



ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN REDUCING POVERTY RATE IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC PERIOD IN SERANG BANTEN CITY

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Abstract

Poverty is a problem that often arises and becomes a priority in work programs, both for long-established cities and new-born cities, which are the problem of poverty, the numbers of which are increasing, especially during the pandemic like now, which is increasingly out of control, with the emergence of various kinds of waves of layoffs both in absolute and non-real sectors that will cause new social problems, ranging from poverty, social inequality to food shortages, if this continues and cannot find the right solution, and the role of the government is not optimal in carrying out duties and functions. The poverty rate growth will be increasingly out of control. The role of local government as a driving force for regional economic growth is a solution to strengthen central government policies because the central government does not have the power and efforts without the participation and support of local governments. Definition of Regional / Regency Government, The formation of regional government in accordance with the mandate of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution is the basis of various laws and other statutory regulations that govern regional government. Meanwhile, according to Cahyat, poverty is a situation where a person or household experiences difficulties in fulfilling basic needs, while the supporting environment does not provide opportunities to improve sustainable welfare or escape vulnerability. The research method is a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. The method used in this study is a formative evaluation method, namely seeing and reviewing the implementation and local government programs, seeking feedback to improve the implementation of the intended program in order to reduce the rate of increasing poverty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the local government of the city of Serang has made every effort to make breakthroughs. Breakthroughs in reducing the rate of increasing poverty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, among others, by opening many new local tourist objects while still implementing health protocols, because all parties want the corona outbreak to be overcome and economic turnover to run, because the tourism sector has the most impact as a result. In this pandemic, almost 70% of the industries related to the tourism sector are not able to operate or have gone out of business so that the government must be more optimal in protecting business actors, especially those related to local tourism businesses

Keywords: Role of local government, Poverty, Covid Pandemic 19.

INTRODUCTION

The progress of an area is an effort or an achievement target in development because the indicators of an area are said to be advanced; if the community and its system have reached the standard of service for areas that are classified as advanced, the problem of poverty is a problem that has become commonplace in various countries, especially in countries that are still classified as developing countries. However, if this problem is not immediately handled seriously, it will have an impact on all sectors, and will also have an impact on economic growth, both on a local and national scale.

Policies related to poverty reduction in various countries worldwide differ according to each country's capabilities and potential. Poverty is the government's primary target; this is evident from the funds budgeted in the APBN and APBD and each year the nominal amount increases, as well as government programs whose linkages in reducing the poverty rate are constantly added and improved so that the achievement of poverty alleviation targets can achieve the target as expected.

The local government optimally cooperates with the central government and the private sector to reduce the rate of poverty, generally in Indonesia, especially in the city of Serang, Banten. However,

classical problems that often arise in various cities around the world, especially those that are directly related to poverty because this will have an impact on sexual insecurity, acts of violence, crime, and cause social unrest. Therefore the writer as a researcher is obliged and has a moral responsibility and is called to be part of it, From the community whose role is to supervise every policy carried out by the government and carry out its role functions as a policymaker in the area, which is their authority and responsibility.

The city of Serang is a new city based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 32 of 2007 concerning the formation of Serang City in Banten Province; Serang City comes from a part of Serang Regency, which consists of the following areas

Serang District, Kasemen District, Walantaka District, Curug District, Cipocok Jaya District, and Taktakan District. Kota Serang is a new city that must be able to answer a challenge and be able to adapt to various existing changes, both geographic, demographic and social change structures; the new city must be oriented twice as fast as the cities that have long been established in order to be equal, adjustment is not far behind other cities that are more developed with technological advances.

Problems that have emerged and become a priority in the work program of both old cities and new cities are poverty problems; the numbers are increasing, especially during the pandemic like today, which is getting out of control, with the emergence of various kinds of waves. Layoffs in both actual and non-real sectors will cause new social problems, ranging from poverty, social inequality to food shortages, if this continues and cannot find the right solution, and the government's role is not optimal in carrying out its duties and functions, then the poverty rate growth will be increasingly out of control.

The Role of Regional Government 1. Definition of Regional / Regency Government, The formation of regional government in accordance with the mandate of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, is the basis for various laws and other laws and regulations governing local government. Siswanto explained that these laws include: Law Number 1 the Year 1945, Law Number 22 the Year 1948, Law Number 1 the Year 1957, Law Number 18 the Year 1965, Law Number 5 the Year 1974, Law Number 22 of 1999 and Law Number 32 of 2004. The objective of regional formation is basically to improve public services to accelerate the realization of community welfare and as a means of political education at the local level. According to Suhady in Riawan (2009), in terms of its definition, the government is the authoritative direction and administration of the affairs of men/women in a nation-state, city, etc. In Indonesia as a direction and administration that is authorized for community activities in a country, city, etc. Government can also be interpreted as the governing body of a nation, state, city, etc., namely, the institution or body that administers the state, state, or city government. The government's definition is seen from its nature, namely government in a broad sense covering all powers, namely legislative power, executive power, and judicial power. Meanwhile, the government in the narrow sense only includes the executive branch of power.

Article 1 point 2 of Law Number 32 the Year 2004 concerning Regional Government explains that what is meant by regional government is the administration of government affairs by the regional

government and DPRD according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance with the broadest autonomy principle in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. By the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in its elucidation in Law Number 32 of 2004, the regional government has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs on its own according to the principles of autonomy and co-administration. Local government includes the Governor, Regent or Mayor and regional apparatus as elements of regional government administration. In this regard, the role of the regional government is everything that is done in the form of good actions in the context of implementing regional autonomy as a right, authority and obligation of the regional government to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community by statutory regulations.

Poverty a. Definition According to Chambers, poverty is understood as a lack of money and goods to ensure survival. In a broad sense, saying that poverty is an integrated concept that has five dimensions, namely: 1) poverty (proper), 2) powerlessness (powerless), 3) vulnerability to face emergencies (state of emergency), 4) dependence (dependence), and 5) geographic and sociological isolation

According to Cahyat, poverty is a situation in which a person or household experiences difficulties in fulfilling basic needs, while the supporting environment does not provide opportunities to improve sustainable welfare or escape vulnerability. Various things cause the causes of poverty Poverty. According to Sharp, after identifying the causes of poverty from an economic perspective,: 1) Macro poverty is born because of the unequal patterns of resource ownership, the existence of a group of people who monopolize ownership of resources, leading to poverty. 2) Poverty arises due to differences in the quality of human resources; it is seen that the lack of progress for the poor is because they do not have the knowledge, knowledge and skills possessed by rich people. 3) Poverty arises as a result of differences in access to capital; this is what people often fear when they want to become entrepreneurs, namely limited capital, while on the other hand, there is a group of people who can have access to existing sources of capital.

METHOD

The place of research was purposive sampling, namely the choice of location deliberately. The research location is in the city of Serang, Banten Province. The city provides easy access to information online and offline, making it easier for researchers to obtain field data that has lasted for the last six months, starting from March to August 2020. Research methods

The research method is a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. The method used in this study is the formative evaluation method, which is to see and review the implementation and programs of local government, seeking feedback to improve the implementation of the program in question (Masri Sinagarmibun and Sofian Efendi, 2008). In order to analyze the implementation of local government policies through analyzing the data obtained and its

implementation in the field and how much influence it has on the community in the field, especially in the city of Serang Banten. The research method is a survey method. A survey is a study that takes a sample from a population and uses a questionnaire as the primary data collection tool (Singarimbun and Effendi, 1995: 23). In order to analyze all local government policies in reducing poverty as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic in the city of Serang, as well as seeking feedback on the extent to which these policies are effective.

Qualitative research tends to use selective sampling or sampling techniques using considerations based on the theoretical concepts used. In other words, the sampling technique is a technique used to select or focus on problems, so that sample selection is more directed at research objectives. This study did not determine the number of samples, but the researcher determined the number of informants to be interviewed to obtain information about the problem being studied. Informants are determined based on the purposive sampling method with specific considerations, namely: Regional Work Units (SKPD) have the following functions: (1) regional development planning, (2) handling regional economic administration, (3) trade and industry sectors, (4) and actors businesses., Community leaders, Head of Business Groups to find out the effect or the perceived impact of the role of the government. For secondary data,

Request directly from informants such as Regional Regulations (Perda), Governor Regulations, and other data related to local government policies. Primary data is obtained directly from SKPD informants through checklist interviews or interviews based on a checklist, by providing interview material in the form of a checklist, i.e. the researcher gives a sign (v) in the column provided in the interview material in the form of a checklist, namely the researcher gives a sign (v) in the column provided in the interview material.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Initially, the data obtained from the number of poor people in the city of Serang, a city which is nicknamed the city of Madani, were as many as 23,000 heads of families, but now it has increased to 81,000 heads of households or an increase of around 58,000 heads of families. The increase was contributed by the impact of the spread of the coronavirus. This number is very significant, this number is 45 per cent of the total population of Serang City, which amounts to around 180,000 families, although it has not reached half of the population, but the impact is extraordinary and needs extraordinary handling in all sectors, including the economic sector as a priority scale in policy. Therefore local governments must be able to encourage local economic growth, through an increase in the gross regional domestic product (PDRB) because seeing the existing conditions due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, many have decreased.

This can be seen from Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) based on the valid price for the first quarter of 2020 at constant prices in 2010. The PDRB sectors include agricultural, forestry and business fields.

Fisheries for the first quarter of 2020 reached 0.53 per cent, mining and quarrying -0.32 per cent, processing industry -2.39 per cent.

Then the procurement of electricity, gas -6.85 per cent, water supply 2.47 per cent, Construction -5.56 per cent, wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorbikes -1.50 per cent. Then in the transportation and trade business 0.24 per cent, the provision of accommodation and food and drink -0.01 per cent, information and communication 0, 48 per cent, financial services and insurance -0.57 per cent.

Then real estate -0.26 per cent, corporate services 0.33 per cent, government administration, defence, and compulsory social security by -2.37 per cent, education services, 1.23 per cent and health services and social activities 1.10 per cent.

This figure is the result of calculations from the first quarter of 2020 starting from January, February and March; economic growth is likely to experience a decline and an increase in the poverty rate in Serang City as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the rate of economic growth in the city of Serang has decreased between the fourth quarter of 2019 with the first quarter of 2020 amounting to 1.69 per cent.

This means that in terms of gross value added, economic activity generally decreases. This happens because the gross regional domestic product at constant prices is all affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic and will affect unemployment because many industries are closed and poverty increases, which means that the poverty rate in Serang can increase after the pandemic. Covid-19, seeing that currently there are so many unemployed people due to layoffs in both the formal and non-formal sectors.

From a policy point of view, the city of Serang has made every effort to issue policies that are right on target.

The local government of the city of Serang has taken many strategic steps in suppressing the spread of the Covid 19 pandemic with various kinds of policies, including by conducting socialization in various media related to Covid 19, both its spread, and how to prevent it, as well as implementing 3M (washing hands, keeping your distance, and wearing masks), spraying and carrying out health protocol raids at specific points.

Next, in order to reduce the rate of increasing poverty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the local government of the city of Serang has made every effort to make breakthroughs, including opening many new local tourist objects by continuing to implement health protocols, as well as disbursing aid funds to the community. Affected by covid 19, starting from direct cash assistance, social assistance, as well as assistance to local MSME players, so that all lines can survive amid economic difficulties due to covid 19, because all parties want the corona outbreak to be overcome. Economic turnaround can run, especially the tourism sector most impacted by this pandemic, nearly 70% of the industries related to the tourism sector were either unable to operate or closed down. Handling of COVID-19 in Serang City must be done thoroughly. However, development programs that touch the community directly, such as

poverty alleviation, alleviating unfit for habitation, and infrastructure, must remain a priority because that is the hope of all parties.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion results, the rate of economic growth in the city of Serang has decreased between the fourth quarter of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020 by 1.69 per cent. This means that in terms of gross added value that occurs in general economic activity has decreased. However, based on the above discussion, we can therefore conclude that the Serang City Regional Government has taken many strategic steps in suppressing the spread of the Covid 19 pandemic with various kinds of policies including starting from implementing 3M (washing hands, maintaining distance, and wearing masks), spraying, and carrying out health protocol raids at specific points. Next, in order to reduce the rate of increasing poverty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Serang city government has made efforts as much as making breakthroughs, including by opening many new local tourism objects by continuing to implement health protocols because all parties want the corona outbreak to be overcome and economic turnover can run because the tourism sector has the most impact due to this pandemic, Ham pir 70% of industries related to the tourism sector, many are unable to operate or roll down so that the government must be more optimal in protecting business actors, especially those related to local tourism businesses.

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