The Impact of Gerbang Sadu Mandara Policy of Bali Province Toward Poverty Reduction Program
(Case Study at Taro Village, Tegalalang Sub-district and Lebih Village Gianyar Sub-district, Gianyar District)

I Wayan Sudana, I Nyoman Wiratmaja, Wayan Gede Suacana and Diah Rukmawati
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar, Bali-Indonesia
Email: wynsudana65@gmail.com

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Abstract
Poverty is a condition of deprivation to fulfill basic human needs such as needs of clothing, foods, shelter, health and education for children. However, in some cases, impoverished people do not have ability to fulfill thier staple needs. It is not only because they do not have an asset as a source of income, but also situation of socio-economics, cultural, and politics that cannot give them a chance to escape from an endless poverty condition. As an effort to save and recover the condition of the poor, Provincial Government of Bali has formulated a strategy called Gerbang Sadu Mandara (GSM) Program. The aim of this research is to know the impact of this GSM program to poverty reduction with qualitative methods. In this research, the data needed are primary and secondary data. Collection of data was done by making use of questionnaire, observation, interview, focus group discussion, and documentation technique. Next, the collected data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis by steps: data collection and presentation, data reduction, data display, and verification and affirmation in the conclusion. Furthermore, theoretical review associated with theories of poverty, types of poverty, factors, and obstacles of poverty countermeasures, fallacy paradigm in poverty, poverty reduction policy, poverty causal, and the pillars of poverty prevention. In general, the result of this research can be concluded that GSM program satisfied the community because people can feel the benefits in improving village infrastructure and strongly suppoRTS the strengthening of business capital occupied by the community in daily activity.

Keywords: Poverty; poverty countermeasures and policy strategy

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is an inadequate condition in fulfilling human primary needs such as foods, shelter and clothes. The pauperism is not only because of unpresence of asset or wealth resources as source of income but also due to the socio-economic, socio-cultural and socio-political structures do not open up opportunities for the poor to release from endless circle of poverty.

As an effort to save and restore the condition of the poor, Bali Provincial Government had formulated one strategy to overcome impoverishment circumstances. Intervention is a prevention program for reducing poverty level in community. Poverty reduction is a form of commitment and earnest effort from the government to help poor people in Bali.

It is expected that this program would recover collapsed condition gradually within society and eventually those people will be able to lead themselves to have better living. This concept is accordance with community empowerment through participatory development approach. In order to accelerate the poverty reduction process, Bali Provincial Government is running the program to enhance village community engagement in development project.

In line with the policy above, since 2012 Bali Provincial Government has formulated one community program named Development Movement of Mandara Integrated Village or “Gerbang Sadu Mandara (GSM).” This program becomes an integrated room for village community in term of self and enviromental development independently. The main program in accelerating poverty reduction in Bali Province includes facilities construction and social-economic status improvement in counties and sub-districts.
Initially, in 2012 this program was targeted for 85 villages with poverty level above 35%. At the end of 2013, the aid had been distributed for 45 beneficiaries with poverty line between 25-34%. Furthermore, grants from Provincial Government for GSM in 2014-targeted 100 penniless villages spread across various counties/cities in Bali.

Hereinafter, in 2015 this program targeted 15 villages in 7 districts/cities in Bali outside Badung district and Denpasar with poverty level approximately 17-20%. The amount of funds disbursed to every village from Particular Monetary Funds (BKK), Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Bali Province is about IDR. 1.020.000.000 (one billion and two millions rupiah) (Source: BPMPD Bali Province, year 2017).

Based on description above, the questions arise are:
1) Is the GSM policy a pro-poor program?
2) How are the commitment and the performance of the implementers in running the GSM program both in provincial government, district and village level?
3) To what extent the program is successful as planned?
4) What are the impacts the GSM towards poverty reduction?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Etimologically, the term poverty is derived from “poor”, which means no wealth and inadequate. Indonesian Social Department and Central Statistics Buereau (BPS) define poverty from staple needs perspective. Penniless is an individual incapability in term of fulfillment the minimum basic needs for a decent life.

Poverty line is the amount of money, which is required by every individual to be able to pay foods equivalent of 2,100 calories per person every day and other needs such as shelter, clothes, medical care, education, transportation, and other various merits and goods need.

There are several indication yields to minimum leverage to reduce poverty in the region, such as:
1) Low quality of data about population data
2) There is no synergy of targeted, integrated and sustainable poverty reduction program. Those issues are because of the presence of sectoral ego, prime duties overlapping and fuction between stakeholders.
3) There are fallacies knowledge spreading that poverty is only economic issues.
4) There are high political nuances in every budget decision making.
5) There are no organizations/institutions at the village level that favor poor people.
6) The finance ability of local government is limited to funds the effort to overcome pauperism condition.
7) There are corruption, collusion and nepotism practice, error management and other offenses.

In line with current government authority structure, the spearhead of poverty reduction is the regional government. Central government tends to have more roles in facilitation and assistant process in order to accelerate poverty reduction. To embody the goals of local government to overcome penniless situation, active support from stakeholders is required to reform coordination system in county.

III. METHOD

The populations in this research was were villages which were granted with the GSM program in Gianyar District. The distribution of acceptor of the GSM program from 2012 until 2015 in Gianyar district reached 14 villages.

Based on the consideration of funds limitation, this research would not be possible to assess whole population. Hence, the purposive quota sampling technique was used to select the sample with particular amount and consideration.

The evidence used as consideration in sample selection was the effort to still represent a whole population. Several considerations made ware:
1) The proxy of every sub-district is represented.
2) Village access is the closest and the farthest to the district capital.

Therefore, there were two villages selected: Lebih Village representing village acceptor of GSM program and is near to the Gianyar City. In contrast, the farthest accepting village of GSM acceptor village from Gianyar city is Taro village, Tegalalang. The respondents in each village were asked to provide information and data according to selected topic based on particular consideration, such as their knowledge and involvement in GSM program.

The distribution of respondent each village consists of 5 BUMDes, 10 beneficiaries, 1 head village, and 1 Regional Development Banks (BPD). In selecting the respondents and informants, the subjects who have interest in the case under study were contacted to provide accurate, clear, and real data. Data collection instruments used were observation, questionnaire, interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and documentation. Data analysis was done by applying qualitative data analysis method involving activities of data reduction, data presentation, descriptive statistics, verification, and drawing conclusion.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, there were field findings that could be used as an evidence for analysis. The result and discussion are: first, the efforts of Village-owned Business Entity (hereinafter referred to as BUMDes), which is conducted currently include saving and credit, emporium, photocopy machine center, electricity and water payment services, and other business development plans. The existence of this development shows that BUMDes has optimism about better future prospect. Second, there are some issues related to invalid Target Household (hereinafter referred to as RTS) data, even though it should be given credit. There were mismatches happened in the field so that mis-targeted phenomena could happen and executor could be considered playing favor. There were some issues which were felt by program executor such as difficulty to select RTS cluster. Third, most of the community appraise that the prime causal of poverty in the village is because the human factor itself beside natural factors. The data are appealing enough based on the community perspective. The cause of the problem is dominated by idleness to work, less education and skills, bad habit, custom, gambling, drunk and high competition.

Fourth: Community really expects to get additional capital fund for developing their business. As for the assistance that has been given such as staple food, scholarship for student, home improvement and receive more than one aid.

Fifth: As far, as the recipients of the GSM program, the society know that what determine the appropriateness in getting aid are the chairperson of the BUMDes, the assessment team and the village head. There are some requirements that should be fulfilled by GSM acceptors, such as copy of identity, copy of family certificate, recommendation letter from village chief, copy of cash assistance card (BLT), funds used to business, and there is initiative to return the loan or good characteristics.

Sixth: Process and requirements to be able to get aid from GSM program have been felt very simple by almost all of the beneficiaries in that they are easy to complete. Even if there were those who felt that they were having difficulties, they would be able to get help from the village head, assistant, hamlet head and BUMDes.

Seventh: Most of the acceptor of the GSM program has been so long time running their business, and the assistance of the GSM program is indeed used for additional business capital. However, almost all of beneficiaries revealed that the finance assistants are insufficient. Dominantly the beneficiaries express that return time between one and two years and the beneficiaries also revealed that the credit rate was included mild.

An interesting fact that needs more concern is the fact that most people who receive the GSM program have credited some capital funds elsewhere before obtaining finance assistant from GSM program. Several places, which are mentioned by people such as Cooperative, Village Credit Institution (LPD), Bank, and Loan Sharks.

Eighth: Services provided from the BUMDes to society have been running worthly related to the administration process until aid realization. Few rejected applicants are caused by incomplete requirements and are not included as target group. Until now, there are many RTS which are still in
waiting list or having not received assistance yet.

The level of compliance of premium payment is not optimal because there are still delays by many reasons such as need to be picked up, laziness to pay, religious ceremony, bankruptcy, and other reasons.

There is belief from BUMDes administrator that GSM program will experience better experience because there is belief that this program is enthusiastically supported by village community.

Ninth: every BUMDes applies sanction towards credit customer, which do not return the funds on time. The sanctions are delayed village administration services, called by the head of the village, penalty, can not apply for another loan, shared responsibility, oral and written warnings, not involved in next programs, foreclosure, custom sanction, and meeting.

Tenth: there are village programs, which could be created as mirror to learning process such as National Independent Community Empowerment Program (PNPM), Village Credit Institution (LPD) and Cooperative. According to saving and credit business, there are some lessons which could be learned to be successful and recognize some failed factors. Therefore, that bankruptcy could be hindered

Eleventh: GSM program is very suitable to be continued because most of the people feel very welcome to the GSM program launched by Bali Provincial Government. They were so enthusiastic, and supportive and they require this program. In addition, there is belief spread among society that this program could reduce poverty in village.

Twelfth: Impoverished people tried to be involved in the implementation of the program. However, the efforts were not optimal because low attendance rate in the program discussion meeting although they have attended the meeting, usually they did not propose any suggestion.

Thirteenth: the synergy of GSM program implementer is in good level but some stated it is not good enough. Some matters related to the lack of synergy between implementers can not be separated from level of enthusiasm of provincial, village, community and district official which are not optimal yet. The existence of companion is also considered having sufficient dominant skills and only one-third having good abilities.

Fourteenth: BUMDes has already started to obtain advantages. It has already started to show positive impact from the implementation of the GSM program. This can be seen from the working enthusiasm indicator, which is increasing year by year after getting assistance from the GSM program; the average profit gained is quite large, income increases monthly; and people could feel better economic life.

Fifteenth: there were negative impacts arising in the implementation of the GSM program, including the appearance of favoritism in the implementation of the program in the field. Difficulties in determining the RTS, the existence of social jealousy in the community to the RTM (Poor Households) who obtained the facility, the emergence of seeds of conflict with the competition of business people with BUMDes shops, and loans are not appropriate and many non-RTS are applying for assistance. There is even jealousy from other neighboring villages that have not received the GSM program assistance, even though their village conditions are not much different from the villages that have received this program.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and analysis of the impact of the GSM program of Bali Provincial policy on poverty reduction in Taro Village, Tegalalang District and More Villages, Gianyar Subdistrict, Gianyar District, it can be concluded as follows.

In general, it can be concluded that the GSM program is very favored by the community because it is resulting high impact benefits in improving rural infrastructure and is also strongly supporting the strengthening of business capital that is carried out by the community everyday.

Judging from the input indicators starting from the provision of funds, guided by applicable laws and regulations, the quantity and quality of the GSM managers including companions, supervision, can be said to be very adequate.

Judging from the process indicators relating to the preparation of the physical development
program planning, the establishment of BUMDes, until the distribution of funds to the target group, has prepared various required Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) that are participatory and do not burden the community.

Judging from the output indicators it turns out that all funds have been received by the village; all have carried out physical development according to their needs; BUMDes has been formed and it has been operating to serve the poor.

Judging from the result indicators, it shows that there is an increase in people's enthusiasm for receiving GSM programs. There has been an increase in business results; most are happy with the GSM program; BUMDes has begun to benefit the availability of rural infrastructure needed by the community and the development of rural economic enterprises.

Judging from the benefits indicator, there has been an increase in income from recipients of the GSM program. There is a sufficient level of participation and it can be said that there are positive impacts that are still early because to see the overall impact is still needed to listen for longer periods. That is, it is still too early to state that the GSM programs have been able to improve the welfare of rural communities.

REFERENCES


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