

New Policy Model of Poverty Eradication Through Collaborative Governance

Alfi Haris Wanto*

Public Administration Department
Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia
*alfi@ub.ac.id

Abstract—The issue of poverty has long been a matter of discussion by experts as well as being the center of attention of policy makers in countries that have been categorized in developed countries but governments in developing countries. Muhamman Yunus who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 said that if you want to help the poor people you must use their own capability, their own capacity because human is wonderful creation. The problem that often arises is that poverty is often just a program or project that can never really be solved. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive type. The analysis model uses the interactive model of Miles, Hubberman and Saldana. Includes data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that there is still a lack of synergy between stakeholders in solving the problem of poverty, this causes poverty alleviation policies and programs that are often not well targeted and overlapping. Suggestions from this research are the need for synergy between government, academia, the business sector, society and the media.

Keywords—poverty reduction policy, collaborative governance, empowerment

I. BACKGROUND

Poverty is like a disease that settles in a patient's body that can eat away at the human body. Poverty has long been a common enemy of all parties, including the government, the private sector, academia, the community and other parties. Although sometimes poverty is maintained as a political commodity to commit political money. However, the general view is that poverty is a problem that must be addressed together by all parties.

Poverty in Indonesia has been around for a long time, both since the era before independence, the old order era, the new order even in the era of the reform order. It is not easy to manage many people in a country like Indonesia, but the amount of poverty in a country that has abundant natural resources is an ironic thing. In some cases, it appears as if poverty is being maintained by certain political interests to gain or perpetuate power. Overcoming poverty in Indonesia is not easy, because poverty is related to various variables such as culture, political system, environment, etc.

The issue of poverty is still a serious problem in Malang City, according to Malang Mayor about 300,000 people who are still under the poverty line from the total 800,000 Malang City residents. The problems of poverty are very complex. Therefore, poverty reduction requires a comprehensive approach.

One of the strategic areas that have the potential to be developed in the city of Malang in order to overcome poverty is the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Malang has business opportunities that have evolved among others, industrial ceramics, sanitair, batik malangan, tempeh chips, food industry, handicraft / crafts, puppets and so forth. Malang Government through the agency of cooperatives and SMEs, trade and industry department in cooperation with banks and universities synergistic efforts in an effort to develop and empower SMEs. The Efforts to empower SMEs are expected to increase the independence of SME entrepreneurs and provide opportunities to the productive age in Malang and surrounding areas to get a job as a source of income , which in turn is expected to help the government in poverty alleviation programs.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the third chapter discusses the research methodology that will be used by researchers to conduct the research process. This chapter consists of type of research, the focus of research, Location and Site of Research, source of data, Data Collection Process, Design of Data Analysis and Data Validity. The purpose of this chapter is to help researchers formulate systematic steps in the process of doing research.

A. Type of Research

Research methods are used by researcher to analyze the data to solve the problem. One of the research methods is qualitative method. This research uses qualitative method which presents the data to be analyzed through data analysis process as Miles and Huberman state as follows:

“Qualitative data usually in the form of words rather than numbers, have always been the staple of some fields in the

social sciences, notably anthropology, history and Political Science” [1].

Qualitative method emphasizes in theories and literature. The qualitative method is based on interpretivism and is more focused around generating theories and accounts. Strauss and Corbin states that qualitative methods include not only persons’ lives, stories, and behaviors but also about organizational functioning, social movements and interactional relationship [2].

Ritchie and Lewis states about doing qualitative research in their book *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science Students and Researcher*, their argument as follows:

“First, it is important to recognize that there is no single, accepted way of doing qualitative research. Indeed, how researchers carry it out depends upon a range of factors including: their beliefs about the nature of the social world and what can be known about it (ontology), the nature of knowledge and how it can be acquired (epistemology), the purpose(s) and goals of the research, the characteristics of the research participants, the audience for the research, the funders of the research, and the position and environment of the researchers themselves” [2].

Furthermore, Ritchie and Lewis refer Denzim and Lincoln to define the qualitative research on their *Handbook of Qualitative Research* in the following definition:

“Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that makes the world visible. These practices ... turn the world into a series of representations including fieldnotes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them” [2].

Ritchie and Lewis, on which this study did not simply want to know the fund-SME performance data but want to know how the mindset, systems of work, interaction with other components (synergy) [2].

The reason why the researcher use Qualitative approach is because the researcher want to know and analysis what kind of actors who have high influences to the development of Small Medium Enterprises in order to eradicate the poverty, and then to identity what are the role for each actors to development of SMEs and finally the researcher propose the new model of synergy among all actors to develop the SMEs. by triangulation technique, in-depth interview and observation in qualitative approach the researcher can receive the description of field condition in more comprehensive and detail.

The use of qualitative methods in this study due to determine the objective conditions on the ground and opinion by the apparatus of government in providing services to small

businesses and SMEs and the actors are more accurately assessed using a qualitative approach.

B. Design of Data Analysis

According to Miller and Whichker in their books *Handbook of research methods in public administration* described about data analysis as follows:

“Qualitative data analysis is not achieved only through endless hours of abstracting field notebooks. Modern technology has made advances in the field of qualitative research as well. There are many qualitative software tools on the market that significantly enhance the research process” [3].

III. DISCUSSION

Malang Local Government has ratified Malang local regulations on team coordination to reduce poverty. Poverty reduction strategy used by the Malang City such as the strategy of inclusive development, institutional strengthening poverty reduction strategy, reorientation Policy Strategy, Strategy Based on Priority. In a strategy based on a priority basis, there are some important development priorities include: creating quality education, improving public health, the implementation of sustainable development, the development of tourism potential, Equal to the economy towards developed and independent society. In a related priority to economic equity and self forward towards a Cleary stated that the economic development of the city growing niche to have poor bargaining power in the market for the empowerment of Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

In addition to preparing a strategy to address the problems of poverty, Malang city government is also following up with a strategy that established a framework for closer still general strategy into tangible actions and programs, such as programs reduce the burden on the poor, improve skills and incomes for the poor, develop and ensure the growth of SMEs, as well as develop synergies with the various components of society.

For budgetary resources in poverty reduction strategies in Malang use the resources from the National Budget (Budget) and Budget and Expenditure (budget) budget both provincial and municipal government budgets Malang. With the formulation of poverty reduction budget plan is transparent and involves many parties it is expected that the application of the principles of good governance is one of the important points is the creation of good governance based on the spirit of transparency and participation can bring Malang city has become bureaucratic performance well and had an impact on the growth of the welfare of the city of Malang.

Based on the journal which has written by Aina and Amnes about the role of SMEs in Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria, The paper suggest that a more effective and fully funded SME programme and policies will attract grassroots participation and also go a long way to eradicate poverty by creating employment opportunities, citizen empowerment as well as

foster economic growth and urban development in the country [4]. Refers to this journal it is in line to the result of this research that the local government of Malang city have been allocating amount of budget to promote SMEs, there are some type of this budget allocation, first the budget will directly direct to the SMEs such as in type of production equipment such as machine and transportation vehicle. The this allocation of budget to the SMEs also give to the SMEs in type of education and training, marketing assistant, exhibition facilities and so on, the second type is the budget allocation from the local government give to the SMEs through the Bank, the SMEs can apply to get this money by fulfill the requirements to apply the credit/loan to the Bank.

So, what has been discussed above in accordance with the statement of Howlett and Ramesh as follows:

“After a public problem has made its way to the policy agenda, various options have been proposed to resolve it, and a government has made some choice among those options, what remains is putting the decisions into practice. This is the policy implementation stage of the policy cycle. It is defined as “the process whereby programs or policies are carried out; it denotes the translations of plans into practice” [5].

Public policy cannot be released with the practical side or the implementation of policies in the field. Because that is where a policy generated by policy makers to test whether a policy has been decided can be applied in the field or need revisions and changes. Poverty cannot be solved only by social assistance programs that are providing subsidies or cash transfers, but it should use the resources and capabilities of poor people themselves such as through the strengthening/empowering the SMEs.

The researcher found that some of social foundation have no clear blueprint or planning agenda which communicate to the other stakeholders, even though in reality their program is very useful for the SMEs. The absence of synergy among stakeholders could be due to the lack of trust among stakeholders, they felt no confident that by working with other agencies to create effective performance or it will become an obstacle in efforts to achieve the desired target. Various possible causes of the various communities are not working

properly could be resolved if each one shows good faith and using the principles of good governance in carrying out its responsibilities in addressing the problems of SMEs. in other words, this research supports the arguments of Doctroff that to make a synergy some stakeholders need to create a mutual trust, effective communication, feedback (feedback) is fast, and creativity [6].

Some of stakeholders have make good synergy among actors namely local government of Malang, Higher Education institution and Bank, some others have a minimum or lack of coordination and synergy among all stakeholders especially for the case of Cooperative, NGOs, and Social Foundation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Poverty is a topic that is often discussed in various journals and scientific meetings, but in dealing with poverty in the field there are very few cases where poverty can be completely eliminated, the role of various groups such as community leaders, community organizations, government, universities and other actors is needed so that poverty can be handled immediately. But what is more important than that is how poverty alleviation programs are not just fulfilling a task to carry out a project. However, it is hoped that such a program can truly solve problems with a more participatory, humanist and sustainable approach.

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