty reduction; 4) Evaluate ongoing performance and make adjustments deemed necessary (Evaluation); 5) Poverty reduction policies must have a legal basis formulated by government agencies.

The government can invite institutions to play an active role in channelling loans and capital, in which the form of the loan is directed at activities related to efforts to reduce poverty. To avoid a recurrence of unexpected situations related to the provision of cash assistance as happened throughout October 2005. There was much chaos ranging from misdirected targets, extortion, and deaths to residents' protests, it is necessary to consider assisting the poor in the form of empowerment to provide value in encouraging the quality of life of the poor. There are two priority aspects in this community empowerment program, namely improving the quality of human resources (HR) and aspects of institutional optimization.

Since 2014 the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform has held a Public Service Innovation Competition (KIPP). Competition is one way to encourage the growth of public service innovation in government institutions which so far has produced at least 951 public service innovations. In this public service innovation is a form of effort to improve people's welfare to overcome extreme poverty. Of course, the implementation process requires cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination, which is the key to success in the poverty alleviation program. These innovations meet criteria such as novelty, effectiveness, usefulness, ease of dissemination and sustainability, and come from various sectors and target various government targets, including increasing people's welfare for poverty alleviation. The institutional bureaucratic reforms manifested in the innovations and good practices of public services that have been carried out can be replicated in other regions, especially in areas where extreme poverty rates are quite high.

Efforts to open business opportunities in the informal sector can be an alternative to reduce poverty as well as unemployment. The poverty reduction program focuses on initial issues concerning the empowerment of the poor. Empowerment in this case is not

always in the form of cash assistance, because cash transfers tend not to stimulate people's economic activities. The community will use this cash assistance as nothing more than a temporary solution to survive because this assistance will only temporarily increase the position of the community's disposable income which will ultimately only encourage consumer spending. As a first step, infrastructure and institutional arrangements can be made starting from the village level. The infrastructure in question is to design a forum that can provide a kind of basic managerial capability training for poor households (RTM) so that they are expected to have simple basic knowledge about management functions in doing business. In addition, it is necessary to involve the private sector as a government partner in this poverty reduction program. The private sector must be partnered not only in the form of providing aid funds but in the form of providing training/technical managerial skills and even at the same time as marketing partners for products produced by people who are classified as poor as a form of responsibility and commitment of the private sector in development (corporate social responsibility).

The Indonesian government is taking serious steps to eradicate extreme poverty to zero per cent by 2024, one of which is by carrying out thematic bureaucratic reform (RB). Through thematic RB can foster public service innovation that has a direct impact on poverty alleviation. Deputy for Public Services of the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) DiahNatalisa opened the FGD Sharing Session on Public Service Innovation for the Success of Thematic RB virtually. To make the program successful, learning is needed, one of which is through public service innovation sharing sessions with government agencies that have made breakthroughs in public service innovation and since 2014 the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform has held a Public Service Innovation Competition (KIPP). According to him, this competition is one way to encourage the growth of public service innovation in government agencies which so far have produced at least 951 public service innovations. From these several public service innovations, efforts to improve people's welfare to overcome extreme poverty can be carried out. Of course, the implementation process requires cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination, which is the key to success in the poverty alleviation program. These innovations meet criteria such as novelty, effectiveness, usefulness, ease of dissemination and sustainability, and come from various sectors and target various government targets, including increasing people's welfare for poverty alleviation. With this innovation and good public service practices, it can be applied to areas that have quite high levels of extreme poverty.

Bureaucratic reforms began to focus on poverty alleviation by encouraging more effective use of the budget for poverty alleviation so that program implementation was right on target. Every good example will become best practices for implementing good governance for other regions, for example in integrated poverty data governance. Local governments are required to continue to update poverty data to become material for intervention in each activity program. So that by increasing the competence of civil servants who handle the implementation of poverty activity programs and how to prepare business processes in collaboration for poverty alleviation, service standards in the provision of social assistance, and improving the quality of specific complaints related to the provision of poverty social assistance, it can effectively reduce poverty. itself.

CONCLUSION

Bureaucratic reform encourages increased competency in poverty alleviation programs in national development efforts

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