



# Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Program With Integrative Holistic Thematic and Spatial Approach At Maros District

Sahran<sup>1</sup>, Nursini<sup>2</sup>, Retno Fitrianti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Economic Development and Planning, Faculty of Economics and Business, Hasanuddin University. (email: [sahranc@gmail.com](mailto:sahranc@gmail.com))

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Economics and Business, Hasanuddin University

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Economics and Business, Hasanuddin University

## KeyWords

Implementation, poverty reduction programs, thematic, holistic, integrative and spatial approaches

## ABSTRACT

This study begins with the phenomenon of poverty alleviation policies in Maros District. The problem in this study is how the concept of poverty reduction programs implementation using integrated holistic and spatial thematic approaches in Maros District. The method used in this study is qualitative research with case studies. Data collection method is done by using in-depth interviews. The determination of informants as study subjects is based on the person who is considered to know best and with certain considerations that is having the information needed by the researcher. The results showed that the poverty reduction program with a Thematic, Holistic, Integrative and Spatial approach in Maros District had been implemented, but it was not yet effective. This is reflected in the four approaches that there are still less using these approaches. This study recommends the Government of Maros District in this case the Regional Development Planning Agency to form a special team to assist the task of supervision and guidance on the implementation of policies so that they can run well.

## I. Introduction

The complex nature of poverty is one of the social problems that is always relevant to be studied. This statement is in line with Agussalim (2009), that the problem of poverty is multidimensional because poverty is not only a matter of income, but also the susceptibility and vulnerability to be poor, failure to fulfill basic rights, and the difference in the treatment of a person or community in living with dignity.

Poverty that occurs in Indonesia really needs to be seen as a very serious problem, because at this time poverty, makes many Indonesian people have difficulty in meeting their needs. Overcoming the problem of poverty cannot be done separately from the problems of unemployment, education, health and other problems that are explicitly related to the problem of poverty. The approach must be carried out across sectors, across actors in cohesive, coordinated and integrated manner. Maros District is one of the districts in South Sulawesi Province that still faces a relatively high poverty problem with a poverty rate for Maros District

trict of 11,14%

The problems in development management that might occur include sectoral egos in program planning that should currently use a thematic, holistic, integrative and spatial approach. Today's development problems require cross-sectoral cooperation; one sector cannot solve its own public problems hence require the support of other sectors. The potential inefficiency of development programs is possible if regional work units / apparatuses plan programs based on function alone, but do not support national / regional priorities or there will be duplication of activities in several work units.

## II. Theoretical Review

### Poverty Theory

According to the World Bank (2001), the definition of poverty is the denial of choice and opportunities most basic for human development to lead a long healthy, creative life and enjoy a decent standard of living freedom, self esteem and the respect of others.

According to Sharp (Mudrajad Kuncoro, 2012) there are three factors causing poverty from an economic perspective. First, poverty arises because of inequality in the pattern of resource ownership which results in an unequal distribution of income. The poor only have limited resources and their quality is low. Secondly, poverty arises due to differences in the quality of human resources. Low quality human resources mean low productivity, which in turn low wages. The low quality of human resources is due to low education, disadvantaged fortune, discrimination or heredity. Thirdly, poverty arises because of differences in access to capital.

### Poverty Indicators

Measures according to the World Bank (2008) set poverty standards based on per capita income. Residents whose per capita income is less than one third of the average national per capita income. In this context, the poverty measure according to the World Bank is USD \$ 2 per person per day.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (2017), the determination of the poverty line calculation in the community is a community whose income is below Rp. 7,057 per person per day which is derived from the calculation of the poverty line that includes food and non-food needs. For minimum food requirements, a standard 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day is used. For the expenditure of minimum non-food needs include expenditures for housing, education, and health.

### Poverty Causes

Poverty is mostly associated with individual or pathological causes, which see poverty as a result of behavior, choices, or abilities on the part of the poor themselves. family causes, linking poverty with family education; sub-cultural (subcultural) causes, which connect poverty with everyday life, are studied or carried out in the surrounding environment; agency causes, which see poverty as a result of the actions of others, including war, government, and the economy; structural causes, which provide the reason that poverty is the result of social structure (The World Bank, 2005).

### Poverty Measurement In Indonesia

In Indonesia, the document published by BPS, namely the 2017 District / City Poverty Data and Information, defines poverty as the inability of a person from the economic side to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by expenditure. In other words, to measure poverty, BPS uses the concept of ability to meet the basic needs (basic needs approach). Thus according to BPS, the poor are residents who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line.

To measure poverty, BPS uses the concept of ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach). With this approach, poverty is seen as an inability on the economic side to meet the basic needs of food and non-food measured from the expenditure side.

So the poor are residents who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line.

The complex nature of poverty is one of the social problems that always relevant to be studied. The statement is in line with Agussalim (2009), that the problem of poverty is multidimensional.

### III. Research Methods

Planning with a thematic, holistic, integrative and spatial approach basically has a legal basis, Government Regulation (PP) No. 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process (SP4N). Regulatory instruments that support PP No. 17 of 2017 is Permendagri No. 86 of 2017 which contains the implementation of technical coordination meetings for central and regional development planning.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86 Year 2017 is about the procedures for planning, controlling and evaluating regional development, procedures for evaluating the draft regional regulations concerning Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as the procedures for Changing Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, and Regional Government Work Plans. Article 9 states that regional development planning which is oriented on substance, uses the approach of: a. holistic-thematic; b. integrative; and c. spatial. And in Article 10 (1) the holistic-thematic approach in Regional development planning as referred to Article 9 letter a, is carried out by considering all elements / parts / activities of development as a single potential factor, challenge, obstacle and / or interrelated problems one with other. (2) The integrative approach as referred to in Article 9 letter b, is carried out by uniting several authorities into one integrated process and clear focus in the effort to achieve Regional development goals. (3) Spatial approach as referred to in Article 9 letter c, is carried out by considering spatial dimensions in planning.

#### Research Methodology

This research was a descriptive qualitative study using case study method in 8 District Government Offices (DGO) in the Maros District. Yunus (2010) describes the object under study in a case study research only imaged itself in depth / detail / complete in order to obtain a complete picture of the object (wholeness) in the sense that the data collected in the study are studied as an integrated whole. That's why Case Study is exploratory research. The very special nature of the object of study becomes the main consideration of researchers to elaborate it by exploring deeply. The researcher not only understands the case from the outside, but also from the inside as a complete and detailed entity. One of the data collection techniques is through in-depth interviews. To understand more about the subject, Case Study researchers can also obtain data through their life history.

The design of this research is qualitative with the focus of the study mainly on how to implement a thematic, holistic approach. Integrative and spatial in poverty reduction programs / activities in Maros District.

### IV. Results And Discussion

#### Informant and Informant Determination Technique

As explained by Arikunto (2006), research informants are informants intended for research by researchers. The research informant is a source of information to be explored to uncover facts in the field. The informants in this study are various parties related to the planning of Poverty Reduction Programs / Activities in Maros District. As for the informants, there were 8 DGOs related to poverty reduction programs / activities in Maros District

The determination of research informants or samples in qualitative research is different from quantitative research. Lincoln and Guba (1985) in Sugiyono (2017) mentioned that: Determination of samples in qualitative (naturalistic) research is very different from determination of samples in conventional (quantitative) research. Determination of the sample is not based on statistical calculations. The sample chosen serves to obtain maximum information, not to be generalized. The selection of research subjects or informants is based on the person who is considered to know best and on certain considerations has the information needed by the researcher.

### Data Analysis Technique

In this scoring process, the weighting of the existing indicators (thematic, holistic, integrative and spatial) is carried out using the ranking method. Likert Scale is a scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2005). Furthermore, to measure respondents' answers to these answers, the Likert scale is used to view respondents' answers based on program / activity indicators using Thematic, Holistic, Integrative and Spatial (THIS) approaches. Where the highest score is 3 for answers that agree strongly, 2 for answers agree, 1 for answers disagree and 0 is the lowest score for answers disagree. By using the formula the highest value minus the lowest value and divided by the number of scales so that the interval value of 0.75 is obtained. This interval's value then becomes an indicator scale measuring whether the poverty reduction program has used a thematic, holistic, integrative and spatial approach in Maros District.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interval} &= \frac{\text{Alternative answer highest} - \text{Alternative answer lowest}}{\text{Number of alternative answers}} \\ &= \frac{3-0}{4} \\ &= 0,75 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the above intervals, the assessment criteria are classified into four levels based on the calculation results as follows:

- a. 0 – 0,75 = Do not use the THIS approach
- b. 0,76 – 1,50 = Not using the THIS approach
- c. 1.51 – 2,25 = Use THIS approach
- d. 2.26 – 3,00 = Very use THIS approach

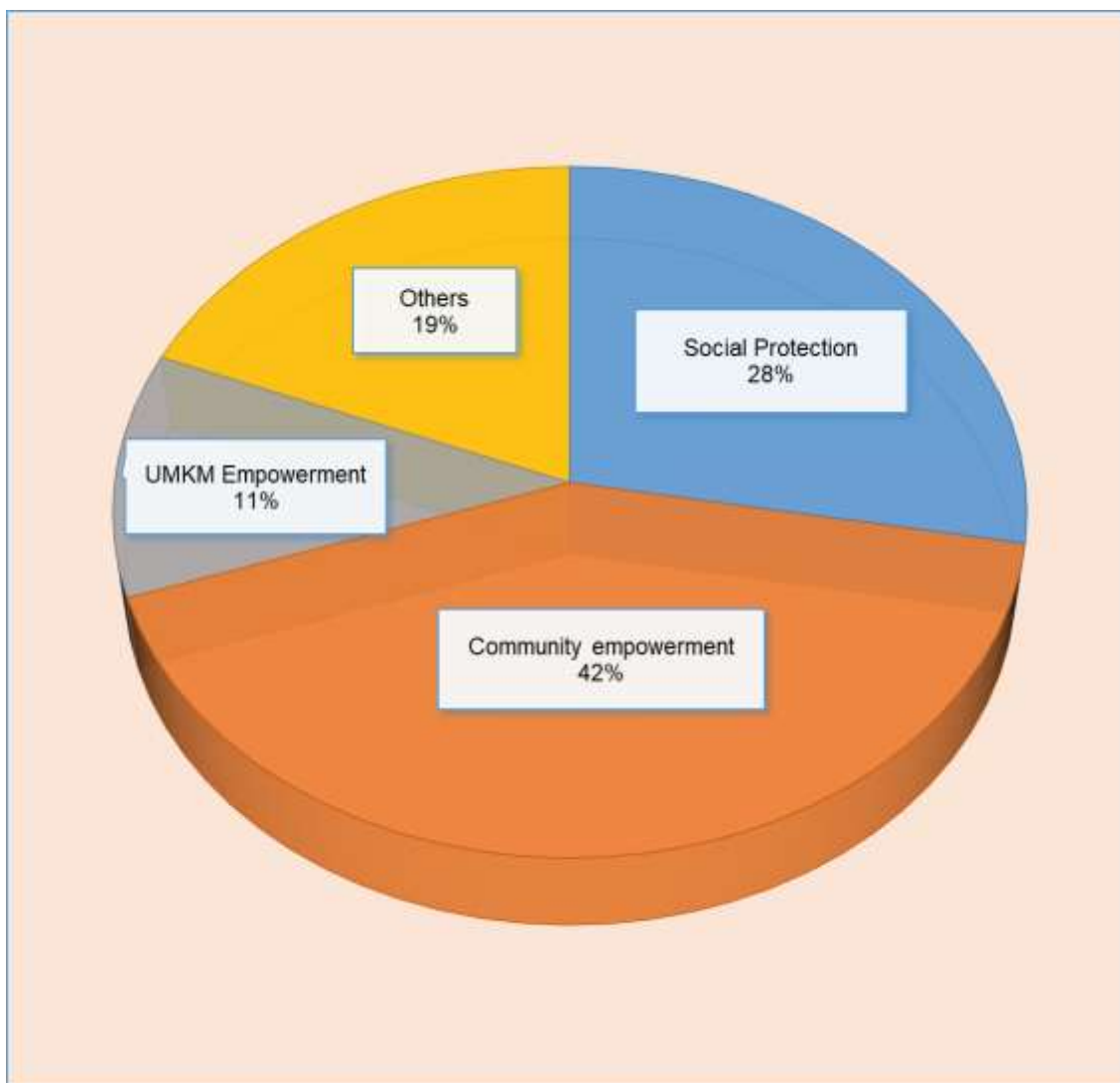
### Withdrawal of Conclusions / Concepts

The search for meaning and keywords of events to form patterns and cause and effect paths to form concepts which are then used as propositions.

By analyzing poverty reduction programs / activities that have been carried out in Maros District and getting an overview of the current poverty conditions then the formulation of poverty reduction programs / activities in Maros District is conducted, hence the results of this formulation will be recommended by the authors for the Regional Government of Maros District in the framework of programs / activities poverty reduction in Maros District.

Figure 1 shows that the results of recapitulation of data that have been carried out were recorded as many as 22 programs which were poured into 94 activities involving 13 DGOs related to Maros District. The program is classified into four major groups, where in the last four years, 41.91% of the poverty alleviation program in Maros District focused on community empowerment. The rest of social protection (27.19%) and other programs (18.85%), while the empowerment of MSMEs is at the lowest classification (11.45%).

Picture 1  
Poverty Reduction Program  
According to the Maros District Classification Program Year 2015 – 2018



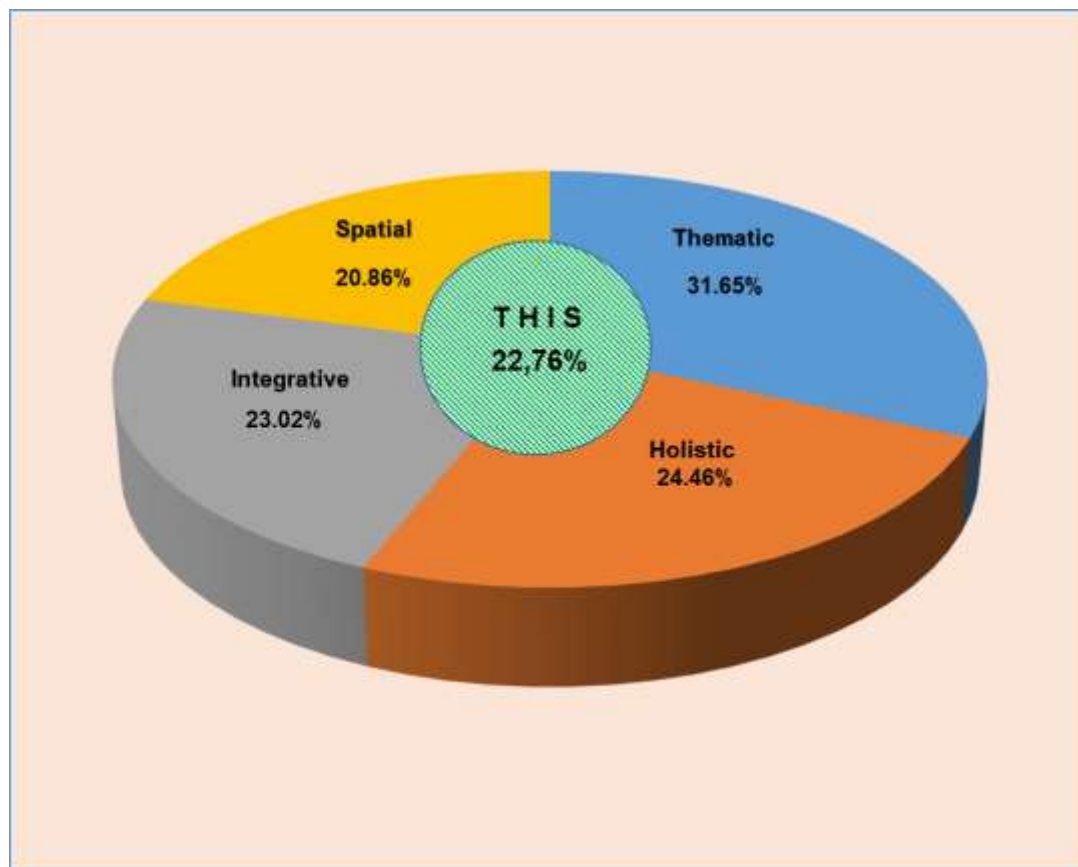
Source: Primary data processed (2018)

Other: Road Development, House Construction.

Concentration on poverty alleviation in Maros District in the Community Empowerment sector is reflected in the number of activities carried out, with 39 recorded activities during 2015 to 2018.

In Figure 2 it can be seen that in 2018 the beginning of the implementation of poverty alleviation programs with a Thematic, Holistic, Integrative and Spatial approach in Maros District. From 49 programs with 155 poverty reduction activities, 31.65% have taken a thematic approach, with a holistic approach of 24.46% and an integrative approach of 23.02% and a spatial approach of 20.86%, then for programs / activities that have taken all approaches are 22.76%. The most thematic approach was seen to mean that many DGOs understood that the themes of poverty reduction programs / programs by the Maros District Government.

Figure 2  
Poverty Reduction Program  
According to the Integrative and Spatial Holistic Thematic Approach  
Maros District in 2018



Source: Primary data analysis (2018)

Forty nine programs with 155 poverty reduction activities, 31.65% have taken a thematic approach, with a holistic approach of 24.46% and an integrative approach of 23.02% and a spatial approach of 20.86%, then for programs / activities that have taken all approaches are 22.76%. The most thematic approach is seen to mean that many DGOs have understood that the themes of poverty reduction programs / programs by the Maros District Government.

### 1. Overview of the Poverty Reduction Program with a Thematic Approach in Maros District

Bappeda in poverty alleviation programs in Maros District in the financial year of 2018 can be seen in table 5.2 above in which the programs have used a thematic approach and there are even 2 (two) programs that strongly use this thematic approach namely the economic development planning program and the SDA regional infrastructure development planning program with an average value of 2.67.

In the Social Service DGO for poverty alleviation programs in Maros District in the financial year of 2018, it is seen that there

is 1 (one) program that strongly uses a thematic approach or poverty alleviation programs with an average value of 3.00. While the lowest is the social welfare institutional empowerment program with an average value of 1.00, which is not using this thematic approach.

In DGO DP3A, Disdukcapil and the Regional Library and Archives Service each DGO only has 1 (one) poverty alleviation program using the THIS approach, it is seen that in the Regional Library and Archives Office DGO, the Regional Office of Library and Archives is not using this thematic approach with an average value of 1.33 whereas for DGO DP3A and Disdukcapil have used a thematic approach in poverty reduction programs with an average value of 1.67 each.

The Housing, Settlement and Land Agency has three poverty alleviation programs in Maros District, financial year of 2018. There are two programs that use a thematic approach in poverty alleviation programs, namely the healthy environment and housing development program, a program to improve the quality and productivity of labor with an average value of 1.67 and 2.67, respectively. The transmigration area development program has not used a thematic approach with an average value of 1.33.

## **2. Overview of the Poverty Reduction Program with a Holistic Approach in Maros District.**

In the Maros District Bappeda office, poverty alleviation programs with an especially holistic approach, there is one program that strongly uses this holistic approach, namely the regional infrastructure development planning program with an average value of 2.33. Whereas the regional development planning and regional development programs lack the holistic approach with an average value of 1.33. For economic development planning programs and natural resources, socio-cultural development planning programs, have used a holistic approach with a value of 1.67.

In Maros District Health Office, for the poverty reduction program there are several programs that have used a holistic approach, namely the drug, equipment and health supplies procurement with an average value of 2.00 each. The Children Health Service Improvement Program and the Drug and Health Supplies Procurement Program do not use a holistic approach with an average value of 1.00 each.

In the DP3A service, women and children's protection service programs use a holistic approach in implementing the program with a value of 2.33. whereas in the DISDUKCAPIL service and the Regional Library and Archives Service with a population administration and civil registration service program the library development program did not use this holistic approach with values of 1.33 and 1.00, respectively.

The Office of Housing, Settlement and Land Affairs with the Development Program for healthy housing and settlements does not use the holistic approach with an average value of 1.00. For the program to improve the quality Office Department of Manpower and Transmigration has used a holistic approach in compiling the program with an average value of 1.67.

## **3. Overview of the Poverty Reduction Program with an Integrative Approach in Maros District**

In the Maros District Bappeda office, poverty alleviation programs with a particularly integrative approach, there is one program that has used this holistic approach, namely the regional infrastructure development planning program with an average value of 2.33. Whereas the economic development planning program and natural resources did not use this holistic approach with an average value of 1.33. For regional development planning and regional development programs and socio-cultural development planning programs, do not use an integrative approach with an average value of 0.67.

In the Maros District Government health service in poverty alleviation programs, there are several programs that use a ho-

listic approach, namely public health insurance service programs with an average value of 2.33. Children Health Service Improvement Program, drug supply program, health equipment and supplies, drug and health supply procurement program, maternal and children survival improvement program and maternal and children survival improvement program less use a holistic approach with an average value of 1.33 each .

#### **4. Overview of the Poverty Reduction Program with a Spatial Approach in Maros District**

In the Bappeda DGO of Maros District there are two programs that lack a spatial approach in compiling poverty reduction programs with an average value of 1.50 each. The program is the Economic Development and Natural Resources Planning Program and the Socio-cultural Development Planning Program. As for the other two programs from the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), namely the Regional Infrastructure Development Planning Program and the Regional Development Planning Program and the development of the area, it looks very much using a spatial approach with an average value of 2.50.

The maternal and children survival Improvement Program at the DGO of the Maros District Health Office shows that it does not use a spatial approach at all in preparing its programs with an average value of only 0.50. In the Children Health Service Improvement Program, the Provision of drugs, equipment and medical supplies, the Procurement Program for drugs and medical supplies, the Improvement program for the safety of mothers and young children each has the same value ie an average value of 1.00 which means less use of the spatial approach whereas for the Public Health Insurance Service Program the program has an average number of 1.50, which means less use of the spatial approach.

In the Social Service Office of Maros District, the Social Welfare Institutional Empowerment Program and the Social Service Empowerment and Rehabilitation Improvement Program have the same average score of 1.00, which means that they do not use a spatial approach in developing their programs. Whereas the Poverty Reduction Program has an average value of 2.00 which means that it has used a spatial approach.

## **Conclusion**

The poverty reduction program in 2018 was the beginning of a poverty reduction program with a thematic, holistic, integrative and spatial approach in Maros District. Of the 49 programs with 155 poverty reduction activities, 31.65% have taken a thematic approach, with a holistic approach of 24.46% and an integrative approach of 23.02% and a spatial approach of 20.86%, then for programs / activities that have done all approaches by 22.76%. The most thematic approach is seen to mean that many DGOs have understood that the themes of poverty reduction programs / programs by the Maros District Government.

Analysis of Local Government Poverty Reduction Programs in Maros District According to the Integrative and Spatial Thematic Approach in Maros District in 2018 as follows:

Of the four approaches used, the thematic approach is the first approach to be considered together. There are three indicators used to see whether the program meets the criteria so that it can be said that it has met the thematic approach, namely (1). Priority programs based on problems and causes of problems; (2) Supporting national program priorities; (3) Responsible for cross-unit programs / activities. The average value for this thematic approach is 2.16, this means that the Regional Government of Maros District Offices that compiled the poverty reduction program has used this thematic approach.

The approach used next is a holistic approach using three indicators namely, (1). A description of the thematic programs, (2) Linkages of programs / activities between DGOs, related agencies / institutions in implementing programs / activi-



ties and (3). Consistency of program / activity planning and implementation. The average value for this thematic approach is 1.65, this means that the Regional Government of Maros District Offices that compiled the poverty reduction program has used this holistic approach.

An integrative approach using three indicators namely, (1). Integration of national and regional development planning; (2) Integration of program / activity funding and (3). Integration of program / activity outputs. The average value for this thematic approach is 1.51, this means that the Regional Government of Maros District Offices that compiled the poverty reduction program has used this integrative approach.

The last approach used next is the spatial approach using two indicators namely, (1). Linkages between regions in achieving program goals, and (2) Programs / activities have clear areas (coordinate points). The average value for this thematic approach is 1.45, this means that the Maros Regional Government DGO that compiles the poverty reduction program uses this spatial approach less.

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