

Implementation Of Poverty Reduction Policies By The Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) in West Pasaman District

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Abstract - This research is based on the need to accelerate poverty reduction for community welfare. The aim of this research is to describe the implementation of poverty reduction policies by TKPKD West Pasaman Regency. This research uses qualitative research. The research location was at the West Pasaman Social Service office, the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), as well as poor villages and community leaders in West Pasaman Regency. Data collection techniques include interviews, documentation studies and field notes. The data validation technique used is a triangulation technique which involves re-checking data previously obtained from various sources to assess the correctness of the data. The data analysis procedure is broken down into several processes which include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, as well as drawing conclusions and verification. The research results show that poverty reduction by West Pasaman Regency TKPKD has not fully achieved the desired targets. There are several factors that influence the implementation of poverty reduction policies by West Pasaman Regency TKPKD, namely; First, the environment is still considered bad. This happens because there are still many individuals who are lazy to work. Second, there are still many organizations that are less active in working in the social sector, especially in terms of eradicating poverty. Third, the resources that West Pasaman Regency has in the TKPKD sector are still not optimal because West Pasaman has not fully maximized the resources that have been applied. Fourth, the character of the implementing agency: In this case, TKPKD implementers have not carried out their responsibilities well.

Keywords— Overcoming, poverty, West Pasaman.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty in Indonesia has been a problem that has continued to increase since 1976. This can be seen from the large number of poor people, beggars, homeless people, malnourished babies and street children [12]. Poverty alleviation needs to be pursued continuously. One of the noble goals of the nation's founders was the prosperity of the nation. Freedom means more than just getting rid of colonialism, but also means achieving a just and prosperous society and getting rid of the shackles of poverty. In connection with government initiatives to improve social welfare in Indonesia, the problem of poverty remains a top priority [21].

According to Suharto [23], the problem of poverty in Indonesia is a social problem that must continue to be researched. All of this is a result of the persistent and long-standing problem of poverty in our society today. This is also one of the reasons why Indonesia is a developing country, with a population that continues to increase every year and a level of welfare that is still much lower compared to developed countries.

Poverty is a social phenomenon that continues to receive attention and research. [23] emphasized that poverty is a condition that is in no way comparable to prosperity. When someone is prosperous, they are able to

meet needs beyond the most basic needs. One of the main causes of backwardness and obstacles to development in a country is a high level of poverty. A multiplier effect on the general social order can be caused by poverty. Other social problems arise from poverty [23]. The poverty figures for West Sumatra Province for 2020-2022 are listed below.

One of the responsibilities of regional governments is to tackle poverty in accordance with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The state is responsible for caring for the poor in order to fulfill basic needs that are appropriate for humanity. Then, in accordance with Law no. 13 of 2011 that to carry out state responsibilities requires a national development policy that supports the poor in a planned, directed and sustainable manner. Regulations regarding the fulfillment of basic needs for the poor are still scattered in various laws and regulations, so that integrated and coordinated arrangements for handling the poor are needed.

The problem of poverty requires a comprehensive approach that covers various aspects of people's lives and is carried out in a coordinated and well-planned way. Therefore, the government can no longer overcome poverty alone but must through various centralized sectoral policies. The government must understand the voices of the poor themselves, then recognize, enforce and defend their basic rights. These rights include social, economic and political rights. This is considered to be one way to solve the challenge of poverty.

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Figure 1. West Sumatra Poverty Rate 2020-2022

The Family Hope Program (PKH), the first conditional cash assistance program, was introduced in Indonesia by the government through the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2007. The technical implementation of this program is regulated in Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 01 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (PKH). The Family Hope Program is defined in this regulation as an initiative to offer conditional cash assistance to poor and vulnerable families registered in the integrated data on handling the poor, processed by the social welfare information data center, and identified as beneficiary families.

West Pasaman Regency has 5 (five) sub-districts which have coastal areas and consist of 10 (ten) jorongs, where the majority of the population makes a living as small fishermen. Coastal areas are one of the areas with the highest concentration of poor people. In coastal areas, the problem of poverty tends to be more complex, because community cultural factors influence lifestyle patterns. The nature of being easily satisfied with daily income makes people less interested in improving their lives. Apart from that, children of school age actually prefer to earn money rather than go to school.

Based on these field facts, a Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) was created. The team is a regional government team, working in West Pasaman Regency with the aim of disseminating information about poverty reduction initiatives. Planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination procedures for poverty alleviation initiatives in West Pasaman Regency are also handled by the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD). Based on Law Number 12 of 2002, an expansion area known as West Pasaman Regency was formed. With a share of 31.69%, the agricultural industry is the main contributor to West Pasaman Regency. West Pasaman, Bappeda (2022). However, West Pasaman Regency still has a relatively high level of poverty.

The poverty rate for West Pasaman Regency is higher than the poverty rate in other districts in West Sumatra Province, based on 2021 BPS/GRDP data. In 2021, the poverty rate in West Pasaman Regency is 7.51%, with a total of 32,000 poor people. people, while the poverty rate in the entire West Sumatra Province is 6.63%.

Compared to other cities in West Sumatra Province, the poverty rate in West Pasaman Regency is much greater. Previously, there were 31.53 thousand poor people in 2019, 31.64 thousand in 2020, and 34.97

thousand in 2021. In 2022, the poverty rate is slightly lower than in 2021. In West Sumatra, from 19 districts /city, West Pasaman is the area with the eighth highest poverty rate when viewed from its development from 2017 to 2022.

Because budgeting strategies must be distributed to poor communities, the implementation of the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD) in terms of budgeting funds is still lacking in accelerating poverty alleviation. In order to overcome poverty in West Pasaman Regency, the government has not allocated funds according to needs. Because the government does not agree to help other recipients who according to them are also entitled to receive direct cash assistance whose benefits are felt directly by the poor, the people who should receive these funds are reluctant to take part in programs implemented by the government (Source: BAPPEDA West Pasaman 2022).

This symptom of poverty is caused by the low income and inability of the poor people in West Pasaman Regency, which is also known as Human Resources. Inadequate minimum wages, substandard living conditions, and increasing unemployment every year without the prospect of new jobs are other causes.

The Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) program is one of the poverty reduction initiatives that has been implemented but has not yet run optimally. These findings are based on researchers' interviews with a number of people in West Pasaman Regency on November 20, 2023.

In West Pasaman Regency, finances for poverty alleviation have been reduced in 2023 compared to 2022, although the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team Secretariat (TKPKD) still lacks funds. Funds for poverty alleviation reached more than 37 billion last year, compared with only around 35 billion in 2023. With funds of 37 billion, poverty levels will still be relatively high in 2022; However, in 2023, the amount of these funds will decrease. Nineteen villages or nagari in West Pasaman Regency will receive these funds.

Funds for poverty alleviation are currently a major concern because the poverty rate in West Pasaman Regency is still relatively high from year to year. Therefore, researchers feel it is necessary to conduct research to explain "Implementation of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) Policy in West Pasaman Regency".

II. METHOD

This research uses qualitative research in an effort to answer the problems raised based on the problem descriptions described previously. This approach is considered relevant and consistent with this research. Research location in Pasaman Regency. The data in this research consists of primary data and secondary data. The primary data is data that is directly related to the study question regarding accelerating poverty alleviation in West Pasaman Regency through the implementation of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) policy. Secondary data refers to information collected to complement primary data obtained from sources such as books, research findings, journals, and other relevant sources. Data collection techniques include interviews, documentation and field notes. The data analysis procedure is broken down into several processes which include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, as well as drawing conclusions and verification (Bungin, 2013: 70). The data validation technique used is triangulation technique. A triangulation technique that involves cross-checking data previously obtained from various sources to assess the correctness of the data.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section is divided into two parts, namely general findings and specific findings. The following is an explanation of these two findings.

General Findings

General description of West Pasaman Regency

Geographically, West Pasaman Regency is formed from structural, volcanic, fluvial, marine and other landforms, so that the slopes vary, most of the landforms are plain to wavy and the rest are hills and mountains.

These geomorphological conditions cause the topography of the region to also vary, starting from 0 – 2,912 meters above sea level. Apart from that, West Pasaman Regency also has islands that also have the potential to be developed. Meanwhile, most of the hilly and mountainous landforms are found in the eastern part of the region (BPS West Pasaman Regency, 2023).

One of the geographical problems that can affect people's lives in West Pasaman Regency is underdeveloped areas. Due to the wide geographical range, there are still areas with underdeveloped status due to lack of accessibility, education and health facilities and infrastructure, electrification, drinking water, sanitation, and markets. This is also in line with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 131 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Disadvantaged Regions for 2015-2019, where West Pasaman Regency still has the status of a disadvantaged regional district in West Sumatra, apart from South Solok Regency and Mentawai Islands Regency.

The Regional Government of West Pasaman Regency annually evaluates the jorong-jorong areas that are still lagging behind and then determines them in the form of a regional head decision. These areas with underdeveloped or isolated status are priority locations for Regional Apparatus Organizations as implementers of poverty alleviation and alleviation of underdeveloped areas. The determination of underdeveloped jorongs in West Pasaman Regency was carried out using modified criteria in accordance with Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Development of Underdeveloped Regions. The following is a list of underdeveloped jorongs in West Pasaman Regency according to 2023.

TABLE 1.
 LIST OF DISADVANTAGED/ISOLATED JORONG IN WEST PASAMAN REGENCY

No	Subdistrict	Village	Jorong / Village
1.	Talamau	Sinuruik	1. Tombang
2.	Aur River	Aua River	1. Sarasah gutter
3.	Koto Balingka	Trench	2. Aek Garingging
			3. Rura Patontang
4.	Batahan Realm	Batahan	4. Sigantang
			5. Mudiak Rice Fields
			6. Silayang Mudiak
			7. Tamiang Tengah
			8. Challenge the Prohibition
			9. Tamiang Julu
5.	Beremas River	Bangis Water	10. Pigogah Pati porridge
			11. Panantian Realm (Isolated)

As can be seen in table 1, there are 12 jorongs with disadvantaged area status in West Pasaman Regency. These areas are spread across 5 (five) sub-districts. However, apart from the 12 jorongs, there are 4 (four) areas with special problems, namely accessibility problems.

General description of the West Pasaman Regency Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD). The Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) is covered answered by the Regent and Deputy Regent, who collaborate with the Regional Development Planning Agency (Beppeda) office which

is located on Jl. Soekarno Hatta at Simpang Empat, West Pasaman Regency. The task of the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD) is to coordinate poverty alleviation in the district and control the implementation of poverty alleviation in the district.

The main task of the West Pasaman Regency Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD) is to carry out the TKPK function, including activities by coordinating poverty alleviation in the district, which means carrying out the following functions:

- a. Coordinating the preparation of Regency SPKD as the basis for preparing Regency RPJMD in the field of poverty reduction
- b. Coordinating OPD or a combination of OPDs in the field of poverty reduction in terms of preparing S O PD strategic plans
- c. Coordinating OPD or a combination of OPDs in the field of poverty reduction in terms of preparing the RKPD design
- d. Coordinating OPD or a combination of OPDs in the field of poverty reduction in terms of preparing OPD work plans
- e. Coordinating the evaluation of the implementation of the formulation of regional development plan documents in the field of poverty reduction.

Then by controlling the implementation of poverty alleviation in the district. The purpose is to carry out the following functions:

- a. Monitoring control, supervision and follow-up on the achievement of program objectives and poverty reduction activities so that they are in accordance with regional development policies
- b. Monitoring control of the implementation of group poverty reduction programs by OPD which includes the realization of target achievements, absorption of funds and obstacles faced
- c. Preparation of monitoring results of program implementation and/or poverty reduction program activities on a periodic basis
- d. Controlling the evaluation of the implementation of poverty reduction programs and/or activities
- e. Controlling the handling of public complaints in the field of poverty alleviation
- f. Preparation of reports on the implementation and achievements of the poverty reduction program to the Regent of West Pasaman and the Provincial TKPK.

Special Findings

Implementation Poverty Alleviation in West Pasaman Regency

West Pasaman Regency is a district with an underprivileged population. The average occupation of residents in West Pasaman Regency is in the fields of agriculture, trade and fishing/fishing. Bappeda, social services and others are responsible for collecting data on poor or underprivileged communities, then directly providing assistance to people who need it. In poverty alleviation TKPKD provides some information regarding the programs implemented in poverty alleviation.

In the picture, it can be seen that there are several stages of response carried out by TKPKD West Pasaman Regency through several programs. Some of these programs are illustrated from the results of the following research.

1. Family/Individual Based Social Protection Program

A poverty alleviation program based on direct assistance and social protection for very poor people or beneficiaries with the aim of fulfilling the basic rights of poor people, reducing the burden of life, and improving the quality of life in a better direction.

Family/individual based social protection assistance programs in West Pasaman Regency, such as the National Assistance Program (PKH, Raskin) Regional Assistance Program (Free Latrines, Free Electricity). As stated by Mr. Astra S. IP, ME as Head of the Social and Cultural Division, Head of the Social and Community Subdivision on April 9, 2024, he said that:

"The Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) has developed a family and individual-based social protection assistance program for poor communities. However, as implementers of poverty alleviation in West Pasaman Regency, we realize that not all poor people have benefited from this program due to limited funds." Amanah Citra Bugenfil A.Md as head of the Social Protection Division, Social Assistance Management Section, said on April 12, 2024, that: "Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD)? It does have assistance programs related to family/individual-based social protection, but the provision of this assistance has not been running as it should. Such as PKH, BNPT, Raskin Assistance Program, free toilets, free electricity, and so on. "Even though we want this assistance to be available to all poor or disadvantaged individuals, the budget for poverty alleviation in West Pasaman Regency has not been fully used, so it cannot be said to be adequate or still lacking."

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that West Pasaman Regency TKPKD already has programs that it feels can overcome poverty in the area. One example of a recent program that has been implemented is the house renovation program. The program is aimed at families who have houses that are uninhabitable.

The image above is an example of the results of the West Pasaman Regency TKPKD house renovation program. The house which previously looked uninhabitable after the renovation was carried out can now be enjoyed by the family who lives in the house. Mrs. Yenni, a resident of Jorong Rura Patontang who received the program when interviewed on April 17, 2024, said that:

"This program really helps us, our house which used to only be made of old wood is now semi-permanent. With this program, we can enjoy a livable place to live."

Based on the results of interviews with related agencies and local residents, it can be concluded that TKPKD West Pasaman Regency already has a program that is right on target in overcoming poverty. However, there are several programs that have not been properly realized due to certain factors, one of which is limited funds.

2. Community Empowerment-Based Poverty Alleviation Program

The poverty alleviation program, which is based on community empowerment, aims to increase the capabilities and knowledge of the resources they have so that they are expected to be encouraged to participate in the development process and implementation. The characteristics of programs in the poverty alleviation group based on community empowerment are as follows:

(1) Using a participatory approach

A participatory approach means community involvement in every development implementation process starting from identifying needs, planning, implementation, monitoring and even preserving the development results themselves.

(2) Strengthening institutional capacity

Poverty reduction program group with an emphasis on strengthening community institutional aspects in order to increase community participation so that they can be independent in developing and increasing the quantity and quality of development in accordance with mutual desires.

(3) Self-managed development implementation approach

Poverty alleviation program groups must foster the trust of poor communities to always open up opportunities for communities in self-management or groups so that the potential of poor communities can grow and develop in carrying out development activities.

(4) Sustainable development planning

Development planning is carried out with the principle of openness, so that the community realizes that development is from the community, by the community and for the community itself.

Another target of the poverty alleviation program is based on community empowerment is the empowerment of micro and small businesses with the aim of providing access and strengthening the economy for small and micro scale business actors. As stated by Mr. Astra S. IP, ME as Head of the Social and Cultural Division, Head of the Social and Community Subdivision on April 9, 2024, he said that:

"With the help of programs that encourage community empowerment and reduce poverty, the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) helps poor communities by partnering with organizations such as the Social Service, PUPR, and others. Joint Business Groups (KUBE) and Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision (PAMSIMAS) are two ways to help poor communities. Initiatives implemented in West Pasaman Regency have not been effective; As a result, both the number of recipients and the total amount of aid received decreased."

Amanah Citra Bugenfil A.Md. as head of the Social Protection Division, Social Assistance Management Section, said on April 12, 2024, that:

"Joint Business Groups (KUBE) are one of the obstacles in the field that need to be overcome before community empowerment-based poverty reduction assistance programs can actually be implemented. Problems arise when program assistance funds are no longer allocated in accordance with the discussions held at the meeting."

The Joint Business Group Program (KUBE) is a group of poor families that is formed, grows and develops based on their initiative in implementing Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP) to increase family income and social welfare. Then a similar thing was expressed by Mrs. Nora, a resident of Jorong Air Talang who was interviewed on April 17, 2024, she said that:

"We have now received the joint business program organized by TKPKD West Pasaman Regency. However, its implementation has not yet been fully realized. "During the management of funds, there were some things that were not in accordance with what was determined."

West Pasaman Regency is one of 13 regencies/cities in West Sumatra that has been the target location for the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (Pamsimas) program since this program was first launched in 2008. A total of 7 villages or 'Nagari' in West Pasaman Regency have participated in the program at that time Pamsimas came from 100 villages/'Nagari' throughout West Sumatra which were the locations for the Pamsimas program. And this program continues to run today. The Pamsimas program was launched as a national program to support the achievement of fulfilling the basic needs of drinking water and sanitation for the Indonesian people.

The implementation of the Pamsimas program in 2017 began to require a village government contribution to finance the Community Work Plan (RKM) of at least 10% of the RKM value. Since the 2016 fiscal year, the village government has had a funding source in the form of the Village APBD which comes from the APBN, namely the Village Fund. The existence of Village Funds allows village governments to allocate development budgets to fulfill the basic needs of clean water and sanitation for their residents, which is a village-scale local authority in accordance with Permendagri No. 44 of 2016 concerning Village Authority.

The data on community groups who received program assistance has not been explained, the funds absorbed by the program have not been explained, and the results achieved from the program have not been explained.

Discussion

To analyze the research data described previously, the theory of policy implementation proposed by George C. Edward III (in Agustino, 2006: 150) is used which concerns several aspects, namely:

a. Communication

Poverty alleviation in West Pasaman Regency through previously planned programs requires the right way to convey the aims and objectives of the program. This is intended so that the program runs according to what has been planned. The right way of communicating can be a factor in the success of a government program.

Communication (communication). The first factor that influences the successful implementation of a policy, according to George C. Edward III (in Agustino, 2006: 150) is communication. According to him, communication further determines the success of achieving the goals of implementing public policy. Effective implementation occurs when decision makers already know what they are going to do.

Resource

In an implementation of poverty alleviation, resources are supported, both human resources (Human Resources) and material resources (Matrial Resources) and method resources (Method Resources). Of these three resources, the most important is human resources, because apart from being the subject of strategy implementation, they are also an object of public policy.

Resources are a determinant of success in implementing policy strategies. When the resources owned are of good quality, the policies implemented will automatically be successful and vice versa if the resources owned are poor. If this is related to the research, I conducted at TKPKD, the resources used are still minimal and inadequate to reduce the poverty rate in West Pasaman.

If seen from the perspective of human resources, they do not yet have good performance due to the lack of human resource development carried out by the agency and this problem originates from internal TKPKD itself. This is not much different from material resources which are being launched and are irregular and scheduled which have an impact on the launch and on the community. Meanwhile, the method resources used look monotonous and rigid and there is no innovation in how to carry out the tasks carried out by TKPKD in overcoming poverty in West Pasaman.

Disposition

The third factor that influences the level of success in implementing public policy for Geoerge C. Edward III (in Agustino, 2006: 152) is disposition. The disposition or attitude of policy implementers is the third important factor in the approach to implementing a public policy. If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, then policy implementers must not only know what to do but must also have the ability to implement it so that in practice there is no bias. Based on the disposition indicators as presented by Geoerge C. Edward III, it can be said that West Pasaman TKPKD has carried out these indicators quite well.

Bureaucratic Structure

According to George C. Edward III (in Agustino, 2008: 153) what influences the level of success in implementing public policy is the bureaucratic structure. Even though the resources to implement a policy are available or the policy implementers know what should be done and have the desire to implement a policy, it is possible that the policy cannot be implemented or realized because of weaknesses in the bureaucratic structure.

Such a complex policy requires the cooperation of many people. When the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to the available policies, this will cause resources to become ineffective and hinder the implementation of the policy. For this reason, coordination and cooperation between agencies is needed for the success of a program. Communication and coordination are the lifeblood of an organization so that its programs can be realized with goals and objectives.

Based on the description above, it can be explained that organizations also have an important role in overcoming poverty. It is hoped that organizations in

West Pasaman can help reduce the number of poverty rates. However, based on the reality in the field, the relationship between organizations and social services has not been well established, one of the factors causing this is the lack of communication between the two parties, and the absence of reports from organizations that want to help the community has also overwhelmed the social services.

The bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must be able to support policies that have been decided politically by coordinating well. A characteristic that can boost the performance of the bureaucratic/organizational structure in a better direction is the existence of good Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is a system that contains steps or techniques that describe in detail how a specific task or job is carried out correctly. Based on findings in the field, there is no Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to support the achievement of bureaucratic reform of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD, West Pasaman Regency).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be explained that the Procedures or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of the West Pasaman Regency Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD) have not been running well, because one of the causes is the frequent change of positions, then the employees routinely carry out the activities that has been determined so that the procedures or rules that have been made have not been implemented optimally.

Factors that Influence the Implementation of Regional Poverty Alleviation by TKPKD in West Pasaman Regency

According to Purwanto (2014) there are four factors that influence the performance of implementing poverty reduction, namely: the quality of the policy itself, the adequacy of policy input, the capacity of the implementer, and environmental conditions. The following is a review of these factors.

1. Policy Quality

The quality of the policy itself is clarity of objectives, clarity of the implementer or person responsible for implementation, and others. The quality of policy is also determined by the policy formulation process, whether the policy is formulated democratically or not. In this research, several forms of policy quality were found by TKPKD West Pasaman Regency. The clarity of the implementor or person responsible for implementing poverty alleviation in West Pasaman Regency has been well planned. This describes how a program or policy is well planned. However, its implementation has not been realized perfectly.

2. Adequacy of Policy Input

According to Purwanto (2014), the adequacy of policy input concerns the funds or budget provided by policy stakeholders. Basically, as stated by Wheelen and Hunger, the budget is a statement of the company's financial condition program. In the budget, planning and budget control are used, so that the budget can know in detail how much money is needed for a program. Based on findings in the field, the budget from the Regional

Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) for the poor is not yet sufficient.

3. Implementor Capacity

In implementation, implementor capacity is divided into three things, namely: (a) the implementor's response to the strategy, which is related to the implementor's willingness to implement the strategy, (b) conditions, namely understanding of the strategy that has been determined, and (c) intense disposition of the implementor, namely the value preferences they have. All the theories above have almost been put into practice by TKPKD team implementers and are also owned by TKPKD implementers in West Pasaman,

4. Environmental Conditions

Basically, as stated by Kopioru, one of the factors that influences strategy implementation is environmental conditions. Environmental conditions include economic resources that can support successful strategy implementation, the extent to which interest groups provide support for strategy implementation. Characteristics of the participants, namely whether they support or reject the nature of public opinion in the environment and whether the political elite supports the implementation of the strategy.

In the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD), the environmental conditions in West Pasaman Regency are still said to be not good because the people or residents are lazy to work while household needs are so needed.

Based on the description above, it can be explained that even though the people of West Pasaman are working, they are not yet able to meet their family's daily needs. In this way, people are still classified as underprivileged because there are still many people who are lazy about working, they only rely on what they can do, meaning that from year to year there is no change. The conclusion is that people are still lazy to work seriously as expected

IV. CONCLUSION

Some conclusions that can be drawn from the study regarding the Implementation of Poverty Alleviation by West Pasaman Regency TKPKD are as follows: although Poverty Alleviation by West Pasaman Regency TKPKD has been implemented, not all poor or underprivileged people have benefited from the programs offered, and due to lack of funding, many poor people have not received assistance. Apart from that, TKPKD has not carried out its activities in accordance with established Standard Operating Procedures.

There are several factors that influence how West Pasaman Regency TKPKD implements poverty alleviation methods: First, the environment is considered to be still poor in this factor because there are still many individuals who are lazy to work. Second, due to this factor, there are still many organizations that are less active in working in the social sector, especially in terms of eradicating poverty. Third, the resources that West Pasaman Regency has in the TKPKD sector are still not optimal because West Pasaman has not fully maximized the resources that have been applied. Fourth, the character of the implementing agency: In this case,

TKPKD implementers have not carried out their responsibilities well.

Based on the research that has been carried out, there are several suggestions regarding "Implementation of Poverty Reduction by West Pasaman Regency TKPKD, namely, to ensure that assistance is provided correctly, TKPKD must examine or assess the assistance provided to the poor or disadvantaged people. With regard to programs that have been implemented, these programs must be modified to suit the needs of disadvantaged communities so that communities benefit from the assistance that has been provided. The current budget must be distributed fairly among all poor or disadvantaged people to ensure that they all are eligible for the assistance program. TKPKD and other aid providing institutions must respond quickly to community concerns regarding countermeasures to implement organizational plans related to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42/2010.

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