

Triggers of KPTS Policy Conflict and Poverty Alleviation with the Mopohulinta Approach

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the Triggers of KPTS Policy Conflict in Poverty Alleviation in Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo Province. This study uses descriptive and analytical methods. The results of the study indicate that the triggers of KPTS Policy Conflict in poverty alleviation in Pohuwato Regency are central government policies and global situations that are irrelevant and do not contribute to the implementation of KPTS. This study also produces recommendations in the form of the need for innovation in local wisdom value policies with the Mopohulita model.

Keywords: Policy Conflict, KPTS, Poverty Alleviation, and Mopohulinta

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty and educational backwardness are urgent problems that require systematic, integrated and comprehensive solutions. Poverty in certain communities has a major impact on the powerlessness of the community 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, health. Poverty is also a socio-economic phenomenon in which a section of society is unable to meet basic life needs. According to [3] that poverty is not a characteristic of a person, but their situation [4]. The World Bank defines poor people in developing countries as having an income of less than \$2 per day, per person. While in developed countries such as the US the average income is \$6.15. Thus, quantitatively the size of the poor in the US, already includes the rich in developing countries such as in Indonesia. It is different with [5] "solving poverty is not just about providing assistance to meet the needs of the poor". The community must be viewed more as a subject than an object, and they must be given the opportunity to color poverty alleviation policies and strategies. 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 are shown in table 1. below.

Table 1. Poverty Indicators of Pohuwato Regency 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: Central Statistics Agency of Pohuwato Regency: 2022

In order to overcome the problems of implementing decentralization and responsibility for education affairs, as well as to overcome the large number of poor students who are not accommodated in educational assistance in the form of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) and School Operational Assistance (BOS), the regional government of Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo Province, through the Education and Culture Office, has developed a Personal Education Cost Assistance program through the Policy Regent. Where this policy provides educational subsidies for students who come from Poor Households (RTM) [8].

This KPTS policy has been going on for quite a long time, namely since 2013 until now. However, the problem that arises is that during the implementation of this policy, the impact of this policy in supporting student 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 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] Characteristics of policies include: a). government actions aim to create public welfare; b). Through systematic stages; c). implemented by implementing organizations; d). evaluated so that it is known whether or not it has succeeded in solving the problem; e). is a legal product that must be obeyed and is binding on its citizens.

For this reason, the Implementation of the KPTS Policy is an action taken by the Pohuwato Regency Regional Government as the Policy Implementer which is directed at achieving previously determined goals and targets.

School Completion Achievement Card (KPTS)

Based on the authority policy of education levels, the Pohuwato Regency Education Office handles basic education, namely Junior High Schools and Elementary Schools. The provision of KPTS is based on the calculation of the amount of unit cost per student per month for one budget year as follows: Junior High School / Special Junior High School / MTs of Rp. 600,000 / year / ATM for 1,000 students. While the Elementary School / Special Elementary School / MI level is Rp. 500,000 / year / ATM for 1,200 students. In order to fulfill the purchase of School Clothes and Shoes, Books, and School Stationery, School Bags, Transportation to and from School.[7].The Pohuwato Regency Government through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) DIPA of the Education Office allocates funds annually amounting to Rp. 1,200,000,000,- (One Billion two hundred million rupiah).

2. METHODS

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

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research result

The KPTS policy that has been in effect since 2013 has entered a decade or 10 (ten) years. In terms of the amount of funds used, it remains the same as when the policy was first initiated, namely with a total budget of IDR 1,200,000,000 per year. Where the number of beneficiaries each year also remains the same, namely 1,200 elementary school students and 1,000 junior high school students. While the amount of each beneficiary is for elementary school students of IDR 500,000 per student per year and for junior high school students of IDR 600,000 per student per year.

3.2 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 is evident in the existence of policy conflicts. The policy at the level of needs of beneficiary residents is not comparable to the policy on the amount of funds that are available namely every year the same without paying attention to the birth of new policies.

Situations and conditions like this cause the implementation of the KPTS policy to be less effective and efficient. Where this policy does not pay attention to several very influential factors such as inflation policy factors, fuel price hike policies which are also followed by policies to increase the price of basic necessities. In addition to these policies, it is also accompanied by policies to face and overcome the post-covid 19 pandemic. This greatly affects the purchasing power of poor people in utilizing and fulfilling the needs of school supplies and especially basic necessities. which directly becomes an economic burden on the poor.

However, this policy is still running because there is no other policy that is more appropriate in overcoming the economic difficulties of residents, especially in terms of fulfilling the needs of students' school supplies. Although not yet significant in overcoming poverty problems, this policy is quite helpful for poor households in overcoming economic difficulties, especially in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be observed by the high enthusiasm of the community who are proactive in fulfilling participant requirements, the low dropout rate for poor households, the increase in APK and APM, and the high level of student discipline in following the learning process. In addition, the high concern of the government, both executive and legislative, 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 of the creativity that can be done is to change the amount of the budget and the number of beneficiaries both qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitatively, with the economic situation and conditions of the community as a result of the inflation policy factor, the fuel price increase policy, the policy of increasing the price of basic necessities and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the amount of the budget of IDR 500,000 or IDR 600,000 / 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 Gorontalo community as "Mopohulinta".

Mopohulinta (read mopohulinda) comes from the root word "Hulinta" which means big. With the prefix mopo which gives the meaning of ordering/ordering so that something given is in accordance with the needs of poor households as users of benefits. So Mopohulinta is a concept that explains the need to increase the amount of funds or budget given to students from poor households in order to meet their needs in this case the need for school supplies according to changes in time. Mopohulinta is carried out on the grounds that the value of money that is the same today will be different from the value of money in the future.

Mopohulintacan can be developed into 2 words, namely *Mohulinta* and *Poohulinta*. *Mohulinta* gives the meaning that the amount of funds in previous years was sufficient but the same value is now insufficient. Both words are identical to one of the concepts in the world of economics known as Present Value. While *Poohulinta* gives the meaning that there is a shortage so it needs to be enlarged [14]. In the sense that the value of money in the previous year was not sufficient for shopping, then now it is necessary to add or increase the amount of funds. Even to anticipate changes in situations and conditions that are not conducive, it is necessary to anticipate additional budget. In other words, *Poohulinta* means increasing the budget/funds from previously insufficient to meet the needs of students' schools to being able to be met for shopping for school needs. In the world of economics, it is identical to the term Future Value [15].

Further according to [16], Conceptually the calculation "*Mopohulinta*" can be done with (*Mohulinta* and *poohulinta*). *Mopohulinda* calculation is done using the Present Value formula approach while *Poohulinta* is done using the Future Value formula approach. *Mohulinta* gives meaning where the amount of money received Rp. 500,000, - in 2013 is not the same as the value of Rp. 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:

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^N} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where:

PV = Present *Value* (present value of money)
 FV = Future *value* Future value of money after N years
 r = interest rate
 N = Number of years

We can calculate the above problem as follows:

It is known FV = Rp. 500,000,-
 r = 8% per year
 N = 2019 – 2013 = 6 years

Asked : PV = Rp.?

So, the solution is:

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

In other words, there is a decrease of Rp. 185,000,- or 37% of the time value of money.

With the same case, when we expect the fund value of Rp. 500,000, the same as the fund value in 2019, then there needs to be additional funds or *Poohulinta* funds or increase the budget in order to achieve the same money value. The amount of funds we need to achieve the same value can be found using the Future Value formula approach:

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

So FV = Rp. 500,000 x (1.587) = Rp. 793,500,-
 [16].

Thus, the value of money of Rp. 500,000,- in 2013 could cover the cost of buying school uniforms, books, shoes and some for transportation, then in 2019 the funds received through KPTS of Rp. 500,000,- were not sufficient for school expenses. Students from poor communities receive a minimum of Rp. 793,500,-. For this reason, there needs to be a "Mopohulinta" approach from the original Rp. 500,000,- (Mohulinta) to a minimum of Rp. 793,500,- (Poohulinta) or in other words, poor residents receive additional funds of at least Rp. 293,500,-. In the sense of the concept of Mopohulinta (Mohulinta and poohulinta) it refers to the calculation of time which is linked to the amount of money [17]. The same thing was conveyed by [18] that Time has a big influence on the value of money. Time can add value to money, and vice versa, time can also make the value of money increasingly diminishing.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The trigger for the KPTS Policy conflict that has caused the poverty rate to remain high in Pohuwato Regency is the policy of determining the amount of KPTS funds which in the last 10 years has continued to ignore various policy changes at the national and global levels. This is also followed by various policies that do not contribute to each other or are in conflict with the targets of implementing the KPTS policy itself. These policies include inflation policies, fuel price hike policies followed by transportation rate hike policies which also have an impact on the increase in basic necessities. In addition, there is also a policy factor in the refocusing of regional budgets that are absorbed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic which has greatly shaken the economy of poor people. All of this has an impact on increasing APK and APM and reducing the dropout rate for poor people in Pohuwato Regency. which ultimately also has an impact on increasing poverty rates.

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

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusions above, the following suggestions can be put forward:

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

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