

A Successful Study of the Government's Poverty Alleviation Approach to the Coastal Poor for Education Aspect in Bau-Bau City, Southeast Sulawesi

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Abstracts: Poverty is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Even though there has been a decrease in poverty, this has not been followed by a decrease in disparities or gaps between cities and rural areas. So, the government's poverty alleviation approach tends to be the same (G2P) between urban and rural areas. This should have an even impact on reducing poverty and regional disparities especially for education aspect. by mixed research (mixed method) between qualitative and quantitative research, the research tried to answer How successful is the distribution of assistance to the poor in coastal cities in the education sector in Baubau City, Southeast Sulawesi Province?. The data showed that the distribution of social assistance for the G2P scheme to urban coastal poor households in Baubau City for the education sector was categorized as "successful or on target", but had not reached the "very successful or very targeted" category as expected by TNP2K. This result also answers the first hypothesis that the distribution of assistance to poor households in urban coastal areas is "successful". In accordance with the results of the analysis (strengths and weaknesses) and referring to the benefits to be achieved, there are several suggestions put forward practically and conceptually/theoretically. distribution of aid by taking into account the results of this study (advantages and disadvantages of the distribution process) so that in the future the distribution process will be even better.

Keywords: The Government's Poverty Alleviation Approach, Coastal Poor, Education Aspect, and Bau-Bau City.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Even though there has been a decrease in poverty, this has not been followed by a decrease in disparities or gaps between cities and rural areas. As an archipelagic (maritime) country, the distribution of Indonesia's population is generally found on the coast, including urban coasts. About 1/3 of the coastal areas are categorized as people in the poor category (Zamzam, 2011). Coastal communities generally work as fishermen and various other fishing businesses which nationally contribute greatly to poverty levels (Otniel, 2010).

According to Prakoso (2013) economic factors that cause poverty include limited capital, relatively traditional technology, low market access and lack of community participation in processing natural and non-economic resources such as high population growth, low education levels, lack of level of health and limited public facilities and infrastructure in coastal areas. In line with that, Kusnadi (2002) argued that the poverty that hit fishermen's lives was caused by complex factors. These factors are not only related to fluctuations in fishing seasons, limited human resources, capital and access, exploitative fish trading networks for fishermen as producers, but are also caused by the negative impact of fisheries modernization which encourages excessive destruction of marine resources (Ticoalu et al, 2013).

The government's poverty alleviation approach tends to be the same (G2P) between urban and rural areas. This should have an even impact on reducing poverty and regional disparities. The reality is that 1/3 of the coastal areas in Indonesia are poor. From the population distribution data by district/city for 2016-2018 in Southeast Sulawesi it is known that in 2018 the highest poor population occurred in the Konawe Islands Regency, namely 17.48%, followed by the Regencies of Central Buton, South Buton, North Buton, Wakatobi, North Kolaka, West Muna and North Konawe are above >14% each. Regencies that have the highest percentage of poverty are generally new autonomous regions (DOB). Urban poverty in Southeast Sulawesi is illustrated by the percentage of poverty from

Baubau City in 2018 of around 7.57%, higher than Kendari City with a poverty rate of around 4.69% (BPS Sulawesi Tenggara, 2019).

Administratively, these two regions are directly adjacent to the same regional and socio-cultural characteristics. With the same national poverty alleviation program approach, the difference in poverty rates should not be so stark. This fact shows that there is inequality and poverty in areas that are directly adjacent to it, which is still a problem today.

The South Buton Regency Government through the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service has provided assistance to fishing communities. In 2019, the South Buton Regency government provided assistance to fifteen (15) fishermen groups in the form of Fish Cultivation Production Input Assistance, Seaweed Cultivation Production Input Assistance (Seeds) and Seaweed Pest Repellent Tools. Most of the beneficiaries were given to fishermen groups in Batauga District, then in Siompu, Lakambau, Katilombu and Sampolawa Districts. Judging from the development of the poor population in South Buton Regency from the last three years it tends to fluctuate. The poverty rate in South Buton Regency in 2016 was 13.74%, in 2017 it increased to 15.99% and in 2018 it was 14.82%. This data showed that it is suspected that the assistance program has not been able to contribute positively to poverty, so that the temporary assumption is that the assistance program in South Buton Regency is considered not successful.

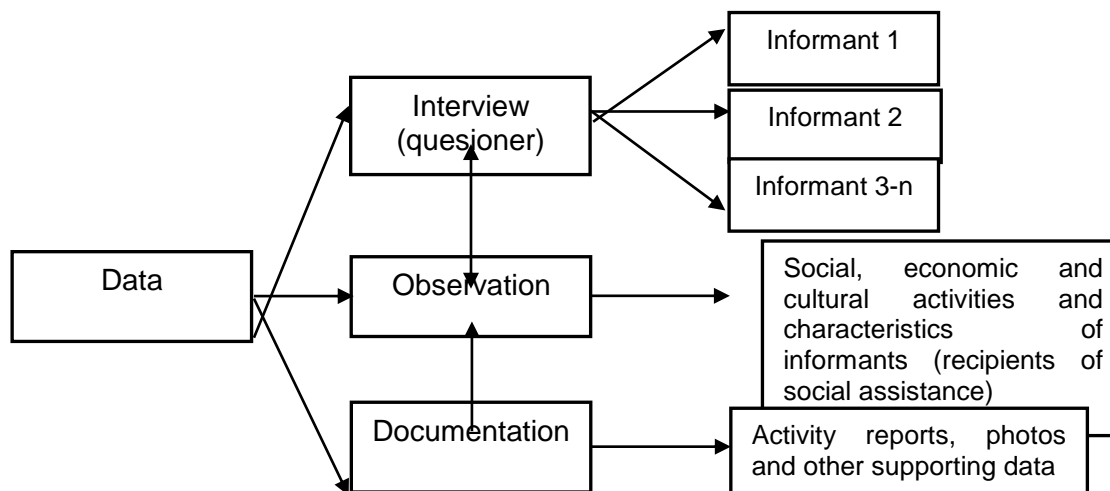
The phenomena that occurred in Baubau City and South Buton Regency presented various arguments that needed to be answered in the interest of improving the distribution of assistance to the poor. In several studies, it is stated that the provision of assistance programs cannot always answer the problem of poverty. One of the internal factors that causes the success or failure of assistance programs for the poor is the community itself (culture) (Zamzam, 2011). Externally, the reason for the ineffectiveness as mentioned by Wiwit et al, (2020) is the problem of not up-to-date poverty data, which has implications for the accuracy of targeting beneficiaries (benefits) so that the distribution of benefits for the poor is not appropriate.

Several assumptions (hypotheses) on the success or failure of the aid program in terms of reducing poverty provide an opportunity to examine more deeply the gap phenomena described above. Therefore, this study examines the "comparative study of the success of helping the poor in urban and rural coasts". This study took a study of the poor in the urban coastal areas of baubau city and in rural coastal areas in south buton district, southeast sulawesi province.

2. METHODS

The type of research used is mixed research (mixed method) between qualitative and quantitative research. The population in this study is the poor target recipients of government assistance who are on the urban coast in Baubau City and on the rural coast in South Buton Regency. Meanwhile, research data collection techniques using a triangulation approach were carried out in three (3) types of data collection techniques, namely observation interviews and documentation.

Technically the flow of case studi illustrated in (see figure 1). Which adapten from (Yin, 2009)



Sources: Miles et al., (2014); Afrizal (2014); Sugiono (2014); Denzin & Lincoln (2009); dan Sutopu (2006)

Figure 4.1. Triangulation of Research Data Collection Techniques

Data analysis techniques in this study generally use qualitative analysis techniques in a descriptive statistical or quantitative descriptive (numeric data) manner.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This discussion aims to answer the question "How successful is the distribution of assistance to the poor in coastal cities in the education sector in Baubau City, Southeast Sulawesi Province?"

The assessment of the success of the distribution of social assistance for the G2P scheme in this study is presented according to the perceptions of the community and administrators (the Baubau City government and program assistants). The perceptions presented were the results of the interviews which were compiled based on the mechanism/stages of distribution and predetermined conditions for beneficiaries.

Presentation of community perception data (household/RT) and managers as a form of triangulation data collection approach (data source). This approach is carried out by the heterogeneity of the characteristics of the informants, and is two-way (community and managers). There were 240 households (RT) that became informants. The aid management element consisted of 8 people, consisting of 4 people from elements of the Baubau City Government (Education Office; Health Service, Social Services; Housing, Settlement and Land Affairs Office; and Fisheries Service), and 4 people from program assistants.

Ensuring that the triangulation approach works well, is strengthened by a non-parametric difference test (ordinal data in the form of numbers in the same data range). This is done because the perception data tends to be subjective so it is necessary to test it using the Wilcoxon software. The goal is to ensure that the resulting data is normally distributed so that it is feasible to proceed at the analysis (interpretation) stage. The results of the test (test) showed that the data obtained were normally distributed at a significant level of 0.000% (<0.05%) as presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3. Normality Test Results (Significance) of Research Data Distribution of Social Assistance to Coastal Poor Households in Baubau City.

Test Statistics^a

	Persepsi- Program
Level-1 Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
Level-2 Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
Level-2 Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

The results of the perception assessment (poor households, as well as the government and managers) will then confirm the link with the socio-economic conditions of the community. This analysis aims to obtain information whether the social assistance received by poor households has an impact on the socio-economic status of the household.

Education assistance received by poor households in Baubau City is of two types, namely the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) for elementary, junior high and high school levels; and PIP for the tertiary level. Every child who receives PIP assistance comes from a poor household which is integrated with the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). Each beneficiary is registered with data from the Ministry of Education and Culture as evidenced by holding an Indonesia Smart Card (KIP-SD, SMP, SMA and KIP-Bidikmisi). Households receiving KIP-SD, SMP, and SMA assistance were 107 RTs, while for KIP-Bidikmisi assistance there were 18 households (RT). Complete data from the analysis of the perceptions of beneficiary households are presented in Table 5.5.

Tabel 5.5. Persepsi Rumah Tangga Penerima Bantuan Masyarakat Miskin Pesisir Perkotaan Jenis KIP-SD/SMP/SMA/Sederajat, dan KIP-Bidikmisi di Kota Baubau

Smart Indonesia Program Indicators (PIP) for SD/SMP/SMA/equivalent	Scale					Total	Mean	Accievement (%)
	SS	S	KS	TS	STS			
	F	F	F	F	F			
The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is given to Communities (Households) who are truly low-income (Poor)	102	7	-	-	-	107	4,93	98,60
Percentage (%)	95,33	4,67	-	-	-	100		
The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) received is appropriate or there is no deduction from the amount (Rp) that should have been (SD Rp. 450,000/year; SMP Rp. 750,000/year and	70	25	12			107	4,50	90,00

Smart Indonesia Program Indicators (PIP) for SD/SMP/SMA/equivalent	Scale					Total	Mean	Accievement (%)
	SS	S	KS	TS	STS			
	F	F	F	F	F			
SMA Rp. 1,000,000/year)								
Percentage (%)	65,42	23,36	11,21	-	-	100		
There are people who are eligible as beneficiaries who have not received/registered as beneficiary participants	30	42	15	20	-	107	3,73	74,60
Percentage (%)	28,04	39,25	14,02	18,69	-	100		
The success of PIP SD / SMP / SMA / equivalent							4,39	87,80
Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) Bidikmisi	F	F	F	F	F	Jumlah F	Bobot Rerata	Capaian (%)
The Bidikmisi program is given to communities (households) who are truly low-income (poor) with parents' education as high as a bachelor's degree or those with income below Rp. 4,000,000	18	-	-	-	-	18	5,00	100
Percentage (%)	100	-	-	-	-	100		
Schools (SMA/equivalent) facilitate the Bidikmisi registration process	18	-	-	-	-	18	5,00	100
Percentage (%)						100		
No community (Household) is eligible as a beneficiary who has not yet received/registered as a Bidikmisi beneficiary participant	-	-	7	5	6	18	2,06	41,20
Percentage (%)	-	-	38,89	27,78	33,33	100		
PIP-Bidikmisi success							4,02	80,40
The Success of Educational Aid Disbursement							4,21	84,20

Information:

Smart Indonesia Program Indicators (PIP) for SD/SMP/SMA/equivalent	Scale					Total	Mean	Accievement (%)
	SS	S	KS	TS	STS			
	F	F	F	F	F	F		

F: Frequency, namely the number of informants in units of people

SS: Strongly agree, S: Agree, KS: Disagree, TS: Disagree, STS: Strongly disagree.

The data from Table 5.5 above shows that the distribution of KIP-SD, SMP, and SMA/equivalent assistance is right on target, namely children who are truly in limited economic conditions (low income). The public's perception is divided into strongly agree (95.33%) and agree (4.67%). The answer has a weight of 4.93.

The next fact is that in general (agree and strongly agree 88.79%) households stated that the distribution of aid was right on target as evidenced by the absence of deductions. What is of concern is that 11.21% of households (RT) stated that there was a cut in the distribution of KIP-SD/SMP/SMA/equivalent assistance. Information obtained that the form of deduction referred to is partly due to bank administration (without being informed of the amount of deduction). There are other cases of fees (depositing) for management to the school, it's just that in the last 2 years there have been none.

All of the money that enters the account cannot be withdrawn, he said, administrative costs. My son has only received it for a few years, he said that there used to be a fee for the management at school, wallahu a'lam today (Result of interview, February 2022).

The data from Table 5.5 above also shows that there are some children from poor households (deserving to receive them), but are not registered as KIP recipients. This is based on the perception that around 67.29% stated that they strongly agreed and agreed. The results of the information search revealed that there were many factors why many poor households (RTs) were not recorded as KIP recipients. Among them is because their parents have registered more than social assistance (such as PKH).

Finally, the average weight value for the distribution of KIP-SD/SMP/SMA/equivalent assistance was obtained at 4.39. This value is obtained from the weight of the assessment of the first question item 4.93; then 4.50; and 3.73 (Table 5.5). Based on this weight value, the degree of successful distribution of aid is obtained by 87.80% which is obtained through calculation (equation 4.2 of the research method),

$$\text{Distribution success} = x \ 100\% = 87.80 \%$$

In accordance with the performance measurement scale, the value above is in the very successful category. This means that the distribution of KIP-SD, SMP, and SMA/equivalent education assistance was "successful".

The provision of KIP-Bidikmisi assistance as presented in Table 5.4 is fairly good, because all households stated that they strongly agreed (100%) that Bidikmisi was given to children in eligible households (RT), and the school facilitated the registration process. The weight of each of the two is 5. In general, RTs receiving KIP-Bidikmisi assistance state that they do not agree/agree/strongly disagree if there are no more RTs that are eligible to receive KIP-Bidikmisi assistance. This means that there are still RTs who should receive it, but are not yet available as recipients.

Each answer submitted is then weighted as presented in Table 5.5. The average weight value for KIP-Bidikmisi distribution is 4.02. According to the results of the calculation (equation 4.1), a degree of success of 80.40% is obtained which means success. This means that the performance of the distribution of educational assistance to

KIP-Bidikmisi is considered "successful".

The two degrees of success that have been obtained, then the degree of success obtained for the whole field of education. The weight value of both performance is 4.21. So, the value of 84.20% is on a scale of 80-90 which means it is successful. On this basis, the performance of the distribution of social assistance to urban coastal poor communities in the education sector in Baubau City is said to be "successful".

CONCLUSIONS

The distribution of social assistance for the G2P scheme to urban coastal poor households in Baubau City for the education sector was categorized as "successful or on target", but had not reached the "very successful or very targeted" category as expected by TNP2K. This result also answers the first hypothesis that the distribution of assistance to poor households in urban coastal areas is "successful". In accordance with the results of the analysis (strengths and weaknesses) and referring to the benefits to be achieved, there are several suggestions put forward practically and conceptually/theoretically. distribution of aid by taking into account the results of this study (advantages and disadvantages of the distribution process) so that in the future the distribution process will be even better.

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