

The Effectiveness of Poverty Management Program Policies on the Socio-Economic Behavior of the People of South Sulawesi

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Abstract

This type of qualitative research through a phenomenological approach, while the results showed that the poverty alleviation program in South Sulawesi showed several advantages and disadvantages. The advantages include empowerment efforts through skills training and education to be economically independent. The program also seeks to integrate different sectors, creating a holistic approach. However, there are drawbacks to note. Interagency coordination is sometimes less effective, leading to overlap and lack of synergy between programs. Lack of transparency and community participation in program planning and implementation can also reduce its effectiveness. Suboptimal monitoring and evaluation is also an obstacle.

The KUBE (Joint Business Group) program is appreciated for increasing understanding and family ties, despite facing challenges related to human resources and lack of coordination. The Productive Economic Enterprise Program (UEP) has a positive impact on the community's economy, but some disadvantages such as improper use of capital money.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) received support due to cross-sectoral commitment and coordination, but there was a negative response regarding targets and administration. The Rastra program, although not explicitly mentioned, points out shortcomings related to target accuracy and effectiveness. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is considered effective, but there are still shortcomings in target accuracy and distribution timing.

A multi-sectoral approach is key to poverty management strategies. The South Sulawesi government needs to combine various sectors such as economy, education, health, and infrastructure in a comprehensive approach. Empowering the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors with modern technology, such as tissue culture and artificial insemination, is a strategic step to increase the economic resilience of the community. Access to education and health is also an important focus. Quality education programs and affordable health services are needed for all levels of society. Community empowerment efforts through support to small business groups, skills training, and capacity building are strategic steps to increase community participation in development.

Keyword: Poverty, Development, Policy, Management, Economic

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty is a serious challenge faced by many countries, including Indonesia. Despite efforts to overcome poverty, many people still live below the poverty line. South Sulawesi as one of the

provinces in Indonesia is also not spared from this problem. In the midst of the dynamic socio-economic development of the people of South Sulawesi, an in-depth evaluation of the effectiveness of poverty reduction program policies that have been implemented is needed.

Socioeconomic behavior is an important dimension that is closely related to poverty conditions. Socioeconomic behavior includes various aspects, such as consumption patterns, access to education, health, and involvement in economic activities. The success of a poverty alleviation program can be measured not only from the aspect of poverty reduction, but also from positive changes in the socioeconomic behavior of the communities targeted by the program.

South Sulawesi, as a region rich in natural resource potential and has a variety of cultures, has its own challenges in dealing with poverty. Despite its great potential, there is still unequal distribution of income and access to resources, which can exacerbate the problem of poverty. Therefore, an in-depth evaluation is needed regarding the effectiveness of poverty reduction program policies that have been implemented in South Sulawesi.

One of the poverty alleviation programs that has been implemented in Indonesia is the Family Hope Program (PKH), which aims to improve the welfare of poor families through the provision of social assistance. However, the fundamental question is to what extent this program has been effective in changing the socio-economic behavior of the people of South Sulawesi.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of poverty alleviation program policies in South Sulawesi not only covers quantitative aspects, but also qualitative aspects. A deep understanding of socioeconomic behavior changes that occur at the individual, family, and community levels is needed after receiving assistance from these programs. In addition, it is also necessary to analyze the factors that can influence the implementation and success of the program, including the unique social, cultural, and economic conditions in South Sulawesi.

In the midst of global transformation and changing economic dynamics, poverty remains the main focus of development in South Sulawesi. In overcoming this problem, the government has designed and implemented various poverty reduction policies and programs, one of which is the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH aims to provide direct assistance to poor families to improve their welfare. However, the fundamental question that arises is to what extent this program is effective in achieving these goals and how it impacts the socio-economic behavior of people in South Sulawesi.

Poverty is not only material, but also includes non-material aspects such as access to education, health, and involvement in economic activities. Therefore, the effectiveness of a poverty alleviation program cannot be measured only from the perspective of direct poverty reduction, but must also pay attention to positive changes in the socioeconomic behavior of the people targeted by the program.

In addition, the impact of the program on access to education in South Sulawesi is also an important focus of research. Increased participation of children from poor families in formal education is an indicator of the success of the program. This evaluation may involve analyzing school attendance rates, academic achievement, and participation in extracurricular activities. This will provide a deeper picture of changes in socioeconomic behavior at the individual level.

By detailing impacts and changes in socioeconomic behavior, an evaluation of the effectiveness of poverty reduction program policies in South Sulawesi can provide a deeper understanding of the program's contribution to achieving the sustainable development goals. The conclusions generated from this evaluation can serve as a foundation for the improvement of future poverty reduction policies and programs, not only in South Sulawesi but also as a guide for other regions facing similar challenges.

B. Problem Statement

1. What are the poverty alleviation programs. Made by the provincial government of South Sulawesi
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of poverty alleviation programs created by the South Sulawesi government?
3. What is an effective and efficient poverty reduction strategy that should be carried out by the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Effectiveness

The word effective comes from the English effective, which means successful, something that is successfully done. The concept of effectiveness is a broad concept that includes several internal and external factors of the organization. Effectiveness is the relationship between effort expended and achieving goals.

The greater the production that contributes to the achievement of the goal, the more effective the organization, program or activity will be. Effectiveness is the ability to choose the right goal and achieve it. Thus, effectiveness refers to the relationship between outputs or results achieved or actually achieved between goals or results set or expected in the plan. An organization is said to be effective if the output produced meets the expected objectives.

Effectiveness is generally seen as the level of achievement of functional and operational objectives. Basically, effectiveness is the level of achievement of organizational goals that have been set. Performance is how well a job is done, how well a person produces expected results. It can be interpreted as work done according to plan, it can be said to be effective without time, energy and change. On the other hand, the effectiveness of regional autonomy policy implementation is the extent to which local government activities can implement, implement and improve services to the community and make decisions about community participation. Implementation of development and solving various problems in the implementation of regional autonomy.

Sondang P. Siagian (2001: 24) who argues that effectiveness is the use of resources, facilities and infrastructure to a certain extent that has been consciously predetermined to produce some goods for the services provided. Performance shows success based on whether or not the goal is achieved. If the results of the activity are close to the goal, this means greater efficiency. When one talks about effectiveness as work management, it means that the focus is on the achievement of various goals, which are determined by the timely use of certain available resources, must be determined in advance, and the results achieved using those resources. Then the result must be achieved within the specified time.

The aspect of effectiveness must be achieved in the activity. Referring to the definition of efficiency above, some of these aspects are:

·Regulatory/Temporary Aspects

Regulations are made to maintain the continuity of the intended operation. Regulations or orders must be implemented for such measures to be considered effective.

• Aspects of Work Tasks/Duties

Individuals or organizations can be said to be effective if they can carry out their duties and responsibilities properly in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, everyone in the organization must know their respective duties and responsibilities to fulfill them.

- **Plan/Program Aspects**

An activity can be said to be effective if it has a plan that will be implemented to achieve achievable goals. Without a plan or program, goals are impossible to achieve.

- **Aspects of ideal goals/conditions**

Ideal conditions or goals are goals achieved through results-oriented actions and planned processes.

Measuring the effectiveness of an organization is not as easy as turning the palm of the hand and giving a forecast. However, when it comes to measuring criteria, there are studies from different perspectives. It depends on who judges, and who interprets.

In terms of productivity, production managers can provide an understanding that effectiveness is the quality and quantity (yield) of goods and services. In addition, it is not limited to performance measurement methods, there are also other measurement methods, which are comparing the plans made with actual results.

However, if the efforts or results of work and actions taken are not appropriate, so that the expected goals or objectives are not achieved, it can be said to be ineffective. Based on the opinion of S.P. Siagian (2008: 77) that the criteria or measures to achieve or not achieve relative goals are:

- Achievable goals are clear, designed so that employees can achieve the goals that have been set while performing their duties and the organizational goals can be achieved
- The use of goal-oriented strategies, where strategy is the path taken to make various efforts to achieve the goals that have been set, so that implementers do not get lost to achieve organizational goals.
- A solid process of analysis and policy formulation, consistent with the objectives achieved and strategies developed, so that the policy can link the objectives with the implementation of operational activities.
- Make careful planning, decide what the organization will do in the future.
- In the case of correct programming, a good plan still needs to be specified in the correct application program, because otherwise the executors lack instructions for action and work.
- To provide employment opportunities and infrastructure, one measure of organizational effectiveness is the ability to do productive work. If facilities and infrastructure are available and can be provided by the organization.
- Effective and efficient implementation, no matter how good a program is, if it is not implemented effectively and efficiently, the organization will not achieve its goals because the implementation of the organization will approach its goals.
- The implementation of monitoring and control systems to be instructive, considering that human nature is not perfect, therefore organizational effectiveness requires a system of supervision and control.

B. Policy

According to the Big Dictionary Indonesian Policy is a series of concepts and principles that guide and base plans in the implementation of a job, leadership, and ways of acting. The term can be applied to governments, private sector organizations and groups, as well as individuals. Policies differ from regulations and laws. If the law can impose or prohibit a behavior (e.g. a law requiring the payment of income tax), the policy should only guide the course of action most likely to obtain the desired outcome.

Policy or policy review may also refer to the process of making important organizational decisions, including the identification of alternatives such as program priorities or expenditures, and their selection based on their impact. Policy can also be defined as a political, management, financial, or administrative mechanism to achieve an explicit goal.

A policy is a speech or writing that provides general instructions about setting a scope that gives a person a general limit and direction to move. Etymologically, "policy" is a translation of the word (policy). Policy can also mean a set of concepts and principles that line the implementation of a job, leadership, and ways of acting. Policies can take the form of well-thought-out and carefully thought out decisions by top decision makers rather than routine, programmatic repetitive activities or related to decision rules.

According to Holwet and M. Ramesh (Subarsono, 2005: 13) argue that the public policy process consists of five stages, namely as follows:

1. Preparation of agenda, which is a process so that a problem can get attention from the government.
2. Policy formulation, namely the process of making policy choices by the government.
3. Policy making, which is the process when the government chooses to take an action or not to take an action.
4. Policy implementation, which is the process for implementing policies in order to achieve results.
5. Policy evaluation, namely the process of monitoring and selecting work or policy results.

According to Abdul Wahab (2005), public policy is a sanctioned action that leads to certain goals directed at a certain interrelated problem that affects most citizens of society.

James E. Anderson (Irfan Islamy, 2000: 17) defines policy as a series of actions that have a specific purpose that is followed and implemented by a group of actors to solve a certain problem). While Amara Gianttaya mentioned that wisdom is a tactic and strategy directed to achieve a goal. Therefore, a policy must contain 3 (three) elements, namely:

1. Identify the goals to be achieved.
2. Tactics or strategies of various steps to achieve the desired goal.
3. Provision of inputs to enable real execution of tactics or strategies.

Solichin Abdul Wahab said that the term policy itself still crosses opinions and is a place for debate by experts. So to understand the term policy, Solichin Abdul Wahab (2008: 40-50) provides some guidelines as follows:

1. Policy must be distinguished from decision.
2. Policy is not necessarily distinguishable from administration.
3. Policies include behavior and expectations.
4. Policy includes inaction or inaction.
5. Policies usually have an end result to be achieved.
6. Each policy has a specific purpose or objectives either explicit or implicit.
7. Policies arise from a process that takes place all the time.
8. The policy covers relationships that are inter-organizational and intra-organizational.
9. Public policy, although not exclusive, concerns the key role of government institutions.
10. The policy is formulated or defined subjectively.

According to Budi Winarno (2007: 15), the term policy (policy term) may be widely used as in "Indonesian foreign policy", "Japanese economic policy", and or may also be used to be something more specific, such as if we say government policy on debureaucratization and deregulation. Both Solihin Abdul Wahab and Budi Winarno agree that the term policy is often interchanged with other terms such as program goals, decisions, laws, provisions, standards, proposals and grand design (Suharno, 2010: 11).

Irfan Islamy as quoted by Suandi (2009: 12) policy must be distinguished from wisdom. Policy is translated with different policies meaning wisdom which means wisdom. Understanding wisdom requires further considerations, while policy includes the rules contained therein. James E. Anderson as quoted by Irfan Islamy (2009: 17) revealed that policy is "a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern" (A series of actions that have a certain purpose that is followed and implemented by an actor or group of actors to solve a certain problem).

The policy concept offered by Anderson according to Budi Winarno (2007: 18) is considered more appropriate because it focuses on what is actually done and not on what is proposed or intended. In addition, this concept also distinguishes firmly between policy and decision which means selection among various alternatives

Richard Rose as quoted by Budi Winarno (2007: 17) also suggested that policy should be understood as a series of activities that are more or less related and consequences for those concerned rather than as stand-alone decisions. The opinions of the two experts can at least explain that interchanging the term policy with decision is wrong, because basically policy is understood as a direction or pattern of activity and not just a decision to do something.

Based on the opinions of various experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that policies are actions or activities that are intentionally carried out or not carried out by a person, a group or government in which there is an element of decision in the form of an effort to choose among various alternatives that exist to achieve certain goals and objectives.

C. Poverty

Poverty according to Suparlan quoted by Abu Ahmadi in his book Basic Social Sciences states that poverty is: "a low standard of living, that is, there is a level of material deprivation in some or a group of people compared to the standard of living generally prevailing in the society concerned". According to Prof. Emil Salim, what is meant by poverty is: "a condition described as a lack of income to meet the basic needs of life".

According to Siswanto quoted by Mawardi in his book IAD, ISD and IBD identify poverty as a shortage, especially lack of clothing, food and shelter. In other words, poverty is defined as a condition where a person is unable to meet his basic needs so that he experiences misery in his life.

According to Shirazi and Pramanik, poverty is defined as a situation faced by an individual where they do not have enough resources to meet the needs of a comfortable life, both in terms of economic, social, psychological, and spiritual dimensions

According to Ravallion, poverty is hunger, not having a place to live, if sick does not have funds for treatment. Poor people generally cannot read because they cannot afford to go to school, do not have jobs, are afraid of the future, lose children due to illness.

Poverty is helplessness, marginalization, and lack of freedom. Poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. Poverty is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty is a condition where a person is unable to meet his basic needs and is unable to develop his life so that it will cause misery.

Poverty has a broad definition and it is not easy to measure it. However, in general there are 2 kinds of poverty measures, namely:

- A. Absolute poverty can be measured by comparing a person's income level with the income level needed to obtain basic needs. The minimum income level is the barrier between poor and non-poor conditions, or often called the poor borderline. This concept, often referred to as absolute poverty, is intended to determine the minimum level of income sufficient to meet physical needs such as clothing, food, and housing to ensure survival.
- B. Relative poverty is a person who already has an income level to meet basic needs but is still much lower than the situation of the surrounding community, then the person is still considered poor.
- C. c. Structural poverty is poverty suffered by a group of people because the social structure of that society does not participate in using the sources of income that are actually available to them. Some of the indicators used to see poverty include per capita income, nutritional conditions, food adequacy and family health levels which are often measured from the average infant mortality. Poverty can also be seen from outside the problem of food and clothing, which includes lack of education, lack of communication with the world around, and often even lack of protection from the law and government.

Poverty is divided into two types, namely subjective poverty and objective poverty. First, subjective poverty is poverty that applies individually. This type of poverty has absolutely nothing to do with the ownership of a certain amount of property or with the ability to spend money to meet needs.

This subjective poverty is related to feelings. A person is said to be poor if the person feels poor, and is said to be rich if the person feels rich, not because others say so. No matter how little wealth is, if that person feels that he has enough and there is not much more he needs, then that person is actually a rich man. Similarly, no matter how much property is, if you feel that you are not enough and there are still many unmet needs, you are actually poor.

Subjective poverty cannot be measured, and can only be felt by the person concerned. Thus, despite containing truth, subjective poverty (nor wealth) can be analyzed. Second, objective poverty is poverty that can be analyzed because it is a visible social phenomenon. Objective poverty is related to the views of the crowd. That is, a person is said to be poor because people do see him as having none, and a person is said to be rich because many people see him rich. There are several factors that cause poverty, namely:

1. Too Low Education

Low education causes a person to lack certain skills needed in his life. Limited education / skills possessed cause limitations to enter the world of work. On the basis of the above he was poor because he could not do anything.

2. Lazy to Work

Laziness is a problem that is quite concerning, because this problem concerns one's mentality and personality. The existence of this lazy attitude of a person is indifferent and not passionate about work.

Or being passive in his life (attitude of leaning on fate). This lazy attitude tends to depend on others, either from family, or relatives who are seen as having the ability to bear the necessities of their lives

3. Employment Issues

The problem of employment is a problem that is so real and close to our environment. In fact, labor problems can cause new problems in the economic and non-economic fields. High unemployment rates lead to low incomes which further fuels the emergence of poverty

4. Capital Limitations

Limited capital is a reality that exists in developing countries, this reality brings poverty to most people in those countries. A person is poor because they do not have the capital to equip tools or materials in order to apply the skills they have for the purpose of earning an income. Limited capital for developing countries can be likened to an endless circle both in terms of demand for capital and in terms of supply of capital.

5. Family Burden

The number of household members is an indication in determining whether or not a household is poor. The greater the number of family members, the greater the income spent on living expenses. So according to the poor, a large number of family members will result in conditions becoming poorer. According to Rivani in his research shows that the number of household members affects poverty. The reason for the large number of family dependents can be caused by several causes, among others, many children, there are family members who are not productive (old age or other reasons) and difficulty finding work for family members who have actually reached productive age.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

Types of qualitative research through phenomenological approaches

CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION

A. What are the poverty alleviation programs. Made by the provincial government of South Sulawesi
Poverty is a serious challenge faced by many levels of society, and the government has an important role to play in addressing this problem. In South Sulawesi Province, the government is committed to reducing poverty through various holistic and sustainable handling programs. The South Sulawesi Provincial Government realizes that poverty reduction does not only involve economic aspects, but also requires a comprehensive approach, including in the fields of education, health, and community empowerment.

Some of the flagship programs that have been implemented by the South Sulawesi Provincial government include increasing access to education for children from underprivileged families, providing affordable health assistance, and training and skill development programs to improve the qualifications and competitiveness of the workforce. In addition, there are also innovative programs that encourage community participation in decision-making and utilization of local resources.

1. KUBERNETES

Research conducted by Munawir et al. discusses the implementation of poverty reduction policies with a case study of the KUBE-FM Program of the Bantaeng District Social and Employment Office. The research focused on three villages/kelurahan in three sub-districts, namely Bontosunggu (Bisappu District), Tompobulu (La'bo District), and Baruga (Pa'jukukang District). In the analysis of policy

implementation, the study used the model of Meter and Horn (1975) with six variables, including the size and objectives of the policy, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, interorganizational communication, disposition of implementors, and social, economic, and political environment.

From the interviews, it was found that the implementation of the KUBE-FM Program in Bantaeng Regency was directed at understanding the aims and objectives of the program by implementors and related stakeholders. The establishment of the Joint Business Group is recognized as a strategic step in accelerating poverty alleviation. However, challenges related to human resources, especially lack of creativity and skills in business management, point to the need for more effective training.

The quality of implementation is affected by lack of technical material briefing, budget constraints, and lack of coordination between implementing agents. The Bantaeng District Social and Manpower Office strives to meet the characteristics of implementing agents, but the quality of human resources is the main obstacle. Social impacts are seen in group interactions and increased familial ties, although the economic impact has not been significant. The implementation of the KUBE-FM Program has not been optimal due to lack of communication, lack of debriefing, and lack of seriousness of the implementors, especially in maintaining group activities. On the political side, there are no local regulations that support the development of KUBE-FM management. In conclusion, the implementation of the KUBE-FM Program in Bantaeng District faces a number of obstacles that need to be overcome in order to achieve poverty alleviation goals more effectively.

B. Productive Economic Business Program (UEP)

Research by Wirda Mutahara on the implementation of the Productive Economic Enterprise Program (UEP) on the alleviation of the poor in Mappakalombo Village, Galesong District, Takalar Regency illustrates the positive impact of the program. Impact is defined as a collision or strong influence that can cause positive or negative effects from an event or events in a particular area.

The UEP program implemented by the Social Office in Mappakalombo Village is considered to have a significant positive impact. Village Chief, Muh. Arsad, stated that this program has improved the community's economy by providing business capital assistance. The beneficiaries also said that this program has increased income and moved the wheels of the community's economy.

Some testimonials from beneficiaries show improvement in their efforts. For example, pulse and rice sellers experienced an increase in sales and revenue. Fishermen reported that capital assistance helped in the development of fishing businesses. Likewise, crab net craftsmen have increased production and sales after getting mode assistance

Overall, the UEP program in Mappakalombo Village is considered successful in having a positive impact on community welfare by increasing income, productivity, and variety of business products.

C. Family Hope Program (PKH)

Research by Safaruddin et al. discusses the implementation of Poverty Reduction Policy through Family Hope Program (PKH) in Tamalate District, Makassar City. In the policy implementation dimension, there are commitments from various organizations, including the central, provincial, and Makassar City governments, especially in Tamalate District, with a target of 3906 PKH recipients.

Commitment in poverty reduction, especially in the Education Sector, involves the role of the Social Service and the Education Office. The Social Office is responsible for the data that serves as a reference for receiving assistance in the Education Sector, while the Education Office ensures that data proposals

are verified according to requirements. Coordination is carried out in stages from the central to sub-district levels, involving UPPKH and UUPKH in supporting the implementation of PKH. The existence of coordination meetings at the district / city level, attended by several local governments and related agencies, including the Education Office and the Health Office, shows cross-sectoral cooperation in the implementation of PKH.

In the aspect of behavior of lower-level implementors, PKH assistants at the sub-district level act as mediators between beneficiaries and government programs. Kelurahan is also involved in collecting data on the poor as a requirement for assistance.

In the behavioral aspect of the target group, there was a positive response to the educational assistance received. Junior high school students earn Rp.1.500.000,- to meet school needs. However, there were negative responses related to inaccuracy of targets, alleged selection of beneficiaries based on proximity to local governments, and potential politicization of the program.

The research findings also reflect the indifferent attitude of some beneficiary groups towards administrative completeness, such as the management of family cards (KK), which can affect system detection of beneficiaries who are actually eligible but have not accessed PKH assistance.

D. Rastra

In a study entitled "The effectiveness of the implementation of the prosperous rice program in North Tolo Village, Kelara District, Jeneponto Regency" conducted by Fitriani, it was revealed that the implementation of the Rastra program in North Tolo Village had several problems

First, in the implementation of the distribution of Rastra, there is an inaccuracy in target. Although the Rastra program is supposed to be aimed at poor households registered in the Beneficiary List (DPM), in practice, it is also distributed to families who are considered well-off. This led to the disapproval of most respondents.

Third, there are problems related to the price of Rastra. Although a small percentage of respondents agreed that the implementation of Rastra was considered price-appropriate, the majority of respondents disagreed. The price of Rastra paid by beneficiaries is considered high, mainly because of the transportation costs that must be borne by Rastra beneficiaries.

Fourth, the division of Rastra is late. A small percentage of respondents agreed that the implementation of Rastra was timely, but the majority of respondents disagreed. The delay in the distribution of Rastra is caused by the implementation which is carried out in rotation or alternately, causing difficulties for beneficiary households.

Fifth, there are problems related to the quality of Rastra. The majority of respondents did not agree that the Rastra received was of good quality. Conversely, many state that the Rastra received is no longer suitable for consumption and can even cause disease.

Sixth, in the administrative aspect, a small percentage of respondents agreed that the distribution of Rastra was considered appropriate administration. However, the majority of respondents disagreed, especially regarding administrative settlements in accordance with previously established regulations.

Overall, the effectiveness of the implementation of the Rastra program in North Tolo Village was considered low because there was no success indicator that reached an approval rate of 80% of respondents. Problems that arise include inaccuracy of targets, quantity, price, time, quality, and administration of Rastra.

E. BNPT

Research conducted by Winnie Thalia entitled "The Effectiveness of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City" highlighted the implementation of the BPNT program in the region. This program is a government initiative to provide food assistance to the community through combo cards or Prosperous Family Cards (KKS). Beneficiaries get a monthly balance, which can later be exchanged for basic necessities such as rice, eggs, and chicken meat..

This research includes several indicators, among others, program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness, goal achievement, and real change. The interview results showed that the socialization of the BPNT program was carried out by the Makassar City Social Office, involving various parties, such as the Makassar City Food Aid Coordination Team, social assistants, and distribution banks.

In terms of target accuracy, the study found that there are still shortcomings, such as data that has not been updated optimally and errors in recipient data. In addition, the timeliness of aid distribution is also still an obstacle, especially related to the delay in the balance entering the recipient's account.

Nevertheless, the BPNT program in Biringkanaya District is considered effective in achieving its goals. It can be seen from the decline in the number of program recipients since 2018, showing a positive change in the socio-economic conditions of the community. Program recipients also expressed feelings of help and improvement in the quality of assistance, such as improving the quality of rice.

This study concludes that the BPNT program has had a positive impact on recipient communities, although there are still several obstacles that need to be improved, such as target accuracy and timeliness of distribution.

F. What are the advantages and disadvantages of poverty alleviation programs created by the South Sulawesi government

South Sulawesi, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, has various challenges in dealing with poverty involving economic, social, and cultural aspects. The poverty alleviation program implemented by the South Sulawesi government has several advantages. First, there are efforts to empower communities through skills training and education, so that they can be more economically independent. Second, the program tries to integrate various sectors, including health and education, to provide a holistic approach to overcoming poverty.

However, there are also some disadvantages that need to be considered. First, coordination between agencies is sometimes ineffective, leading to overlap and lack of synergy between programs. Second, lack of transparency and community participation in program planning and implementation can reduce its effectiveness. In addition, there are obstacles in monitoring and evaluation that can complicate the assessment of program results. By understanding these two sides, we can more carefully evaluate and improve poverty alleviation programs in South Sulawesi in order to have a greater positive impact on communities in need. Here are the Weaknesses and Weaknesses of the poverty alleviation program created by the South Sulawesi government:

1. Program KUBE (Kelompok Usaha Bersama):

- Pros:
- Increase understanding of program aims and objectives by implementors and stakeholders.
- The establishment of a Joint Business Group is considered a strategic step in poverty alleviation.
- There is an increase in group interaction and familial bonding.
- Downside:

- Challenges related to human resources, creativity, and skills in business management.
 - Lack of debriefing of technical materials, budget constraints, and lack of coordination between implementing agencies.
 - Lack of communication, debriefing, and lack of seriousness of the implementors.
- 2. Productive Economic Enterprise Program (UEP):**
- Pros:
 - Have a significant positive impact on the community's economy.
 - Increase income and move the wheels of the community's economy.
 - Success increases revenue, productivity, and variety of business products.
 - Downside:
 - Capital money is not used improperly
 - Many types of businesses are the same
- 3. Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH):**
- Pros:
 - There is commitment from various organizations in poverty reduction.
 - Cross-sector coordination in the implementation of PKH.
 - Positive response to educational assistance.
 - Downside:
 - Negative responses related to inaccuracy of targets, alleged selection of recipients based on proximity to local governments, and potential politicization of programs.
 - The indifferent attitude of some groups of beneficiaries to the completeness of administration.
- 4. Rastra Program:**
- Pros:
 - Not explicitly mentioned in the reading.
 - Downside:
 - Inaccuracy of targets, improper distribution of quantities, high prices, late distribution, low quality, and administrative problems.
 - Effectiveness was rated low because it did not achieve an 80% approval rate of respondents.
- 5. Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT):**
- Pros:
 - The program is considered effective in achieving its goals.
 - There was a decrease in the number of program recipients, indicating a positive change in socioeconomic conditions.
 - Downside:
 - There are still shortcomings in target accuracy and distribution time.
 - Error in beneficiary data and late balance in entering the account.

G. Effective and efficient poverty management strategies that should be carried out by the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi

Poverty is a serious challenge faced by many people in various regions, including South Sulawesi Province. The South Sulawesi Provincial Government has implemented various poverty alleviation programs as an effort to improve community welfare. Through various initiatives, such as the Family

Hope Program (PKH), Joint Business Group (KUBE), Productive Economic Business Program (UEP), Rastra, and Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT), the Government seeks to provide solutions for economically marginalized community groups.

The South Sulawesi provincial government faces serious challenges in tackling poverty in its region. To achieve effective and efficient poverty alleviation, a holistic and targeted strategy is needed. In this context, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government should adopt a multi-sectoral approach, involve inter-agency collaboration, and focus on community empowerment.

First of all, it is important to understand that tackling poverty is not an issue that can be tackled with a single approach. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed that covers various sectors such as economy, education, health, and infrastructure. This approach ensures that every aspect of people's lives is cared for and addressed simultaneously. It is important to encourage economic diversification so that people have diverse sources of income. Empowering the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors with the application of modern technology such as tissue culture and artificial insemination is a step that can support the economic resilience of the community. Sustainability in agricultural land use, fisheries resource management, and livestock development are important points in ensuring that positive impacts can be felt in the long term.

It is also important to address the issue of access to education and health. The South Sulawesi Provincial Government must ensure that quality education programs and affordable health services are accessible to all levels of society. This involves adequate budget allocation and equitable development of education and health infrastructure across provincial areas.

Furthermore, community empowerment efforts are an important key in poverty reduction strategies. Communities need to be actively involved in planning, implementing, and evaluating development programs. Support to small business groups, skills training, and capacity building are strategic measures to increase community participation in managing local resources and developing their economic potential.

Collaboration between agencies, including the National Amil Zakat Agency (Baznas), the private sector, and community institutions, is needed in optimizing resources and experience. Collaborative initiatives can include training programs, capital assistance, and technical support to encourage the development of micro and small enterprises that are the backbone of the community's economy.

Finally, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government must implement a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system to measure the impact of poverty reduction programs. Accurate and up-to-date data is needed to assess the effectiveness of implemented strategies and make adjustments according to emerging needs.

Overall, an effective and efficient poverty alleviation strategy in South Sulawesi Province should incorporate a multi-sectoral approach, community empowerment, and cross-sector collaboration. Only with a comprehensive and sustainable approach can South Sulawesi Province achieve its goal of reducing poverty and improving people's overall welfare.

The Acting Governor of South Sulawesi Province, Bahtiar Baharuddin, has revealed the strategy carried out to overcome poverty problems in the area. At the Regional Coordination Meeting (Rakorda) of the National Amil Zakat Agency (Baznas) throughout South Sulawesi, Pj Governor Bahtiar emphasized that poverty management cannot rely solely on social assistance schemes. According to him, efforts to overcome poverty and stunting must be carried out with an approach to increasing the income of people throughout South Sulawesi.

Bahtiar expressed his commitment by starting a banana cultivation program as a first step to improve the economy of economically vulnerable communities. He highlighted the importance of having big concepts, such as allocating 500,000 hectares of unproductive land specifically for banana cultivation. If the program is successful, South Sulawesi has the potential to become the world's largest banana producer, beating Thailand's current position.

Besides being promising in terms of economy, banana cultivation is considered easy to do by the local community and is part of South Sulawesi culture. Bahtiar said that per one hectare of land, the yield can reach more than Rp100 million per year. This is expected to help reduce poverty and stunting rates in the area.

A. Conclusion

The South Sulawesi provincial government has taken concrete steps to address poverty levels in the region. Through various programs such as KUBE, UEP, PKH, Rastra, and BPNT, the government is committed to reducing economic inequality and improving people's welfare. There are holistic efforts involving aspects of education, health, and community empowerment.

The KUBE-FM program in Bantaeng District faces a number of obstacles, including a lack of creativity and skills in business management, as well as a lack of debriefing and coordination between implementing agencies. In Mappakalombo Village, the UEP Program from the Social Service is considered successful in having a positive impact, improving the community's economy with the help of business capital.

The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Tamalate District, Makassar City, shows the synergy between the central, provincial, and city governments in poverty reduction efforts. However, the findings also revealed a negative response related to non-compliance with targets and alleged selection of beneficiaries.

In the implementation of the Rastra program in North Tolo Village, there are a number of problems, including inaccuracy of targets, quantity, price, delay, quality, and administration of Rastra. Conversely, the BPNT Program in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City is considered effective in achieving its goals even though it still faces obstacles such as target accuracy and distribution time. Synergy between the government and various parties involved, including socialization by the Makassar City Social Office, is an important factor in the success of this program.

The poverty alleviation program in South Sulawesi shows several advantages and disadvantages. The advantages include empowerment efforts through skills training and education to be economically independent. The program also seeks to integrate different sectors, creating a holistic approach.

However, there are drawbacks to note. Interagency coordination is sometimes less effective, leading to overlap and lack of synergy between programs. Lack of transparency and community participation in program planning and implementation can also reduce its effectiveness. Suboptimal monitoring and evaluation is also an obstacle.

The KUBE (Joint Business Group) program is appreciated for increasing understanding and family ties, despite facing challenges related to human resources and lack of coordination. The Productive Economic Enterprise Program (UEP) has a positive impact on the community's economy, but some disadvantages such as improper use of capital money.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) received support due to cross-sectoral commitment and coordination, but there was a negative response regarding targets and administration. The Rastra program, although

not explicitly mentioned, points out shortcomings related to target accuracy and effectiveness. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is considered effective, but there are still shortcomings in target accuracy and distribution timing.

A multi-sectoral approach is key to poverty management strategies. The South Sulawesi government needs to combine various sectors such as economy, education, health, and infrastructure in a comprehensive approach. Empowering the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors with modern technology, such as tissue culture and artificial insemination, is a strategic step to increase the economic resilience of the community.

Access to education and health is also an important focus. Quality education programs and affordable health services are needed for all levels of society. Community empowerment efforts through support to small business groups, skills training, and capacity building are strategic steps to increase community participation in development.

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