

Effectiveness of Basic Economic Assistance to the Poor in Makassar City

Dr. Patta Rapanna SE, MSi

2. Andi Sulfati SE, MM, AK. CA / 3. Ardiansyah Halim SE M.M
(Lecturer of Makassar College of Economics (STIEM) Bongaya

Abstract:- This type of qualitative research through a phenomenological approach, while the results of the study showed that the problem of poverty has an impact on various aspects of social life, economy, health so that to overcome the need for handling that must involve all components of government, must also involve private, educational institutions and the involvement of community leaders, the problem of poverty in the city of Makassar is not only poor in terms of income but also poor in terms of health, Poor in terms of insight and poor in terms of the spirit of work so that the handling must involve many circles and thirst for synergy between the community and the government, but indeed the biggest responsibility is in the hands of the Makassar city government.

Keywords:- Poverty, Policy, Effectiveness. Economy, Society.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is an integral part of human life, in other words, poverty is a social reality that always exists during society. Poverty is a condition that is not desirable to humans but in reality is difficult to avoid, even it can almost be said that it will remain an "eternal reality" in life. This condition is not only experienced by developing countries but also experienced by developed countries that also still have pockets of poverty.

Makassar City Social Service noted that the poverty rate in Makassar has increased significantly in the last three months. It was triggered by the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic or Covid-19. Especially since it was first announced that there was a positive case of Covid-19 in South Sulawesi. The existence of calls for restrictions on activities resulted in the decline of various sectors of the economy. One of them is the reduction of workers in several restrictions. Unmitigated, the number reaches thousands. At the same time, of course, many people have lost their livelihoods. Head of Makassar City Social Service, Mukhtar Tahir revealed that with the termination of employment (layoffs), hampered economic activity is considered to be a trigger for the increasing number of poverty rates in Makassar. "From our records, the number of cases of poverty in Makassar itself has increased by 7 per cent from the previous number, about 4.4 per cent. This means that there is an increase of 3 per cent from before," Mukhtar said on Tuesday (05/19/2020). In detail Mukhtar elaborated,

during the Covid-19 pandemic the poverty rate in Makassar reached 154,632 families. Based on integrated social welfare data, there were 82,326 households before the Covid-19 pandemic. That means the addition of about 72,306 poor families in Makassar. For information, referring to data from the Makassar Employment Office, about 9,000 workers must receive the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Of those, 4,732 employees received only 20 percent of their salaries, 4,241 unpaid employees, and 224 layoffs.

Problem Formula

How effective is the effectiveness of basic economic assistance to the poor in Makassar city

II. LIBRARY REVIEW

Poverty

According to Chambers (1998) (in Chriswardani, 2005) said that poverty is an integrated concept that has five dimensions, namely: 1) poverty (proper), 2) powerless, 3) vulnerability to emergencies (state of emergency), 4) dependence (dependence), and 5) isolation (isolation) both geographically and sociologically. Meanwhile, according to BPS, poverty is the inability of individuals to meet minimal basic needs to live decently (both food and non-food). The poverty line set by BPS is the amount of expenditure needed by each individual to be able to meet food needs equivalent to 2100 calories per person per day and non-food needs consisting of housing, clothing, health, education, transportation, and various other goods and services.

Poverty encompasses the political, socio-cultural and psychological dimensions, economics and access to assets. The dimensions are interrelated and interlocking. Poverty is hunger, having no place to live if the sick do not have the funds for treatment. Poor people are generally unable to read because they cannot afford to go to school, have no job, fear facing the future, lose children due to illness, poverty is helpless, marginalized and lacks a sense of freedom (Ravillion, 2001).

Characteristics of poor people are: (1) do not have access to decision-making processes that concern their lives (politics), (2) eliminated from the main institutions of existing society (social), (3) low quality of human resources including health, education, skills that have an impact on a low income (economy), (4) trapped in a culture of low quality of human resources such as low work ethic, short thinking and fatalism (culture/value), (5) low ownership of

physical assets including environmental assets such as clean water and lighting. These conditions lead to the unmet of basic human needs such as clothing, food, boards, affection, security, creation, freedom, participation and leisure time. Poverty can be defined as follows:

BKKBN defines poverty as a poor family who cannot perform worship according to their religion, are unable to eat 2 times a day, do not have different clothes for home, work and travel, the widest part of the ground floored house and are unable to bring family members to health facilities. This definition of a poor family is further defined into: (1) at least once a week the family eats meat/fish/eggs, (2) Once a year the whole family gets at least one new piece of clothing, (3) the floor area of the house is at least 8 m² for each occupant.

There are several definitions of poverty and poverty line criteria used today resulting in differences in poverty reduction strategies implemented, depending on the definition used. Poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people are unable to fulfil their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. These basic rights include (a) the fulfilment of food needs, (b) health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment (c) a sense of security from the treatment or threat of violence (d) the right to participate in socio-political life.

Factors Causing Poverty

It is not too difficult to determine the factors that cause poverty, but from those factors, it is very difficult to determine which are the actual or primary causes, or which factors have a direct and indirect effect on the change in poverty. If outlined one by one, the number of factors that can affect the poverty rate is quite a lot. Starting from the rate of the growth rate of output or productivity, net wage level, income distribution, employment opportunities, investment levels, inflation rates, taxes and subsidies, allocation and quality of natural resources, use of technology, level and type of education, physical and natural conditions in a region, work ethic and motivation, cultural culture or tradition, natural disasters to war, politics and others (Tambunan, 2001).

According to the World Bank (2003), in Diah (2007), the basic causes of poverty are (1) failure of ownership especially land and capital; (2) limited availability of basic materials, facilities and infrastructure; (3) development policies that are urban bias and sector bias; (4) there is a difference in opportunity among members of the public and a less supportive system; (5) the difference in human resources and the difference between economic sectors (traditional economy versus modern economy); (6) low productivity and the level of capital formation in society; (7) a living culture associated with a person's ability to manage their natural resources and environment; (8) the absence of clean and good governance; (9) excessive and environmentally sound management of natural resources.

In addition to some of the above factors, the cause of poverty in the community, especially in the countryside, is caused by the limitations of assets owned, namely (Chriswardani, 2005):

Natural assets: such as land and water, because most rural communities only control land that is inadequate for their livelihoods.

Human assets: regarding the relatively low quality of human resources compared to urban communities (education level, knowledge, skills as well as health and mastery of technology).

Physical assets: lack of access to infrastructure and public facilities such as roads, electricity, and communications networks in the countryside.

Financial assets: in the form of savings, as well as access to obtain business capital.

Social assets: networks, contacts and political influence, in this case, bargaining position forces in political decision-making.

Poverty Measure

To know the number of poor people, distribution and conditions of poverty require proper measurement of poverty so that efforts to reduce poverty through various policies and poverty reduction programs will be effective. Reliable poverty measurements are a formidable instrument for policymakers to focus attention on the living conditions of the poor. A good measure of poverty will make it possible to evaluate the impact of project implementation, compare poverty between times and determine the targets of the poor to reduce it (World Bank, Introduction to Poverty Analysis, 2002).

The method of calculating the poor population carried out by BPS for the first time until now uses the same approach, namely the basic needs approach. With this approach, poverty is defined as an inability to meet basic needs. In other words, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs. Based on that approach, the indicator used is the HeadCount Index (HCI) which is the number and percentage of poor people who are below the poverty line. In addition to the headcount index (P0), there are also other indicators used to measure the level of poverty gap index (poverty gap index) or P1 and poverty severity index (distributionally sensitive index) or P2 formulated by Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (Tambunan, 2001).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of qualitative research through phenomenological approaches

IV. DISCUSSION

Poverty Reduction

According to the World Bank in its New Era in Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia (2006) report that in addition to economic growth and social services, by setting spending targets for the poor, the government can help them in dealing with poverty (both in terms of income and non-

income) with several things. First, government spending can be used to help those vulnerable to poverty in terms of income through a modern social protection system that enhances their ability to deal with economic uncertainty. Second, government spending can be used to improve indicators of human development, to overcome poverty from the non-income aspect.

The government as the holder of an important role in every community life needs to conduct an in-depth study in every policy so that every output produced and expected to be on target and have a real influence on society. Through the policy of allocation of funds, each sector that concerns the needs of the wider community should need to be given a more share in the allocation of government budgets, government policies regarding the education sector, health, social welfare are some examples of which need to be given more attention, this is because in these sectors that people can feel directly the impact of government policies taken.

Some of the reasons that can be put forward are that these sectors can be a reference and picture of economic growth, economic growth referred to here is not economic growth statistically only, but economic growth that also contributes directly to society. The experience of poverty reduction in the past has shown various weaknesses, among others: (1) still oriented to macro growth regardless of aspects of equality, (2) policies that are centralistic, (3) more characteristic than transformative, (4) positioning society as objects rather than subjects, (5) the orientation of poverty reduction that tends to be karikatif and momentary rather than sustainable productivity, and (6) a generic perspective and solution to the existing poverty problem without regard to the plurality that exists. Because of the diverse nature of the challenges that exist, the handling of the problem of poverty must touch the basis of the source and the real root of the problem, both directly and indirectly (Bappenas, 2008). Poverty reduction policy according to Sumodiningrat (1996) is classified into 3 groups, namely (1) wisdom that indirectly leads to goals but provides the basis for achieving an atmosphere that supports the socio-economic activities of the poor, (2) wisdom that directly leads to an increase in the economic activities of the target group, and (3) special wisdom that reaches the poor and remote areas through special efforts.

Should the form of poverty reduction at the macro level, the sector that serves as an engine of growth must be shifted from sectors that have a low elasticity of labour absorption (e.g., the sector of financial institutions, telecommunications, hotels and restaurants) to sectors that have a high elasticity of labour absorption (e.g., agriculture, mining, processing industry, and trade). Through this kind of effort, it is expected that employment opportunities can be increased and unemployment can be suppressed so that in turn the poverty rate can be lowered (Agussalim, 2012). While at the micro-level, the form of poverty reduction should be by implementing government programs that can reduce the burden of the poor in the short term, for example, programs that increase access to education and health services so that in the short term the cost burden of the poor

decreases and the long-term impact is the increased productivity of the poor so that the quality and capacity of human resources of the population.

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN HANDLING POVERTY IN MAKASSAR CITY

Cash Social Assistance (BST) Assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) is starting from January 4, 2021. Kompas.com, January 3, 2021, reported that each BST recipient will get cash amounting to Rp 300,000 / month per family given for 4 consecutive months (January-April).

Sembako Program Launched Kompas.com, January 4, 2021, Director General of Poor Care Management (PFM) Kemensos Asep Sasa Purnama said, banjos sembako is given to poor and vulnerable families, which are listed in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). The distribution of cembalo program assistance is carried out throughout the year, from January to December 2021. This assistance has been provided from January 4, 2021. The target of the sembako program is 18.8 million recipients with an amount of assistance that is Rp 200,000. Help is sent via transfer to the account, conducted by Himbara Bank. "It should be registered with DTKS because the mechanism is different from yesterday's one. This is the distribution through Himbara to their respective accounts, not in the form of goods," said Asep.

PKH Family Hope Program (PKH) also includes assistance that is simultaneously provided on January 4, 2021. Several groups will get PKH assistance, namely school children (elementary, junior high, high school), early childhood, people with disabilities, the elderly and pregnant women. Launching Kompas.com, January 11, 2021, here are the details of PKH assistance in detail: Pregnant women get the assistance of Rp 3 million per 1-year Early childhood, get the assistance of Rp 3 million per 1 year People with disabilities, get the assistance of Rp 2.4 million per 1 year Elderly or 70 years and above, get the assistance of Rp 2.4 million per 1 year.

Meanwhile, for students from elementary to high school, here are the details of the assistance: Elementary students / MI / Equivalent, get the assistance of Rp 900,000 per 1 year Junior High School Students / MTs / Equivalent, get the assistance of Rp 1.5 million per 1-year High school students / MA / Equivalent, get the assistance of Rp 2 million per 1 year. The total target of these aid recipients is 10 million people. Assistance is given to them during 4 stages, namely January, April, July, and October. Meanwhile, the distribution is carried out by Himbara Bank through the recipient's account.

Electricity subsidies This assistance is provided since 2020 and in 2021 can be enjoyed since January 7, 2021. Electricity subsidies will be provided until March 2021. Launching Kompas.com, January 8, 2021, there are 32 also customers of 450 VA and 900 subsidized VA power households and 459,000 business and power industry

customers of 450 VA who will get this electricity stimulus. The terms of the discount provided are 100 per cent discount for electricity customers category 450 VA 50 per cent discount for customers of subsidized 900 VA power category that has been recorded in Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) in the Ministry of Social Affairs and power industry 450 VA which will be given a 100 per cent discount on electricity bills.

Until now various assistance provided by the government is still not able to encourage the economic improvement of the community, this is because the assistance is mostly not on target, besides that the assistance is still limited to primary needs whose allocation is not enough for one month of consumption, for example, the assistance of 10 litres of rice, and 1 egg rack, this condition if in one family consisting of 4 family members eat can be ascertained that in a matter of 4 days then the assistance is needed. It will run out at meals, while helpful for the next consumption is still waiting for 26 more days to be available.

While the conditions in the city of Makassar are generally mostly one household not only mothers, fathers, children and even other families hitchhike, namely cousins, nephews, and others.

In addition to these conditions, it must be recognized that working people generally have low salaries so they have to find additional work to make ends meet because many residents of Makassar city in addition to them work morning to evening, increase the volume of work at night, this has an impact on the decline in health levels due to having to work until late at night,

Strategies to improve the economy of the poor in Makassar city

Poverty in the city of Makassar is a very important problem to overcome to accelerate poverty reduction, therefore the role of the Makassar city government is needed. Social Services in this case as part of the Makassar city government agency that focuses on social welfare development should play a role in poverty alleviation, among others, carrying out activities aimed at empowering the poor. Empowerment of the poor is one of the national strategic efforts in realizing a socially equitable populist economic system and protecting human rights, especially in the fulfilment of basic human needs.

Addressing poverty is not only from social services, but from the health service is also necessary to deal with public health problems, from education services that are responsible for school children who cannot afford to assist, the poor when viewed from their homes that are responsible for housing services, and from state-owned enterprises themselves, they provide free BPJS assistance to people who cannot afford it.

According to The Deputy Mayor of Makassar, Fatmawati Rusdi at the opening of the Coordination Meeting on Poverty Reduction (RKPK) of Makassar City,

Wednesday (7/4/21). Tackling poverty is part of the nation's urgent problems and requiring concrete measures to alleviate it. To reduce poverty by strengthening the data of the poor. "The first step is to strengthen the data. Inaccurate data can sometimes be manipulated. Who should be entitled to help, but not recorded because it is not the family of the data collection? So this data must be real and accurate," he said. In addition to strengthening the data, Fatma also emphasized the need for coordination of all regional device organizations (OPD) from poverty rate data in Makassar city as of 2020. Although the lowest in South Sulawesi, there is an increasing trend from 2019 by 4.24 per cent to 4.54 per cent in 2020. "We are on an increase. Not too significant but I hope we all have to move quickly." The same thing was said by Dr Agus Salim, He justified what was conveyed by the deputy mayor's mother Fatmawati Rusdi. "We must strengthen the poor to engage in economic improvement. We have to help MSMEs. and then it must be accompanied by improvements to the database that is not valid so that a lot of help is not on target," he said.

In addition, several stages carried out by the Makassar city government in tackling poverty by implementing several programs, including maintaining price stability of necessities, encouraging growth in favour of the poor, refining and expanding the scope of community-based development programs, increasing poor people's access to basic services, building and improving social protection systems for the poor.

Several stages have been mentioned so that the amount of poverty in the city of Makassar can be overcome little by little. The first stage by maintaining the stability of the price of necessities can be carried out in a program that aims to ensure the purchasing power of the poor or poor families to meet basic needs, especially rice, the second stage by encouraging the growth of parties to the poor is intended so that the poor are allowed to build a wider business gradually, The third stage perfects and expands its scope in building communities to increase synergy and optimization in urban areas within the scope of poverty to strengthen the provision of support in the development of the poor, then the fourth stage is that community access must be improved basic services to focus more on improving education, health, and basic infrastructure, to be held at the end of the fifth building and providing System of social protection for the poor in the face of social and economic shocks. Meanwhile, several efforts have been carried out by the government to assist the poor that occur in the city of Makassar, namely financing families for those who have school children who do not have funds to pursue education, health programs for pregnant women/toddlers that will be financed by the government for people who cannot afford it, finance the lives of elderly people over the age of 70 years by providing assistance to him, providing assistance for severe disability / severe disability where all components or diseases that make the person can not be powerless anything, examples of paralysis of the entire body.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Poverty requires handling totality and continuity, many problems in the community including low income, poor nutrition quality, quality of education both from the aspect of the quality of human resources of teaching staff and from students and students, in addition to the spirit of work that tends to be low so that in its handling requires cooperation from all components both from government, private, education and the involvement of community leaders, In the aspect of handling must be sustainable, for example, when the community needs business capital, then the assistance provided needs to be accompanied by coaching and supervision so that the capital can be managed effectively and efficiently.

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