

ROLE GOVERNMENT AREA IN REDUCTION POVERTY IN REGENCY SIDEN RAPING

Irvaniya Zainuddin ^{a*)}, Jamaluddin Ahmad ^{a)}, Muhammad Rohady Ramadhan ^{a)}

^{a)}Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidenreng Rappang, Sidenreng, Indonesia

^{*)}Corresponding Author: Vaniya.ammar@gmail.com

Article history: received 24 August 2024; revised 30 August 2024; accepted 21 October 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v8i2.11294>

Abstract. Poverty has long been a major challenge for developing countries including Indonesia. The decline in poverty rates from year to year in Indonesia shows a continuing decline. A similar downward trend also occurred in Sidenreng Rappang Regency known as the City of Rice, although the graph has fluctuated slightly. This study examines how the role of government regions in eradicating poverty and the obstacles encountered. The authority of local governments has increased since the birth of autonomy area as effort decentralization power. Decentralization is Wrong One actualization New Public Management . Based on the transformation of public administration, researchers use the theory of the development of the public administration paradigm from Old Public Administration (OPA), became New Public Management (NPM), until the birth of New Public Service (NPS). Denhardt and Denhardt (2013) mentioned 3 dimensions of the government's role, namely rowing, steering , and serving . Using a descriptive research method qualitative, The results found were that the role of local government in the rowing dimension resulted in Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2019. The role of steering realized with the involvement of third parties such as Baznas in poverty alleviation programs . Then the role of serving is depicted through direct assistance programs such as plant seed assistance, house renovation, basic necessities, cheap markets, and entrepreneurial skills training which is expected to be able to improve the quality of life of the poor. The obstacles found were the lack of coordination and cross-sector communication of OPDs in implementing poverty alleviation programs, individual characteristics of unproductive poor communities and low quality of human resources, also invalid data on poor people. As an anticipation of communication constraints between OPDs and validity of the data, the government developed a system called SI-PEKA for monitoring and verifying data on poor people based on database by name by address

Keywords: role; government area; poverty

I. INTRODUCTION

World Bank data at the end of 2022 in the report poverty and equity brief Indonesia 2023, amount resident Indonesia Which classified as poor reaching 2.5% of the total population is below the poverty line global poverty. In other words, out of every 100 people resident Indonesia, there is almost 3 person Which meet his living needs with US\$ expenditure 1.90 per the day based on standard line poverty Which has set by World Bank . Poverty itself is a cross-country problem, especially in countries develop (Wahyuningsih) & Husnah, 2018). Poverty revealed by Minister of Finance Republic of Indonesia, Sri Mulyani, is challenge the biggest for development Indonesia. Poverty cause inequality social Which obstruct process equitable development. With this inequality, the poor will get poorer and the rich will get worse rich (Warsidi, 2017). In a study conducted by Yuliantini (2023) shows that poverty in Indonesia due to limited natural resources, limited capital, lack of chance Work, low education, lack of enthusiasm for work, and family burden (Marinda, 2017). This poverty continues from generation to generation and creates a cycle circle the devil of poverty or vicious circle (Sukimo, 2010 in Yuliantini, 2023).

In Indonesia itself, the poverty rate has been successful down by almost 50% in the last two decades. In year 1996, level poverty in Indonesia reach 17.5% And on year 2016 reach 10.9% . Level The percentage of poverty in Indonesia is classified as fluctuating one decade, namely from 1996 to 2006. However systematically decreased in the following decades, namely 2006 to 2016. In 2006-2022, the rate of decline level poverty classified as fast even reached 2.5%. In line with the decreasing poverty rate in Indonesia, the government is now focusing on improving the quality human resources for poverty alleviation has shown extraordinary achievements can survive with condition Which stable And keep getting better. Matter This can seen from the direction policy fiscal from compilation budget year shopping 2023. Quoted from publication Ministry Finance about Information State Budget TA 2023, it was stated that there were 5 things that were the focus of the government, that is quality HR, infrastructure, reform bureaucracy, revitalization of industry and green economy. From the total APBN 2023, there is a budget allocation of IDR 3,061.2 trillion Transfer to Area as big as Rp814.7 trillion.

Wrong One policy Which act out role The biggest factor in reducing poverty rates is the policy fiscal decentralization

where local governments are given authority very big For arrange budget shopping For increase welfare public poor (Nursini et al., 2018). Looking at the allocation of the APBN for funds Transfers to Regions reached 26.6%, of course the Regions expected Can own income original area Which big so that can fulfil need shopping own budget. This further emphasizes the spirit implementation of regional autonomy. The more budget allocated to the regions, the greater it will be tasks delegated by the central government to the regions. In general empirical, like Which quoted by Nursini et al. (2018) that basically local governments can be more easy know need public poor And involve him in planning program alleviation poverty (Brautigam, 2004; Manaf et al., 2016). Manaf et al. (2016 in Nursini et al., 2018) found the results positive in Pekalongan City, where community participation increase in planning program so that implementation policy alleviation poverty even successfully executed. Will but this is not the case forever correlated in a way significant. On study Which conducted by Soetojo et al., (2015) and Maharajabdinul (2015) found that improvement transfer budget shopping from government center No followed with decrease in the number of poor people in Indonesia (Nursini et al., 2018). On a smaller scale, one of the areas Which Also show number poverty Which Keep going decrease is Regency Sidenreng Rappang, Area Which its location around 183 km in direction north Mother City The province, namely Makassar, has won the title of Non-Urban Areas with High Poverty Rates public lowest. Since year 2014, level poverty in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is experiencing a decline from 6.3% in 2013 to 5.8%. Then on year 2015, level poverty return decreased to 5.5%. Then in 2016 it continued decrease until reach number 5.4%. As achievement number poverty Regency Sidenreng The lowest Rappang was achieved in 2019 with percentage 4.79% (BPS, 2023). Uniquely, in the following year the poverty rate This jumped up to 5.05% in 2020. At that time The world economic conditions were shaken because of this covid-19 pandemic. Then in the following year, the number poverty This only can reduce 0.01% become 5.04% in 2021 and rising again to 5.11% in 2022. This condition increasingly raises curiosity, because GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) of Regency Sidenreng Rappang precisely experience improvement significant in 2021 by 8.86 million rupiah which increased from 8.40 million in 2020 in moment number poverty go on.

Pattern of poverty reduction in the Regency Sidrap This Enough interesting For researched, because number poverty very prone to For politicized. Even though experience fluctuation, will but compared to number poverty in the past 5 years, achievements of the Regional Government in reducing poverty rates this year, it is still more low, so that things cannot be looked down upon eyes. Of course it is not easy to overcome various constraint alleviation poverty. Plus Again with characteristics of the Sidenreng Rappang Regency area There are still villages with their own characteristics. Different with the provincial capital, Makassar and the areas in surrounding area Where for investors from company multinational even overseas Lots invest, starting in the industrial, transportation, construction, property sectors,

education until health. Then in year 2018, Sidenreng Rappang own Windmill Wind Which will inaugurated as a Wind Power Plant and targeted will jack up more big Again economic growth of Sidenreng Rappang in the years furthermore (Luciana, 2018). bIn line with matter in on, from aspect human development in Sidenreng Rappang Regency also obtained a fairly good figure, namely 71.21 on in 2020, then 71.54 in 2021, and 72.06 in 2022. 2022 And now occupy ranking 7th all of Sulawesi South. According to the research results of Barro-Lee (2010, in Stamboel, 2012) which states that the more tall quality man in a area, so will the more Good Also welfare its people. This achievement certainly adds to your self-confidence government area, moreover Again Regency Sidenreng Rappang No classified as area with mine or industry scale big.

This claim of achievement is indeed justified, because since implementation autonomy area, has happen effort transformation of the Indonesian government bureaucracy from a structure hierarchy become decentralization. Show existence the spirit of change and transformation of the Old model Public Administration going to New Public Management. Delegation function government center to government area has set up in Law No. 22 of 2002 2009. Then revised to become Law No. 32 year 2004 Then become Constitution No 12 year 2008. With thus, can concluded that every The achievement of development in the region certainly cannot be separated from form not quite enough answer government area local, where bureaucratic management is completely in the hands of local government and only receive direction from government center.

In strive for development economy area, government area Sidenreng Rappang has bureaucratic procedures. Implementation of good governance expected to be able to provide a good environment for market, with thus growth economy hopefully impact on decline number poverty (Khan, 2007; 2009). Countries with economic growth high, generally have better governance compared to country develop other in matter capability good governance. Principle good governance Of course can increase accuracy target in budgeting and effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs poverty (Khan, 2009). Spirit development lowered to realm operational Which describe in a way details about direction development to front.

Even though from data BPS, report card Government Area Regency Sidenreng Rappang classified as get predicate Good in decline number poverty, will but need to be done study Which comprehensive about so far where influence role Regional Government in reducing poverty rates in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. On the other hand, several parties to doubt method measurement poverty Which done BPS that results Which obtained Not yet describe condition Which real, will but only with method measurement the, poverty can defined in a way practical (Stamboel, 2011). Performance Government Area Sidenreng Rappang about decline number poverty BPS Of course just need scientifically proven, because it is not easy for the region such as Sidenreng Rappang Regency with its characteristics especially to reduce poverty rates, there are many obstacle Which obstruct.

A. Role of Government

Robbins (2009 in Marthalina, 2018) describes a role as a series of behavioral patterns that expected associated close with somebody which occupy a certain position in a social unit. Ndaha (2003 in Marthalina, 2018) added that what is meant by role is the dynamic aspect of the institution or role represent order institutional a institution. Dhama (2022) explained in his research, Indonesia experienced big-bang decentralization in the year 1999, namely post-democracy 1998 through Law Number 22 Year 1999 which often known with Act Regional Autonomy. Regulation of the Minister of PAN RB Number 25 Year 2020 about Road Folder Reformation Bureaucracy 2020- 2024 underlines that Indonesia implement 3 paradigm administration public at a time in a way parallel and contextual according to need and the compatibility (Dharma, 2021; 2022). The NPM paradigm aims to create effectiveness, efficiency, and results orientation. While the paradigm NPS shown with involvement public and sector private sector with the same status. Whereas OPA practices, aimed at managing services that strategic and related sovereignty country (Dharma, 2022). On paradigm OPA, Wilson (in Ahmad, 2012) mention that administration should separated from political because country tend give space for the practice of nepotism. As time goes by, transformation OPA going to NPM and NPS bring principle new in world government where all something must managed with order manage which good. With good governance, there are opportunities for nepotism, corruption, and other and so on the more can pressed. So also with participation public which collaborate with group political, both of them get opportunity for push birth policy- policy which support interest people.

1. Rowing / Pedaling (Old Public Administration)

Denhardt and Denhardt (2013) tried to divide paradigm of state administration into three large groups, that is paradigm The Old Public Administration (OPA), The New Public Management (NPM) and The New Public Service (NPS) . The OPA and NPM paradigms are less relevant. in to address issues public because own runway philosophical and ideological which not enough in accordance (inappropriate) with administration country, so that need paradigm new which then called as NPS. In short, Thoha (2012) explained that this kind of bureaucratic behavior is oriented towards legalistic etatism, where bureaucracy government very based on on rule or regulation as tool procedural order which arrange public for obedient to provision- provisions. The regulations also regulate the behavior of the bureaucrat in the relationship with public.

2. Steering / Steering (New) Public Management)

Keban (2014) explain that paradigm NPM is present as a critique of OPA. NPM refers to to a group idea and practice contemporary for using approaches in the private sector (business) in public sector organizations. NPM is a movement which try inject principles sector organization private into government organizations. A rigid and centralistic government as adopted by the OPA must be replaced by a government that soulful businessman and profitable.

NPM practices in the United States are popular with government businessman (entrepreneurial government) which designed by David Osborne and Ted Gaebler. Osborne and Gaebler offer 10 principles of governance the soulful businessman (Osborne and Plastic, 2000):

- a) Government catalyst; direct no pedaling.
- b) Community-owned government; empowering no serve.
- c) Government competitive; inject spirit competition in public service.
- d) Mission-driven government; capable change orientation from government which moved by rule.
- e) Results-oriented governance; financing results no input.
- f) Government which oriented customer; fulfil customer needs not bureaucracy.
- g) Government businessman; government which produce profit no use up.
- h) Government anticipatory; government which oriented prevention not healing.
- i) Decentralized government ; changing government which moved by hierarchy become a participatory and cooperative government team.
- j) Market-oriented governance; encouraging change through market.

In general short, Osborne and Plastic (2000) describe NPM as strategy control, as which done by government American Union. Dwiyanto (2015) reflects the NPM paradigm associated with regional autonomy. The principles of NPM in above can lead to a tendency for the government to to work on service private which no is their primary responsibility, however, is understandable for the sake of improvement income area. The impact is shifting function service public which should prioritized for the community, become divided with party private.

3. Serving / Serving (New) Public Service)

In view NPM, organization government as if as a ship. According to Osborne and Gaebler, role government in on boat the only as a captain who directs (steers) the ship's progress no to pedal (row) boat the. Affairs paddle- to pedal handed over to organization in outside government, that is organization private and organization public civil so that reduce function domestication government. Task government which only as director give government energy extra for dealing with domestic and international issues which more strategic, for example problem increase economic growth and trading outside country. NPM style steering rather than rowing paradigm criticized by Denhardt and Denhardt (2013) as a paradigm that forgets who the ship's owner really is (who owned the boat). Should government focus his efforts for serve and empowering citizens because they are the owners "boat". Like as it is Osborne and Gaebler, Denhardt and Denhardt (2013) also formulate principles NPS which own differentiation with principles OPA and NPM. Based on all characteristics serving , Thoha (2012) conclude that serve public born from ideology and realized in form action provision of services where the principle of supreme power very emphasized. Sovereignty people hold power highest for make decision, and its location in hand all over people, no in hand a number of or wrong one person just.

B. Government Area

In the early stages of its development, government bureaucracy described by Denhardt & Denhardt (2013) as a adopting Old Public Administration model and is described as interaction One direction. Thoha (2012) explain that behavior system bureaucracy formerly show characteristic monopoly Where public No Have choice For satisfied or dissatisfied, no matter whether the service is fast or slow, satisfying or annoying, rewarding human or not, the community served is only Can accept. Behavior system bureaucracy like This really care about impersonal nature or not know personal behavior, very formal, and according to order- procedural (Weber, 1947 in Thoha, 2012).

Along with the development of bureaucratic theory, in the year 1992 appear paradigm Which famous Because his success in the United States, England, and New Zealand New. Its reformative nature makes it thrive in other countries in the world like the virus. One form from paradigm This is with given to him decentralization of authority by the central government to government area (Thoha, 2012). The Birth Government The reform era area which began in 1999 since implementation Constitution Number 22 year 1999, has bear fruit type government Which different with the New Order Government implementing it Constitution Number 5 year 1974. Constitution Number 22 year 1999 has become milestone implementation reform to implementation government in the area that democratic (Thoha, 2012).

The breadth of autonomy includes the authority that whole and complete in the implementation of government starting from from planning, implementation, supervision, control, and evaluation. Furthermore, it is stated that the autonomy that responsible is in the form of embodiment accountability as consequences of granting rights And authority to area in the form of tasks and obligation Which must carried by area in achieving the goal of granting autonomy, in the form of increasing service And welfare public Which the more Good (Ratminto & Dear Mr. Winarsih, 2018). Autonomy area is delegation authority And freedom to area For to organize government. This authority makes the local government a focal point heavy autonomy (Thoha, 2012). English (2015) explain that on in practice, autonomy area often interpreted as opportunity government local For dig more Lots Again income area. Redirection authority from center to area should the more make it easier service public in areas that were previously not optimally reached by government center. Matter Which No may forgotten government that objective the main thing is service public. Decision Minister Utilization Apparatus Country Number 81 Year 1993 Which Then perfected by the Decree of the Minister of Empowerment State Apparatus Regulation Number 63 of 2003, defines service general as:

"All form service Which implemented by Agency Government in Center, in Area, And in environment of State-Owned Enterprises or Business Entities Regional property in the form of goods and/or services, both in frame effort fulfillment need public or in the context of implementing the provisions regulation legislation" (Decision Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 63/2003).

Following the definition above, public service or Public services can be defined as all forms of service services, both in the form of public goods and public services which in principle are the responsibility of And implemented by Agency Government in Center, Regions, and in the environment of State-Owned Enterprises or Regional Owned Enterprises (Ratminto & Winarsih, 2018). Although in a way theory, birth autonomy area show reform bureaucracy from paradigm classic Old Public Administration , will but on in practice, government area as holder authority Can just return apply practice Old Public Administration in operate his authority (Dwiyanto et et al ., 2012). Choices about what actions or policies to take which will be taken by the regional government as rights and authority fully for government area. Matter This because it is the local government that will carry it out activity government daily, so that control And control policy area held by government area.

C. Alleviation Poverty

1. Definition And Indicator Poverty

Poverty is defined by the World Bank (2005) as deprivation welfare. Definition This perfected by UN in a way more comprehensive by involving various factors such as health and education. Poverty describes a condition where individuals do not have choices and opportunities in in developing his life capabilities. Poverty interpreted as condition inability income in sufficient need main so that not enough able to guarantee life sustainability, whereas standard life in a public No just fulfillment of food needs but also the need for health and education, and decent housing (Suryawati, 2004 in Marthalina, 2018). As for BPS And Department Social (Suharto, 2005 in Rustanto, 2015) define poverty as a condition Which is at in lower line mark standard need minimum, both food and non-food. Line the called poverty threshold . In general simple, poverty can it is said decline quality life in a way Keep going continuously (Stamboel, 2012). Whereas Rustanto (2015) concluded that poverty can described as a condition of deficiency in terms of fulfillment need base man, like clothing, food, shelter, employment, healthy lifestyle, and need will education. Indicator poverty use basic need approach First time developed by Sajogjo (1973 in Rustanto, 2015) And UN (1961). In Indonesia Alone, BPS share basic human needs into food and non-food. Wrong One size Which standard For describe poverty Which most general is headcount index, namely calculating the proportion of poor people in lower line poverty.

For measure poverty in a way quantitative, World Bank use standard income US\$1.9 per day, whereas BPS as institution government use approach fulfillment need base Which measure need food/drink And non- food. Basic Need Approach This counted from expenditure minimum For food And drink equalized with 2100 kcal per chapter per day. Furthermore, expenditure For non-food covering minimum expenditure for the cost rent residence, transportation, electricity, and education. With two standards To meet this need, a head count index calculation was carried out to find out the number of people living below line poverty to total amount resident in Indonesia.

Calculation owned by BPS reap Lots criticism from various party because considered too low (Stamboel, 2012). For example, in 2010, BPS convert need life minimum as big as Rp 211,726 per capita per month. The expenditure includes need food And non-food. Based on simulation the, World Bank do calculation with the 2006 SUSENAS panel. The results obtained were quite surprising, because based on the BPS calculation method, the number of poor people is only 16.7%, meanwhile calculation method World Bank produces data three times larger, namely 49%. However, in This research will continue to use the data generated by BPS with objective For observe pattern think government.

Behind the phenomenon of poverty, there are conditions paradoxical in the country's economy, where on one side the economic growth achieved is quite high and on the other hand other poverty reduction even slows down. Therefore Therefore, it can be concluded that economic growth high has not been able to reach more people For go out from trap poverty. The impact, poverty in Indonesia will Keep going continuously trap public poor For is at in circle poverty, so it will be a trap for everyone step development.

Kemal A. Stamboel (2012) Also to expose meaning Amartya Mon about poverty Which published in 1999. This Nobel Prize winner in Economics say that poverty No just problem economy mere but as consequence the weakness of political power held by the community. Poverty describe weakness participation public in in process political Which determine life they. By because That, effort reduce government poverty must cover three things, namely (1) economic, social and political freedom; (2) security and protection; And (3) implementation activity government Which transparent, accountable, And participatory.

Poverty own meaning Which if only easily visible to the eye but the measurement is very complicated (Adams et al., 2004 in Wahyuningsih & Husniah, 2018). Poverty interpreted different by each person. Even though thus, aspect monetary like income per chapter Also aspect non-monetary like health has Lots explained Wrong the only one by Mon (2001, in Revelation & Husniah, 2018). Although method measurement level poverty too simplified with use corner view economy, the reality only with method this is it the only one poverty can interpreted in a way practical (Stamboel, 2012). Yuliantini (2023) also explained that to eradicate poverty, government has make an effort make regulation Which prioritize right public poor, that is Constitution No.13 Year 2011. In inside mentioned that alleviation poverty No become task government center just, but task government area Also. Chapter 31 explain guide organization Handling poor in area/city as following :

- 1) Facilitate, coordinate, and to socialize implementation policy province And policy national;
- 2) Carry out empowerment stakeholders interest in handling the poor level district/city;
- 3) Carry out supervision And control towards policies, strategies and programs in Handling poor poor on level district/city;
- 4) Evaluation policy, strategy, And program on level district/city;

- 5) Provide means And infrastructure for Handling poor poor;
- 6) Allocate sufficient and adequate funds in the regional revenue and expenditure budget For to organize Handling poor poor.

2. Barriers to Alleviation Poverty

In business alleviation poverty, there is a number of obstacle Which each other related One The same other (Stamboel, 2012), The four obstacles above are interlocking and mutually reinforcing, related in to ensnare public poor For still being in a cycle of poverty and making it happen like a vicious circle (circle devil). Dwiyanto et et al., (2012) add that only with develop policy And program Which capable holistically touches all dimensions of the problem so change Which means in practice the provision of public services can be expected to occur. Efforts that are patchwork and partial in nature do not will own impact Which means. Success development is very closely related to the quality of education of civil servants (Tabo et et al., 2022). Sriyana (2018) mention that poverty depicted more Lots as consequence from inability in a way financial, will but reason poverty Which most big precisely from factor individual characteristics, education, employment opportunities, and opportunities to access basic infrastructure (Chaudry et al., 2009). In research conducted by Putra, et al. (2014) who studies role government City Makassar In poverty alleviation, two factors were found that become obstacle, that is communication And source Power. From aspect communication, needed socialization For become key main success a program. Meanwhile, from the aspect of resources, quality and quantity source Power man often become reason failure achievement implementation program. Needed staff/employee Which adequate, sufficient, And competent in his field.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research will be conducted in the SKPD environment Sidenreng Rappang Regency, started by carrying out interview beginning For get description in a way general about programs Government Area in alleviation poverty in Regency Sidenreng Rappang. Furthermore, after get description characteristics subject study, researcher formulate problem study in a way more details And planning data collection through interviews and Also observation. Also subject chosen based on characteristics of information needed in research This. Retrieval data done with guide interview questions are structured based on theory and framework think study. This research uses a qualitative approach And nature descriptive, use analysis nature inductive, Also process meaning more highlight interpretation of research subjects (subject perspective). Definition According to Sugiyono (2005), the descriptive method is a method Which used For describe or analyzing research results but not used For make conclusion Which more wide. Study qualitative own five characteristics, that is (1) nature direct to source data And researcher is instrument key, (2) research is more descriptive, (3) research more emphasis on the process than on the product or output come, (4) study qualitative do analysis data in a way inductive, And (5) more emphasize on meaning (data behind

Which observed). Primary data in this study includes all information Which given by parties Which related with discussion study This, in matter This officer administration public or employee government area Regency Sidenreng Rappang Which involved in program alleviation poverty area. As for data secondary in study This taken from documentation moment observations and also from published data by the government region or also the Central Statistics Agency which is related with alleviation poverty area Regency Sidenreng Rappang. The informants in this study is : Secretary Service Social, Head of Division Planning Economy, Source Power Natural, And Development Man BAPPEDA, Secretary Regional Development Planning Agency, Researcher Expert Young Regional Development Planning Agency, And Head Service Industry And Trading.

Informant This chosen in a way on purpose with consider that they can give information about things that researchers want to know concerning object study. For get data study Which meant, researcher use technique collection data as following:

- 1) Observation. In study This done observation in a way nonparticipatory. Observation done by making observations to activity Which regarding with program alleviation poverty by government area.
- 2) Interview. In this technique, the author conducts interview with the right party provides information Which There is the relation with things Which done related program alleviation poverty in Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Role Government in alleviation poverty through Dimensions Rowing

Looking at return theory Old Public Administration

as stated by Denhardt and Denhardt (2003), exists local government is described as the only party who have interests and only serve as office representative government center which exists in area Because most function Still centralized in there. Form other from role government Which come on stage through dimensions This is activity "pedaling" wheel government is run by myself government area. Actualization from "pedaling" This can in the form of the issuance of regulations that regulate in detail And nature absolute For obeyed. Role government Sidenreng Rappang Regency in determining regulations can be seen in Regional Regulation no. 3 of 2019. This regulation regulates poverty alleviation in area Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

In document Regulation Area Regency Sidenreng Rappang No. 3 of 2019 states regarding Basic Rights as Community Rights that must be protected government area. Revealed also in explanation Regional Regulation the about existence House Ladder Target (RTS), Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD), Team Coordination Countermeasures Poverty Villa ge/Sub-district, And Institution Welfare Social (LKS). From the analysis of this document it can be seen that the government working hard to focus on overcoming poverty.

In Regional Regulation the Also explained that fom policy countermeasures poverty includes 3 terms of budgeting, planning integration, and strengthening institutional. In the scope article, it is mentioned about criteria And data collection inhabitant poor And implementation poverty alleviation. It was also mentioned further about coaching, mentoring, supervision, monitoring And evaluation Also TKPKD. Including Also role as well as public And world business, in matter This party private.

Furthermore, Regent Regulation No. 3 of 2021, which regulates the utilization of zakat funds, donation And alms. government Regency Sidenreng Rappang obligatory cutting wages Apparatus Civil The state in Sidenreng Rappang Regency for zakat contributions assets and directly channeled to Baznas. This is in line with with paragraph 1 in Chapter 16 Which mention that public obliged in a way active For : participate as well as responsible to fulfillment right inhabitant poor as meant in chapter 7; actively participate in improving welfare and concern for citizens poor with increased concern social. Likewise in Article 15 paragraphs 1 and 2, where explained about not quite enough answer world business, Good privately owned, State-Owned Enterprises, jointly The same obliged in a way active in effort countermeasures poverty Which realized in forms of provision and use of responsibility funds corporate social and/or partnership utilization and development environment For support program countermeasures poverty. For public, second chapter in on Of course become a form of local government service. However for public And company private, matter This is something that cannot be refused and must be obeyed. When The distribution of corporate CSR funds must also be regulated, so there is no other choice. This form of control describes role rowing Which has been explained in variable indicator.

Role Government Area in Alleviation Poverty through Dimensions Steering

In document Regulation Area Regency Sidenreng Rappang No. 3 Year 2019 There is room Which given For role involvement as well as public And private parties mentioned in the "business world" for Also follow contribute eradicating poverty. The role of steering Which done government is take Regional Regulation No. 3 Year 2019. There mentioned Also on Article 32 states that the role of the regional head is in the form of coaching, mentoring, supervision And monitoring. Matter This confirm the themes mentioned by the informant that government area take position as facilitator. In line with this, Article 36 states about formation TKPKD or Team Special Countermeasures Poverty Area Which arranged by The Regent himself. The membership of the TKPKD comes from from services Which own program alleviation poverty as the target of its work. Related to the function and role, TKPKD will be an internal supervisor directing the implementation of poverty alleviation in a together.

Local governments play a role in providing directions to party private For participate involved in program decline number poverty in Regency Sidenreng Rappang. Wrong One form directions Which given is every distribution of CSR

(Corporate) funds Social Responsibility) Which want to distributed by company private like PT. Malindo, PT. UPC, Rice Mill 35, given to the names that recommended by the Regional Government in accordance with data on poor people in areas with the highest numbers or normal called as target priority. Besides That, distribution of managed alms, zakat and charity funds by Baznas (National Zakat Agency) is also determined the recipient by Government Area, through procedure which has been agreed based on the poverty alleviation policy poverty area.

Role Government Area in Alleviation Poverty through Dimensions Serving

On dimensions serving, pattern policy always prioritizing the interests of the people. Denhardt and Denhardt (2003) put people become the only one focus as party Which prioritized so that fulfilled welfare And his needs. Often Also called government "from people, by people, For people". This concept of serving is in accordance with the meaning of the language, namely serve. People or public considered as principal owner of government existing. Involvement And participation public in in life government becomes characteristics typical from dimensions serving This.

Service Social during This always monitor distribution of aid such as PKH, sanitation aid, and others and so on. If it is found that the recipient is not the right target, then a replacement will be proposed. Likewise, vice versa, if There is distribution help in a location, And found people who meet the criteria but are not registered, then will proposed addition data. For anticipate matter This, Government Area start compile application SI PEKA (Poverty Alleviation Information System) which will integrate poor population data after verified by name by address so that can more easy accessed by parties related, remember existence

4,247 families are now the focus of poverty intervention extreme. Furthermore, Researcher Young Regional Development Planning Agency Also add types service shaped help what is mostly distributed is clean water sanitation assistance, surgery House cooperate with National Alms Agency, There is Also help agriculture, And other and so on Which sourced from program national and also local.

As addition data, Head Service Industry and Trade also stated that services related to the handling of poor communities covers aspect help direct There is Also Which its shape empowering, Also There is Which its nature increase ability increase income. From Service Education Alone There is help training- training, assistance to MSMEs in managing permits, even to the promotion of export potential. According to him, if MSMEs in Sidrap develops with market which are more wide, of course it can absorb more workers in circles public poor Which is at market age productive. With thus, snare poverty This No inherited to generation furthermore.

Role Model of Sidrap Regency Government in Alleviation Poverty Through Dimensions Serving

Source : Researchers, 2023

Analysis Factor Reason Poverty in Sidenreng Regency Rappang

From data interview Which obtained researcher, done analysis For results addition although No searching for in question study. Will but with With this additional analysis, it is hoped that understanding will increase interaction a number of variable Can more deep And add value to the benefits of this research from a literature aspect research. Researchers classified 3 major themes of factors reason poverty in Regency Sidenreng Rappang based on study this, namely : Human Resources; mental characteristics, patterns think No productive, mark Which adopted, competence not enough, interest to education low, and less powerful so it is not absorbed by field Work Which available. Environment; low standard of living, choice of fields limited work, and characteristics of society rural of course very prone to experience poverty consequence development And access to facility Which No evenly. Social Culture; height number separated school, high number of early marriages, high number of divorce, And Power struggle Which low.

Analysis Obstacle Alleviation Poverty

In implementation program government area related alleviation poverty, Of course No forever easy And fluent. On analysis addition This, researcher get frame or frame analysis of the theory that mentioned by Kemal Stambael (2014) about the obstacles- obstacle Which found in alleviation poverty. It is mentioned that there is 4 obstacles, namely obstacles structural, obstacle HR, obstacle institutional, And obstacle culture public. From the data analysis conducted by the researcher, it was found that Another obstacle is the obstacle of political interests. The existence of obstacles in achieving poverty alleviation policy objectives poverty This mentioned by Secretary Service Social that the data recording process is often inaccurate target. Reason inaccuracy target This explained by the Head of Economic Planning, Welfare, Resources Power Man And Natural Regional Development Planning Agency, due to Because existence conflict interest political, proximity or also family. Interest political often happen If data recipient help it turns out is constituents Village Head or DPR Member. Data recording officer tends to be selective. This bias causes great risk failure to achieve the goal of poverty alleviation effective And efficient, because as good as whatever program Which run, If the target No appropriate so results Which obtained even No significant. In line with the above findings, Koma (2014) has say that implementation program alleviation effective and adequate poverty alleviation, quality of human resources Public organizations must be considered so that policy objectives are achieved can achieved with Good. Deficiency administration And management Also conflict of interest can reduce effectiveness of implementation of poverty alleviation programs. Agent bureaucracy different (national, provincial, area until village), can influence results implementation due to different interests, ambitions and traditions which are also different (Bardach 1977 & Elmore 1978 in Howlett & Ramesh 2003 in Coma, 2014).

Obstacle furthermore Also found that implementation of poverty alleviation programs is ineffective because lack of meeting coordination Which done. This classified as institutional barriers if researchers refer to theory put forward by Stamboel (2014). Each The agency focuses on its programs. Even the private sector some provide CSR assistance without going through coordination with Regional Development Planning Agency, even though help like This incidental in nature (the month of Ramadan and the month of Hajj), will but data target alleviation poverty Which provided THE-PEKA Of course Can get intervention what is needed. Next is the budget constraint, in accordance Which expressed by Planner Regional Development Planning Agency And Head of the Industry and Trade Service, that since pandemic covid-19, budget Regional Budget even State Budget decrease drastic. The Sidenreng Rappang Regency Government should appreciated specifically Head Field Planning Economy, Welfare, Human Resources and Nature Regional Development Planning Agency as initiator THE-PEKA because with identify problem as well as obstacle since beginning, action repair can quick taken with appropriate. System This can push giving help with priority resident poor extreme with draft collaboration program And budget Which integrated And right on target. Since two months after it was first initiated, SI-PEKA has been implemented by the OPD of the Department of Public Works Marga, Cipta Karya, Land, and Public Housing in determination target candidate recipient help sanitation/toilet And water clean year 2024. So Also with OPD Service Farm in determination candidate recipients of livestock assistance in 2024. This shows that THE-PEKA succeed build commitment And understanding with stakeholders to collaborate And synergize to support eradication poverty. Matter This realized in existence collaboration program And poverty alleviation budget consisting of 3 sub-items activity with total budget Rp 2,242,500,- as well as Determination of 509 extremely poor families as recipient candidates help through application SENSITIVE.

As for Which final is obstacle culture community, these results are based on information provided by Secretary of the Social Service, Bappeda Planner, and Head of Department of Industry and Trade. Community culture Which precisely comfortable classified as public poor seen worrying, even There is Also Which pretending to be poor. This culture is certainly not in line with the spirit of poverty alleviation echoed by government area. Culture public in Regency Sidenreng Rappang of course become challenge big. Looking at direction policy Which poured out in Regulation Area No.3 year 2019, to be continued with Regulation Regent No.3 year 2021, seen desire government For empowering public as implementation New Public Management principles (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2003). Matter This Not yet can run in a way maximum because the condition of society and its culture is still wait "bribed" very No support. On Basically, the government seems to want to provide a "bait" than giving "fish", so that public can more creative fulfil his needs Alone.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on data study Which obtained, the role of government through the dimensions of rowing, steering and serving walk in a way parallel And simultaneous in a way simultaneously. Matter This No off from factor culture the community in Sidenreng Rappang Regency who can it is said No including urban or area proceed. Remember New Public Management And New Public Service is movement Which born And grow fertile in countries Which develop or even proceed. The existence of transformation bureaucracy the modern one Of course No born with by itself, but Because its people Also has developed And more mature. Based on the results of the research we conducted so in conclusion is : 1) Role Government Area in alleviation poverty in Sidenreng Rappang Regency through Rowing Dimensions in the form of issuing regulations about countermeasures poverty in Sidenreng Rappang Regency through the Regulation Region No.3 of 2019 and Regent Regulation No.3 Year 2021. Policy This fulfil characteristics OPA (Old Public Administration) Where role administrator public is carry out principles PODSCORB. Besides That, criteria other is program- public programs are implemented through organizations Which hierarchical with control Which strict by the leader of the organization in this case the Regional Head or Regent with formation TKPKD. 2) The role of government in poverty alleviation through the Steering dimension, namely making efforts Which done government area Regency Sidenreng Rappang in to eradicate poverty namely Work The same with companies And Body Amil Zakat to assist in the distribution of cash assistance and basic necessities, besides that the Regional Government Regency Sidenreng Rappang has make an effort to give training And education about method out of poverty. This is a implementation NPM (New) Public Management) where the government acts as a catalyst; government Which direct No pedaling. Government Also show himself as the property of the community; government Which empowering No serve. Furthermore, Government Area Also show attitude anticipatory; government Which oriented prevention No healing. 3) The role of government in poverty alleviation through the serving dimension it can be seen from the number of direct assistance program provided to society also in the direction of government policy area Regency Sidenreng Rappang Which develop application THE-PEKA For plan program, monitoring data public poor, until evaluate implementation program. Show policy government Which oriented on citizen.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmad, Jamaluddin. (2012). Journey Old Public Administration (OPA), New Public Management (NPM), New Public Service (NPS), Going to World Class Public Management. PRAJA, 1(1), 1- 25.
- [2] Body Center Statistics. (2023). Regency Sidenreng Rappang in Numbers 2023. Sidrap: Central Agency Statistics. Downloaded at <https://sidrapkab.bps.go.id/id/publication/2023/12/2>

- 9/70c2a16a39450f4750093c59/regional-statistics-sidenreng-rappang-regency-2023.html ;
- [3] Denhardt, J., & Denhardt, R. (2013). *Service Public New; From Management Steering to Serving* (Translation). Bantul: Creation Discourse Offset
- [4] Dharma, Alexander A. S. (2022). *New Public Service As Paradigm Administration Public Drug and Food Control*. ERUDITIO, 3(1), 29-37.
- [5] Dwiyanto, A., Partini, Ratminto, Wicaksono, B., Tamtari, W., Kusumasari, B., & Nuh, M. (2012). *Reformation Public Bureaucracy in Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press
- [6] Mr. Agus. (2015). *Management Public service; Care, Inclusion, And Collaborative* (Edition Second). Yogyakarta: Elephant Mada University Press
- [7] Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. 2023. *2023 State Budget Information Increase Productivity For Transformation Economy Which Inclusive and Sustainable*.
- [8] Khan, Mushtaq. (2009). *Governance, Growth and Poverty Reduction*. Economic & Social Affairs. VILLAGE Working Paper, 75.
- [9] Coma, S. B. (2014). *The Implementation of Local Economic Development Policy : The Case of Emahazeni Local Municipality in South Africa*. Administration Public, 22(4), 40-61.
- [10] Marthalina. (2018). *Role Government Area in To eradicate Poverty in Regency Tangerang Province Banten*. TRANSFORMATION : Journal Management Government, 10(1), 1-24.
- [11] Nursini, N., Agus Salim, A., Suhab, S., Resignation, T. (2018). *Implementing Pro Poor Budgeting in Poverty Reduction : A Case of Local Government in Bone District, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia*. International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 8(1), 30-38.
- [12] Son, Andi F., Nawawi, J., God's mercy. (2014). *Role Government City Makassar in Alleviation Poverty in Program UEP And CUBE*. Government : Journal Knowledge Government, 7(2), 127-136.
- [13] Osborne, D., & Plastrik, P. (2000). *Cutting Down on Bureaucracy; Five Strategy Going to Government Businessman* (translation). Jakarta: Victory Jaya Eternal
- [14] *Regulation Area Sidenreng Rappang Number 3 Year 2019 About Countermeasures Poverty in Regency Sidenreng Rappang*
- [15] *Regulation of the Regent of Sidenreng Rappang Regency Number 3 Year 2021 About Guidelines Calculation, Collection, And Utilization Zakat, Donation, Charity, And Funds Social Religious*
- [16] Ratminto & Dear Mr. Winarsih, Atik. (2018). *Management Service: Development Model Conceptual, Implementation Citizen's Charter And Standard Service Minimum*. Yogyakarta: Library Student
- [17] Republic Indonesia. 2011. *Constitution Number 13 Year 2011 is Constitution about Handling Poor Poor*.
- [18] Republic Indonesia. 1999. *Constitution Number 22 Year 1999 is Constitution Republic Indonesia about Government Area*.
- [19] Republic Indonesia. 2003. *Decision Minister Utilization Apparatus Country And Reformation Bureaucracy Number 63 of 2003 concerning Guidelines General Implementation Service Public*.
- [20] Rustanto, Bambang. (2015). *Handle Poverty*. Bandung: Teenager Rosdakarya
- [21] Sriyana, J. (2018). *Reducing Regional poverty Rate in Central Java*. FOOTSTEPS: Journal Economy And Policy, 11(1), 1-11.
- [22] Stamboel, Kemal A. (2012). *Calling Partisanship: Strategy End Poverty in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia
- [23] Sugiyono. (2015). *Method Study Quantitative, Qualitative, And R&D*. Bandung: ALPHABET.
- [24] Taboo, S., Arpin, Nursafitra, Biongan, A. (2022). *Role Local Government in Poverty Alleviation in Village Huidu Subdistrict Limboto West Regency Gorontalo*. Journal Governance and Politics (JGP), 2(2).
- [25] Thoha, Miftah. (2012). *Bureaucracy Government And Power in Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Thafa Media
- [26] Dear Sir, Husnah. (2018). *Managing Local Resources to Improve Community Empowerment and Reduce poverty*. Russian Journal of Agricultural and Economic Science, 10(82), 113-117.