Conflict Triggers of KPTS Policy and Poverty Reduction using the Mopohulinta Approach

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Article Info

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on analyzing indicators that can have a significant impact on employee performance in the organizational environment of PT Idea Indonesia Tbk. The main focus involves several aspects such as work environment, work motivation, and management support as key elements that play an important role in shaping and influencing employee productivity. This study uses quantitative methods to determine how much influence the variable (X), namely performance indicators and variable (Y), namely company employees at PT Idea Indonesia Tbk. The data obtained was analyzed with multiple linear regression tests. As such, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the dynamics involved in improving employee performance. The results of research on performance indicators on employees have an F-test obtained F count of 3, 540 which states that all variables significantly affect the dependent variable (employee).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty and educational backwardness are urgent problems that require systematic, integrated and comprehensive solutions.Poverty in certain communities greatly impacts the community's powerlessness to access social, cultural and economic power bases as well as education [1].

The concept of poverty is not only seen from one dimension but from various dimensions [2]. Poor people are characterized by low education, work productivity, income, and health. Poverty is also a socio-economic phenomenon where parts of society are unable to fulfill the basic needs of life.

According to [3]that Poverty is not a characteristic of a person, but rather their situation [4]. The World Bank defines poor people in developing countries as earning less than $2 per day, per person. Meanwhile, in developed countries like the US the average income is $6.15. Thus, quantitatively the size of poor people in the US includes rich people in developing countries such as in Indonesia. It's different with [5]"Solving the problem of poverty is not just providing assistance to meet the needs of the poor." Communities must be viewed more as subjects than objects, and they must be given the opportunity to influence policies and strategies for reducing poverty. Thus, the concept of poverty

alleviation has many sides, both economically, socially and politically [6].

As an area that is not free from poverty, poverty indicators in Pohuwato district appear in table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Pohuwato Regency Poverty Indicators 2013 - 2018

Poverty Indicators	Poverty Indicators		
	2020	2021	2022
Number of Poor Population (000 people)	28.92	29.22	29.32
Percentage of Poor Population (P0)	17.62	18.08	17.87
Poverty Depth Index (P1)	2.64	2.64	3.16
Poverty Severity Index (P2)	0.54	0.59	0.82
Poverty Line (Rupiah)	309174	327587	345924

Source: Pohuwato Regency Central Statistics Agency: 2022

In order to overcome the problems of implementing decentralization and responsibility for educational affairs, as well as addressing the large number of poor students who are not accommodated with educational assistance in the form of Smart Indonesia Cards (KIP) and School Operational Assistance (BOS), the regional government of Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo province, through the Education and Culture Service developing a Personal Education Cost Assistance program through PolicyRegent Regulation No. 33 of 2019 concerning School Completion Achievement Cards (KPTS). This policy provides education subsidies for students from poor households (RTM) [8].

This KPTS policy has been going on for quite a long time, namely from 2013 until now. However, the problem that arises is that during the enactment of this policy, the impact of this policy in supporting students' education and its impact on poverty alleviation has not been comprehensively understood [9].

In simple terms, the definition of policy is what the government does and does not do[10]. By[11]It is said to be a government activity carried out to overcome problems that are currently occurring in society. The policy implementation process is influenced by its features, by the organization of the administrative apparatus responsible for implementation and by the ideas, values and worldviews of the actors. Where the actor in question is the bureaucracy [12]. According to

[13]. Policy characteristics include: a). government actions aimed at creating social welfare; b). Through systematic stages; c). implemented by the implementing organization; d). evaluated so that it is known whether it was successful or not in solving the problem; e). is a legal product that must be obeyed and is binding on its citizens.

For this reason, KPTS Policy Implementation is the actions carried out by the Regional Government of Pohuwato Regency as the Policy Implementer which is directed to achieve the goals and targets that have been previously determined.

School Completion Achievement Card (KPTS)

Based on the educational authority policy, the Pohuwato district education office handles basic education, namely Junior High School and Elementary School. The provision of KPTS is based on the calculation of the unit cost per student per month for one budget year as follows: SMP/SMPLB/MTs Rp. 600,000/ year/ ATM for 1,000 students. Meanwhile, the SD/SDLB/MI level is IDR. 500,000/ year/ ATM for 1,200 students. To fulfill purchases of school clothes and shoes, books and school stationery, school bags, transport to and from school [7]. The Pohuwato Regency Government, through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) DIPA, the Education Office allocates funds each year of IDR. 1,200,000,000,- (One billion two hundred million rupiah).

2. METHODS

This research is normative legal research. Normative legal research is library research which takes data based on secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained from ready-made data such as statutory regulations, publications/reports on the results of KPTS Policy Implementation. In order to support the validity and reliability of secondary data, the author completed it with in-depth interviews with program managers. The normative legal approach emphasizes speculative-theoretical steps and normative-qualitative analysis (Supranto, 2003). The analysis was carried out by managing secondary data and interview results to produce conclusions about the triggers of the KPTS Policy conflict, Poverty Alleviation using the Mopohulinta approach in Pohuwato Regency.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research result

The KPTS policy which has been in effect since 2013 has entered a decade or 10 (ten) years. Judging from the aspect of the amount of funds used, it remains the same as when the policy was initially initiated, namely with a total budget of Rp. 1,200,000,000,- every year. Where the number of beneficiaries each year also remains the same, namely 1200 elementary school students and 1000 middle school students. Meanwhile, the amount for each beneficiary is Rp. for elementary school students. 500,000,- per student per year and for junior high school students Rp. 600,000,- per student per year.

Discussion

1. KPTS policy conflict

The implementation of the KPTS policy has triggered various conflicts. The KPTS policy has not had a significant impact on poverty alleviation in Pohuwato district. This can be seen in the existence of policy conflicts. Policies at the level of needs of beneficiary residents are not commensurate with policies on the amount of fundsavailablethat is, every year it is the same regardless of the birth of new policies.

Situations and conditions like this result in less effective and efficient implementation of KPTS policies. Where this policy does not pay attention to several very influential factors such as inflation policy factors, fuel increase policies which are also followed by policies to increase prices of basic necessities. Apart from these policies, this is also accompanied by the existence of policies to face and overcome the post-covid 19 pandemic. This has a big impact on the purchasing power of poor people regarding the use and fulfillment of school equipment needs and especially basic material needs. which directly becomes an economic burden on the poor.

However, this policy is still ongoing because there is no other policy that is more appropriate in overcoming the economic difficulties of residents, especially in terms of meeting students' school equipment needs.

Even though it is not yet significant in overcoming the problem of poverty, this policy is quite helpful for poor households in overcoming the economic difficulties of the community, especially in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be observed by the high level of enthusiasm of the community members who are proactive in fulfilling the participant requirements, the minimal number of school dropouts for residents poor households, increasing GER and NER and high levels of student discipline in following the learning process. Apart from that, the government, both executive and legislative, has high concern in maintaining this policy to continue running.

If the KPTS policy is to be maintained, the government needs to make various changes, creativity and innovation in overcoming various policy conflicts. One creativity that can be done is changing the size of the budget and the number of beneficiaries both qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitatively, given the economic situation and conditions of society as a result of the inflation policy, fuel increase policy, basic necessities price increase policy and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the budget amount is IDR. 500,000 or Rp. 600,000/per person, per year is not able to meet the needs

of the participating schools. For this reason, it is necessary to take creative steps which are known by the people of Gorontalo as "Mopohulinta".

Mopohulinta (pronounced mopohulinda) comes from the root word "Hulinta" which means big. With the prefix mopo which gives the meaning of ordering/commanding that something given be in accordance with the needs of poor household members as benefit users. So Mopohulinta is a concept that explains the need to increase the amount of funds or budget given to students from poor households so that they can meet their needs, in this case the need for school equipment according to changing times. Mopohulinta is carried out on the grounds that the value of the same amount of money today will be different from the value of money in the future.

Mopohulinta can be developed into 2 words, namely Mohulinta and Poohulinta. Mohulinta means that the amount of funds in previous years was sufficient, but the same amount is now insufficient. These two words are synonymous with a concept in the world of economics known as Present Value.

Meanwhile, Poohulinta means that if there is a deficiency, it needs to be enlarged [14]. In the sense that the value of money in the previous year was insufficient for spending, now it is necessary to increase or increase the amount of funds. In fact, to anticipate changes in situations and conditions that are not conducive, it is necessary to anticipate additional budgets. In other words, Poohulinta means increasing the budget/funds from previously insufficient to meet the school needs of students so that they can be met for spending on school needs. In the world of economics, it is synonymous with the term Future Value [15].

Further according [16], Conceptually calculation"Mopohulinta"can be done with (Mohulinta and poohulinta). Mopohulinta calculations are carried out using the Present Value formula approach while Poohulinta is carried out using the Future Value formula approach. Mohulinta gave the meaning that the amount of money received of IDR 500,000 in 2013 was not the same as the value of IDR. 500,000,- in 2019. For example: If during 2013-2019 the interest rate is 8% per year, then using the Present Value formula approach it can be calculated:

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1 + r)^N} \quad \text{... .... (1)}$$

Where:
PV = *Present Value* (current value of money)
FV = *Future value* The future value of money after N years
r = interest rate
N = Number of years

We can calculate the above problem as follows:
Is known   FV   = Rp. 500,000,-
r   = 8 % per year
N   = 2019 – 2013 = 6 years
Asked   : PV   = Rp. ....?
So the solution is:

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^N} \qquad = \frac{Rp.500.000,-}{(1+0,08)^6} \qquad = \frac{Rp.500.000,-}{(1,08)^6} \qquad = \frac{Rp.500.000,-}{(1,587)} \qquad = Rp.\ 315,000$$

In the sense that there was a decrease of Rp. 185,000,- or 37% of the time value of money.

With the same case, if we expect a fund value of Rp. 500,000, the same as the value of funds in 2019, so there needs to be

additional funds or Poohulinta funds or enlarge the budget to achieve the same value of money. We can find the amount of funds we need to achieve the same value using the Future Value formula approach:

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^N} = \text{Rp 500.000} = \frac{FV}{(1+0,08)^6} = \text{Rp. } 500.000 = \frac{FV}{(1,08)^6} =$$

Then FV = Rp. 500,000 x (1,587) = Rp. 793,500,-
[16].

Thus, the value of money is Rp. 500,000,- in 2013 could cover expenses for buying school uniforms, books, shoes and some for transportation, so in 2019 the funds received through KPTS amounted to Rp. 500,000,- is not enough for school spending. Students from poor communities receive a minimum of Rp. 793,500,-. For this reason, there needs to be a "Mopohulinta" approach from the original IDR 500,000 (Mohulinta) to a minimum of IDR. 793,500,- (Poohulinta) or in other words, poor people receive additional funds of at least Rp. 293,500,-.In the sense of the concept of Mopohulinta (Mohulinta and poohulinta) refers to the calculation of time associated with the amount of money [17]. The same thing was conveyed by [18] thatTime has quite a big influence on the value of money. Time can add value to money, and vice versa, time can also create value for moneydecreasing.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the following can be concluded:

The trigger for the KPTS Policy conflict which causes the still high poverty rate in Pohuwato district is the existence of a policy for determining the amount of KPTS funds which over the last 10 years has remained without taking into account various policy changes at the national and global levels. This was also followed by various policies that did not contribute to each other or were contradictory to the targets of implementing the KPTS policy itself. These policies include an inflation policy, a fuel increase policy followed by a policy of increasing transportation rates which also has an impact on the increase in basic necessities.

Apart from that, there is also a policy factor in refocusing regional budgets which are absorbed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic which has really shaken the economy of poor communities. All of this has an effect on increasing the GER and NER as well as reducing the school dropout rate for poor people in Pohuwato district... which ultimately also has an impact on increasing the poverty rate.

In order to overcome the above, a local wisdom approach is needed. Where in the local wisdom culture of the Gorontalo area this is known as*Mopohulinta (Mohulinta and Poohulinta)*. In this case, the Regional Government must be able to integrate the implementation of KPTS policies and increase the amount of budget allocation.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions above, the following suggestions can be made:

The Pohuwato Regency Regional Government through the Education Office pays attention to and adjusts aspects*Mopohulinta (Mohulinta and Poohulinta)*.

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