

Capacity Building of Apparatus for Reducing Poverty

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Abstract—This study aims to describe the information about the existing, reliable indicator of poverty accurate and valid in support of poverty reduction programs in Malang district and to know the data collection mechanism or the poverty rate so that strategy and direction of activities in order to support capacity building in data collection apparatus poverty, will support poverty reduction program. This study is a qualitative research with strategy of study cases and uses interview, and documentation in data collection. Based on the research, it can be concluded that, some indicators of the quality based on an update as a data base in integrated way year 2015. From the condition in poverty rate, it is found two data collection mechanism through DAMIS of Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) and Application Information System Of Social Welfare (SIKS-NG) from Social Department. This creates two sources of different data. The formation of a coordination team accelerate the reduction in poverty (TKP2DES), the social department apparatus of the village. When SIKS-NG is more complete and helped by government programs, so SIKS-NG may provide guidelines of data collection mechanism. It has made poverty operator of data collection on the village level got trouble with the two systems (DAMIS & SIKSNG). Moreover, it will take the allocation of budget to organize the program of SIKS-NG application from social department Malang District

Keywords— *Capacity Building, Apparatus, Reducing Poverty, Information and Communication Technologies*

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem which is multidimensional and multisector with the various characteristics and it is a condition that must be immediately handled in order to maintain and develop life value of human being. Poverty is a multidimensional because there are many causes and related problems. Therefore, according to Mustakim (2015) poverty problem needs a serious solution from every sector.

One of big obstacles in every new program of poverty assistance, is always the rise of protest from society because of poor people or population is considered as invalid. A poverty data collection basically aims to get every household data base or poor people in a village according to the agreed variable on that village. Furthermore, poverty data collection is expected to give contribution for the community to fulfill basic needs feasibly. Some of problems that always appear in the application of poverty data collection are objectivity or not accordance with the indicator provision of local village poverty. Next, there aren't available place for community participation in the application of data collection. The last is

the weak of legal guarantees to the product of poverty data that is applied and managed by the village or district. Thus, Murdiyanto (2008) all the products of data collection result at local version is considered illegal, and invalid to be used for the public.

Another problem is when the authority of data collection application is given to the chief of district, the readiness of human resources to do data collection and processing in a village as well as the methodology used. Community attitude that does not have honesty in giving information about the condition of their houses, as consequence, it is hard for the officer to register.

In addition, the weak of accuracy and data validity of poor people and unavailable room for community participation in every registration process, should be solved together. In validity context and poverty data accuracy, at least the renewal data system must be done annually. Whereas, in participation context, community role is not only as respondent, but also involves since data socialization process. The establishment of data collection team, the application until the final evaluation of data results. Moreover, before collecting data, it is needed a formulation about all problems related with indicator variable, criteria, and strategic plan to program arrangement and the activity of poverty reduction.

The use of primary development strategy priority is to reduce the amount of poverty, so human resources of government apparatus in Malang district, should be accordance with the duty and its function that have professional competence to fulfill public expectation in Malang district in optimizing the acceleration of poverty reduction. Based on the condition, it is compulsory to do research on the capacity building of apparatus for reducing poverty..

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Poverty concept

To get an overview of what poverty really is, it will be described some definitions of poverty, they are: First, "poverty is defined as a condition when a person or a group of people, both women and men, couldn't fulfill their basic needs feasibly to improve their dignity and life." (SNPK, 2006). Second, "poverty is defined as inability to fulfill the minimum of feasibility needs, that cover basic needs of food equal with 2.100 weight calories/person/day and cover

housing, health, education, transportation, clothes, goods and services” (BPS). Third, poverty is defined according to international definition that is commonly used in World Bank/ PBB, “poverty happened if the income of a person is under US\$1 purchasing power parity (PPP)/ day.” Updating which is done by Chen and Ravallion (2001) to the international poverty that US\$ 1 (PPP) is equivalent with US\$2 PPP/day. Fourth, poverty definition which is stated by Amartya Sen, “basic element of poverty condition is the absence of freedom and protection in political, economical, and social so that poor community are not able to improve their capacity and potential that they have.” Fifth, the definition of poverty which is stated by Robert Chambers (1996), describes poverty as a cluster of disadvantages that consist of some elements, such as powerlessness, isolation, vulnerability, physical weakness, and poverty itself, they are related each other. From those elements, poverty is a strongly determinant of the others.

Poverty is a very complex problem (multidimensional) because it relates with various aspects of human life, such as: economy, social, culture, and politic. Therefore, it is not easy to define them. World Bank (2000) defines poverty as follows:

“Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to go to school and not knowing to know how to read. Poverty is not having job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness bring about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom”

(Poverty is a problem of food, clothes, human resources quality, jobs, future life, water and sanitation, powerlessness, freedom, and many others).

In general, poverty can be distinguished into two types, they are absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is a condition when minimum needs to survive can't be fulfilled with the income that a person or family has. It means that when the income level can not fulfill the minimum level of basic needs, then a person or family can be categorized as poor. It means that the minimum income is needed to fulfill someone or family basic needs. In other words, poverty can be measured by comparing the level of income on a person or family with the level of income which is needed to get minimum basic needs. So, the minimum income level is the limit between poor condition and not poor condition or it is usually called as poverty line. Whereas, relative poverty is a poverty condition which always related with how the relative position of someone is or a group in a society. Someone can be categorized as poor even though they have income beyond the poverty line because it is compared with another people surround them that have poor condition. This relative poverty will always be exist and never disappeared. (Purnomo et al, 2018)

B. The Concept of Capacity Development

Capacity development has various meanings and interpretation depend on who the users are and what the contexts are. In general, capacity development is a concept that relates with education, training, and human resources development. However, conventional comprehension about the concept of capacity development has changed for several years, when capacity development is comprehend widely and

holistically, that cover social, organization, and education aspects (Enemark, 2006).

In various academic studies, capacity building is one of concepts that develop rapidly since early 1990s, especially equivalent with the decreased carrying capacity, in the form of environmental degradation, inefficiency, and ineffective of a capacity building in developed countries. Capacity building program gives hope, especially to manifest the purpose of administration. The definition of capacity building according to McPhee and Bare (2001;34) is individual ability, organization, and system to organize the function in reaching the mission and purpose effectively and efficiently. Brown (2001:25) defines capacity development as a process that can improve the ability of a person, an organization, or a system to reach the purposes. Morrison (2001:42) sees the capacity development as a process to do something, or a series of movement, multi level changes in individual, groups, organizations and systems in order to strengthen the adaptation capability of individual and organization so that they can be perceptive in the environment changes.

C. The Dimension of Capability Building

Table 1. The Dimension of Capability Building

Dimension	Focus	Types of Activities
Human Resource	Supply of professional and technical personnel	Training, salaries, conditions of work, recruitment
Organizational Strengthening	Management system to improve performance of specific tasks and function; micro-structure.	Incentive system, utilization of personal, leadership, organizational culture, communications, managerial structures
Institutional Reform	Institutional and system, macro-structures	Rules of the game for economic and political regimes, policy and legal change, constitutional reform

Source: Grindle dalam Haryono (2012:46)

D. The Development of Apparatus Capacity

Armstrong (2006) states that human resources is the most important treasure in an organization. Therefore, human resources can be used by manager in order to do investment on human resources in an organization by applying an improvement in the capacity of human resources. According to Suryanto (2006), the development of apparatus human resources is very important, because it can improve the ability of apparatus, in term of professional capability, knowledge, leadership and services, so that it can improve the organization performance.

The strong demand to do human resources development, especially in government organization is caused by: (1) the level of knowledge and ability of human resources which is relatively low; (2) work environment which is uncomfortable or saturation because a long period of dedication at a workplace; (3) the demand of organization to have changes; (4) A rapid development era (Amri, Suryono & Suwondo, 2009). In line with this, Siagian (1996), states that several main reasons are the need of human resources development, they are: (1) new employee who do not have ability to do the duty; (2) The employee knowledge which needs to be renewed; (3) Changes, not only the development of knowledge and technology, but also the changes in the social

and cultural values; (4) probably because of employee displacement.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methods which is used in this research plan “the capacity building of apparatus for reducing poverty” is qualitative descriptive research. Based on statement of the problem and the purpose of the research, the suitable approach is qualitative which preferably meaning and actions from groups of human and social attitude in this context is the steps of decision maker. Creswell (2010) mentions that qualitative research can be defined as a process to understand social problem or human problem based on holistic image, to report the overview from information giver in detail and naturally organized.

Basically, qualitative method is chosen in order to understand various social phenomenon in this research, to express why a phenomena happened not only based on subjective situation as a background. This qualitative research will collect the data by doing in-depth-interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Creswell (2010) mentions that Focus Group Discussion is a directed discussion method. This method is done by making communication and two ways interaction or meeting to the competence people with the research of “the capacity building of apparatus for reducing poverty”.

IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The indicator (Micro Poverty) aims to be used as the basis of various programs in social protection in order to reduce the poverty that can be seen in the following table:

TABLE 2. NATIONAL TEAM OF ACCELERATED POVERTY REDUCTION (TNP2K) GIVES SOME INDICATORS AS FOLLOWS:

Poverty Indicators	
A	Welfare status
1	The amount of household and individual, based on welfare status
2	The amount of household with woman as the head of household based on the age category
3	The amount of individual, based on the age category and gender
B	Education
4	The amount of children goes to school, based on the education level and gender
5	The amount of children goes to school and do not go to school based on the age
C	Health
6	The amount of household based on the use of water sanitation facility
7	The amount of household based on the final sanitation
8	The amount of individual who have disability based on the age and gender
9	The amount of individual who has chronic disease based on the age category
D	Employment
10	The amount of individual who works and do not work based on age category
11	The amount of head of household who works based on the job/profession
12	The amount of individual age 18 - 60 years old who work based on job/ profession
E	Basic information of household
13	The amount of household based on building mastery where they live
14	The amount of household based on the status of

	living area mastery
15	Thea amount of household based on the wide floor of a house
16	The amount of household based on the wall type of a house
17	The amount of household based on roof top of a house
18	The amount of household based on water resources
19	The amount of household based on main light resources
20	The amount of household based on the energy/ gas to cook

Existing Conditions of Data Collection Mechanism for Poverty Figures

The development of data collection mechanism for poverty figures began in the year of 2005, 2008, 2011 to 2015 completed with the mechanism of public consultation forum and the coordination TKPKD along with the validation.

The condition of data collection mechanism for poverty figures is found into two mechanism data, they are: 1) Poverty data Program (DAMIS) from Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level (BAPPEDA) Malang district and 2) SIKS NG application (Social welfare information system) from social service department.

1. Poverty Data Program (DAMIS)

In order to complete the poverty data, the government of Malang district held technical guiding for verification and validation DAMIS application (Poverty data) in the first period Year 2018 which is followed by Head of Village Affairs/ village operator in the sub-district of Malang. This technical guiding is directly fulfilled by Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level (BAPPEDA) Malang, held in district hall, attended by twenty members representative from every villages as well as the district staff who join this program.

By using this online system, hopefully the poverty data can be registered as soon as possible. Not only for completing the data in district government, DAMIS can be used to various things related with the poverty reduction. Based on the data, the government can apply the poverty reduction precisely and equally.

2. Social Welfare Information System Next Generation

SIKS-NG is integrated Data management information system for Poor and Handicapped people. Integrated data updating is applied by social service department district/city through the use of SIKS-NG and the result of integrated updating data which is appointed by social minister in May and November every year.

Through integrated valid and update data will be as a reference for various assistance programs or subsidy from central and regional governments so that it will be right on the target. Integrated data also becomes reference to make decision for central and regional governments in making social welfare.

On the same occasion was launched by Minister of Social Affairs Idrus Marham Next Generation Social Welfare Information System (SIKS-NG) version 2.0 and Socialization of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 28 of 2018 concerning General Guidelines for Integrated Data

Verification and Validation for Poor and Handicapped People. At present the Ministry of Social Affairs (Ministry of Social Affairs) has prepared infrastructure in the form of systems and applications that are quite easy to use by regional governments. The aim is that the easier the system is accessed and used, the faster and easier it is expected for the local government to update the data.

The role of data in a program of poverty reduction is very crucial in relation with the determination of program receiver. This determination in poverty reduction target is very important to guarantee the effectiveness of the program in reducing the poverty. According to the law Number 13 Year 2011 regarding the handling of the poor, the Ministry of Social Affairs has the authority to set criteria for the poor as a basis for data collection. This criterion was prepared through coordination with various related institutions.

To ensure the up-to-date data, the Ministry of Social Affairs also conducts verification and validation of data from the data collected by the agency that administers government affairs in the field of statistics. Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Affairs establishes integrated data as a source of data in setting targets for poverty reduction programs and is responsible for managing the Integrated Data.

In improving the accuracy and validation of data on social assistance recipients and other central government program in Malang implements the SIKS-NG (Next Generation Social Welfare Information System) application. This is in accordance with instructions from the central government which has begun to conduct training on government apparatus, especially for operators at the village level to be able to use this application, where beneficiaries who are not entitled to assistance will be crossed out and replaced with new names that are eligible and meet the requirements to be able to get assistance programs from the government. However, the data for prospective beneficiaries of this program must already be entered in an integrated database in 2018 which is in accordance with the data in BPS.

The mechanism of poverty data through (DAMIS) application from BAPPEDA taken from the Integrated Data Base (BDT) data in 2015 with the data from the Ministry of Social Affairs which was applied through NG MIS because data from the Ministry of Social Affairs was updated with BDT 2017. This makes validity of poverty data is not right.

The SIKS-NG application at the village government apparatus level has been carried out through mentoring and socialization in each sub-district but has not been well understood by government apparatus, especially IT operators. This is because poverty data has only been concentrated on DAMIS which is still with previous data, namely BDT 2015 is not the latest SIKS-NG application.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the analysis of capacity building of apparatus for reducing poverty, it can be concluded as follows:

1. *There have been found several indicators based on the 2015 Integrated Data Base Update (PBDT), namely:*

- a) Welfare Status in 3 (three) indicators
- b) Education with 2 (two) indicators
- c) Health with 4 (four) Indicators

- d) Employment with 3 (three) Indicators
- e) Household Principal Information with 8 (eight) Indicators.

2. *The existing condition of the data collection mechanism for poverty figures is found, namely:*

- a) Mechanism for data collection through (DAMIS) program from BAPPEDA and
- b) NG SIKS (Social Welfare Information System) Application from the Social Service.

3. *Village Government, especially IT operators, has not been maximized in the application of SIKS NG because poverty data has only been focused on DAMIS. The application of SIKS NG at the village operator level has been carried out through socialization in each Sub-district but has not been well understood due to the lack of budget in the stages of socialization and assistance to village operators.*

The recommendations in order to increase the capacity of the apparatus in poverty reduction in Malang district are as follows:

No.	Recommendation	Regional Structure Organization (OPD)
1.	Forming coordination team in accelerating poverty reduction in a village (TKP2KDes) under supervised Social Department, Malang district that consists of village government apparatus.	1. The Government of Malang District 2. Social Department of Malang 3. District 4. Village Government
2.	The need of uniting data in determining poor community. If SIKS NG is more complete and supported by some government programs, so SIKS NG can be as a guidelines for data mechanism, so that it will be easier for the operator in a village to run two systems, namely DAMIS and SIKS NG.	1. BAPPEDA agency, Malang District 2. Social Department of Malang District
3.	The allocation of financial in guidance program using social welfare information application system (SIKS) NG which is guided by social welfare minister through social department of Malang district. So, the guidance in village operator level can be managed	- Social Department of Malang District

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