

Policy Design for Poverty Reduction in Jember Regional Coordinating Body

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Abstract

The current research is aimed to evaluate some programs for poverty reduction that have, all this time, been implemented in some target locations of the research as a synchronization for poverty reduction initiated by the East Java Government in collaboration with the Regional Government. The research, further, was focused on a handling program for People with Social Welfare Problems (i.e., homeless, beggars, prostitutes, street children, and psychotic homeless) and an assistive program for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises that existed around the research's target locations. Further, qualitative research method was used. In accordance with the findings on the handling program for People with Social Welfare Problems and the assistive program for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the locations, numerous strategical indicators were used to evaluate those programs. The indicators set in each of the locations included effectivity, adequacy, uniformity, and accuracy; all of which had been met. Nevertheless, in terms of responsivity, it still remained inadequate. It was due to the fact that responsivity required good balance between the urgency of the programs and the actual needs of the program recipients. To evaluate the success of those programs, indeed, public responses from the target communities, as the recipients, were needed to identify the degree of satisfaction with the running programs.

Keywords

Poverty, Social welfare, Homeless, Small and medium-sized enterprises, and Evaluation.

1. Introduction

The term *poverty* is literally referred to the state of being without any possessions (Lukman et. al. 1996). According to Indonesia Dictionary, it is referred to as *poor*. Meanwhile, the combination of the terms constructs a common term – *the poor*, meaning a condition of extreme deficiency. Benyamin White argues that poverty constitutes differences in criteria based on social welfare levels of a certain area from the others (Dilon and Hermanto 1993). In addition, Parsudi Suparlan defines it as a lower-levelled standard of life, with lack of material possessions, in comparison to standard of life common to a certain community (Lukman et. al. 1996).

In Indonesia, poverty is being handled through some programs; some of which were directed by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty

Reduction (TNP2K). In 2019, the Deputy for Development Monitoring, Evaluation and Control of BAPPENAS declared that some social assistance programs had been designed to accelerate the poverty reduction. The first was Family Hope Program (PHK), a conditionally non-cashed assistance for 10 million of family recipients. Moreover, Indonesian Smart Card was the second program to aim 20.1 million of school-age children, higher than that of in 2018 with the number of 19.7 million. The third crucial program was Non-cashed Food Assistance (BPNT), intended to around 15.6 million of family recipients over the entire regions throughout the country. Lastly, the program of Indonesian Health Card was conducted with the total target of 96.8 million of people, or 40% of the total of lowest income population, by estimation. Meanwhile, some programs have also been running since 2010 under the authority of TNP2K in the exercise of poverty reduction, including: 1) Family-based Integrated Social Assistance Program; 2) Poverty Reduction based on Community Empowerment; and 3) Poverty Reduction based on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Empowerment.

Concerning those programs by TNP2K, the East Java Government has strived for the synchronization of the programs with poverty reduction in East Java. Since 2019, the East Java Government has been reducing the poverty by 10.84-10.42%, and by 10.41-10.20% in 2020. Meanwhile, the government has set poverty reduction targets for some next years: 10.19-9.77% in 2021, 9.76-9.34% in 2022, 9.33-8.91% in 2023, and 8.90-8.44% in 2024 (BPS Kabupaten Bondowoso 2020). In fact, Probolinggo and Bondowoso Regencies, the target locations for the current research, belong to the great 15 regions to possess the highest poverty rates throughout East Java. In Bondowoso Regency, the poverty rate was ever ranked the 7th by the number of 110,980 people (14.39%), while Probolinggo Regency was the 4th with 217,060 people (18.71%), in 2018. Based on the latest data, the 2019's poverty rate in Probolinggo Regency, according to Statistics Indonesia, declined by 0.95% lower than that of in 2018 – from 18.71 in March 2018 to 17.76 in March 2019. It means that among 100 people in the regency, as many as 17 people were categorized as the poor, still. During the period of 2012-2019, the percentage of the poor in Probolinggo Regency decreased by 4.46% – from 22.22% in 2012 to 17.76% in 2019. In addition, a decrease of 41,280 total in number happened in March 2019, from the previous showing 248,500 to the latest constituting 207,220 (BPS Kabupaten Bondowoso 2020). Conversely, different cases happened in Bondowoso Regency by the increase of poverty rates. Between 2019-2020, the rate elevated by 0.84%, from 13.33% in March 2019 to 14.17% in March 2020. Furthermore, during the 2010-2020 period, the accumulation and percentage of the poor in the Bondowoso fluctuated. The percentage of the poor in that regency (14.17%) was higher than that of the accumulation of the poor in East Java (11.09%). In other words, the poverty percentage in Bondowoso was relatively higher than that of in East Java by the increase of 0.72% (BPS Kabupaten Bondowoso 2020).

Therefore, as an evaluative step for the exercise of some programs designed for poverty reduction, exclusively in some target locations of the current research, the researchers were focused on four program clusters of poverty reduction in East Java; which constituted the synchronization of the poverty reduction program organized by the East Java Government in collaboration with the Regional Governments. Of the four main clusters of poverty reduction, the focus was emphasized on the handling program for People with Social Welfare Problems (i.e., homeless, beggars, prostitutes, street children, and psychotic homeless) and the assistive program for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises existing within the target locations. For that reason, as strategical evaluation for those programs, some indicators were employed. The indicators included effectivity, adequacy, uniformity, responsivity, and accuracy (Subarsono 2011). Therefore, this research is important to do, considering the percentage of poor people in Bondowoso Regency increased from 13.33 percent in March 2019 to 14.17 percent in March 2020 (up 0.84 points). This resulted in the percentage of poor people in Bondowoso Regency (14.17 percent) being higher than the percentage of poor people in East Java Province (11.09 percent).

1.1 Objectives

This study aims to examine the poverty situation in several target locations, one of which is in Bondowoso Regency which has an increase in the number of poverty rates in 2020. Besides that, another goal of this research is to formulate strategic policies in evaluating poverty reduction programs in the region. , the objectives of this research can be described as follows: 1) identify poverty alleviation programs, especially in handling Social Welfare Problems for Street Communities and Small and Medium Enterprises Assistance Programs in the target area; 2) formulating possible policies that can be applied to evaluate poverty reduction programs, handling Social Welfare Problems for Street Communities and assistance programs for Small and Medium Enterprises in target areas.

2. Literature Review

According to Indonesia Dictionary, *poverty* is defined as the state of being *poor*. These terms are quite similar by use within Indonesian context, which is used to address *the poor*, or those in extreme deficiency (Lukman 1996). Benyamin White argues that poverty can be referred to as the difference in criteria based on social

welfare levels of one specific area from the other ones (Dilon and Hermanto 1993). In addition, Parsudi Suparlan define poverty as a lower-levelled standard of life, with lack of material possessions in contrast to standard of life common to a certain community (Suparlan 1993). Basically, poverty is defined as an income disability to fulfil primary needs so as to cause vulnerability and uncertainty in the livelihood (Suryawati 2004). In other words, the income ability to fulfil the primary needs is so low based on the market price standards, which eventually, injures the quality of the common standard of life. Alluding to the Act No. 24 of 2004, poverty is a socio-economic state in which a person or a group of people have their primary rights to life in dignity unfulfilled. The primary needs, as mentioned, include food, health, education, jobs, residences, clean water, lands, natural resources, environment, safety feeling from any of harassment threats, and rights to involvement at the exercise of social and political sciences.

Report for Social Welfare issued by the Ministry of Welfare in 2004 implied that the state of being *poor* also applied to those working with deficient incomes based on the common market price standards. Moreover, the definition of *poverty* declared by Chambers refers to the current conditions on which countries over the world, mainly the developing and developed ones, are highly concerned for reduction. In other words, Chambers claims that poverty is an integrated concept with five dimensions, including (Suryawati 2004):

3. Method

Research method serves to define the direction where the research is intended to go. Stated in the research objectives in Chapter 1, qualitative design was chosen to carry over the current research. The selection of the method was intended to collect in-depth info on one's social experiences, i.e., attitudes, motivations, beliefs, and conducts, based upon his personal point of view (Polit and Hugler 2001). According to Gabrielian (2008), qualitative research puts the researchers into the close connection with the research objects, where they are to strive to meaningfully understand or interpret the existing cases.

Moreover, descriptive-qualitative approach was applied, with the purpose of describing the existing phenomena, by its nature. In addition, in this model, some procedures were also done, i.e., describing, recording, analyzing, and interpreting the latest situations. In other words, by its nature, the approach is aimed to collect any info about certain conditions (Gabrielian 2008). In fact, the descriptive-qualitative research is basically designed to collect related information that describes the current situations normally occurring within temporary period (Covelo et. al 1993). In addition, the descriptive-qualitative research is basically a method to investigate: the status of a group of people; objects with descriptors; and systematic, factual, and accurate portrayals of facts or phenomena.

Determination of informants in this study is by using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique for determining informants with certain considerations. In other words, those who are used as informants are people who are experts or who really understand the research being studied (Sugiyono, 2012). The following is a list of informants in this research study (Table 1).

Table 1. List of Research Informants

No	Name	Institution
1	Joko	Served as staff UMKM Dinas Koperasi & Usaha Mikro Probolinggo Regency
2	Trisna Harimurti	Served as Head of subsection Perencanaan dan Evaluasi Dinas Koperasi Bondowoso Regency
3	Agus Ardiawan	Served as Data processing Bidang Rehabilitasi Sosial Bondowoso Regency
4	Eko Yudo Mulyono	Served as Operations Staff Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Bondowoso Regency
5	Rosdiningsih Utami	Served as Head section Dinas Sosial bidang Rehabilitasi Sosial Bondowoso Regency
6	Edy Soetrisno	Served as head of Division Usaha Mikro Dinas Koperasi Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Bondowoso Regency

4. Data Collection

In this current research, the data were obtained from two resources: primary and secondary resources. According to Moleong (2007), primary data are obtained through direct observation and structured interview in consort with the research objectives by means of interview guide. Further, the research instruments used for primary data collection were interview guide, camera, and recorder. The data, moreover, were taken out through in-depth

interview or discussion with the set informants. Meanwhile, the secondary data were collected from journals and internet in line with the research theme and some of related literatures.

Meanwhile, data collection, according to Bungin, is conducted as a part of instruments for data collection, which is deemed to determine the success of the research (Bungin 2007). Further, according to Kriyantono, data collection is a specific technique or series of ways used by researchers to collect data (Kriyantono 2006). In this research, the techniques for data collection included: The researchers collected the data by conducting direct observation in the real practice upon the researched objects. It was expected that the researchers could portray the real phenomena of the actual situations so as to construct a holistic depiction to interpret the identification of conditions and poverty reduction program in the target area. Interview is defined as a purposeful conversation, which constitutes the means of collecting information consistent with the research objectives through face-to-face interaction, involving, at least, an interviewer and interviewee – with or without interview guide (Moleong 2008). In-depth interview was carried out in this research as the ultimate goal was to collect crucial information so deeply. The reason why in-depth interview was chosen was because this method was of excellence in terms of originality from the informants – without any interventions from outsiders. The use of this method was aimed to complete the data observed through giving key questions, especially about the life history, to the respondents, and about missing data from regular interview. Therefore, further questions would keep on continuing, which was able to deepen up the expected information. This method was carried out by recording or copying the data obtained in the target areas. Documentation comprised secondary or existing data that could normally be in the forms of archives, photos, annual reports, minutes of meetings, or other documents related to the current research.

For data analysis, interactive model of analysis for qualitative data was applied. It was according to the interactive data analysis technique developed by Miles dan Huberman, as cited in Saldana. The model in question can be seen in the following Figure 1.

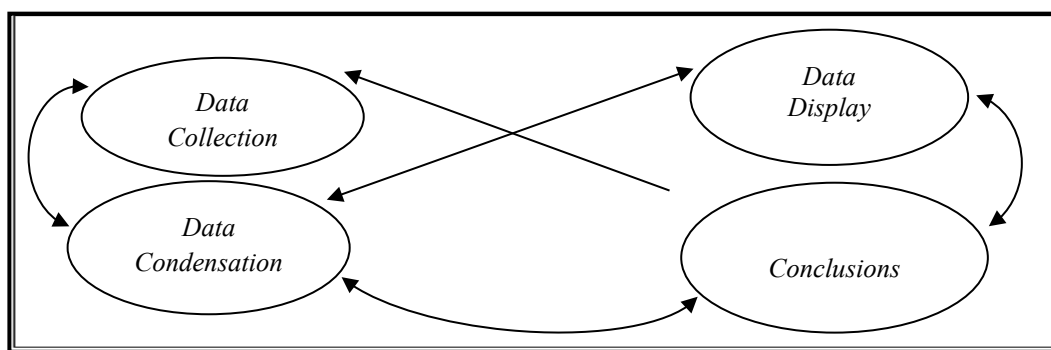


Figure 1. Interactive Model Data Analysis

Data Condensation

The first procedure to do in data condensation was to convert the results of the field observation into detailed descriptions or reports. The data report, furthermore, was summarized and sorted out based on the prime necessities – the most important. Moreover, patterns were sought out through editing, coding and tabulating. Afterward, data condensation was continually carried out during the research. After selected, the new data were simplified and sorted out in order to organize, display, and briefly conclude the data obtained from the research.

Data Display

Data display was aimed to give ease to the researchers so that they could see holistic depictions of certain parts from the data research. This procedure involved data organization into specific formation so that they looked more clear and solid. The data obtained were, therefore, sorted out based on groups of data as expected. Further, the data could be organized into typical categories in consort with occurring issues, including temporary conclusions formulated by the researchers.

Concluding

In this phase, the conclusions were made based on the categories of data reduced, and were presented into final conclusions as the answers of the issues adopted in the research. However, prior to it, verifying data in continuity was necessary as long as the research was being run. During the research, especially data collection, the researchers strived to analyze and interpret the data obtained, in the forms of theme pattern, equative connection, and hypothesis, which would be converted into tentative conclusions, furthermore.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Handling Street People with Social Welfare Problems and Assistive Programs for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Target Areas

According to the results, it was shown that in 2020, the Probolinggo Government held coordination meeting with the Committees of District Social Workers (TKSK) for the handling of Street People with Social Welfare Problems, attended by 54 participants from 30 ranks of the Social Services of Probolinggo Regency. It was held with the aim of improving the verification and validation of the Integrated Database (UDB) so as to fulfil the target of social assistances provided. Along with the coordination meeting, it was hoped that the Committees of District Social Workers could handle the Street People with Social Welfare Problems, especially the poor, through social assistances for BPNT and PKH. By doing so, it would run as expected.

Meanwhile, in the assistive programs for MSMEs, the Probolinggo Regency Government through the Office for Cooperatives and Micro Business, in 2020, proposed that around 21,489 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) would receive Productive Presidential Assistance of IDR 2.4 million. The number of proposals would continue to grow as long as the quota of 12 million MSME actors still remained. The data consisted of 883 MSME customers/MSMEs through BRI, with 5,266 MSME actors in Batch I, 8,075 in Batch II, and 7,265 in Batch III.

Furthermore, the assistive program for MSMEs by the Office for Cooperatives & Micro Business in Probolinggo Regency would be aimed to maximize local and tourism potentials as a real endeavor to reduce poverty in 2021. It had been piloted in Tambak Ukir Village, Kotaanyar District, through an innovation using sugar-palm fruit processed to be sweets, crackers, and syrup drinks. In addition, in Pakuniran District, with its potential of palm sugar, bamboo, and shells, during April-May 2021, innovated palm sugar into crystal sugar. Meanwhile, in Sukapura District, with its strawberry potential, Strawberry *Dodol* (a sweet toffee-like sugar palm-based food) was innovated, IDR 40,000/kg.

Further, to handle Street People with Social Welfare Problems, exclusively in case of homeless, beggars, and street children, halfway houses named with the inmates themselves were provided. The inmates included homeless people, beggars and street children. Meanwhile, for psychotic homeless (mentally-disordered people), the treatment was carried out through the Seroja Mental Health poly at the General Hospital (for those having family still), but for the T4 psychotic homeless (those with no possessions for permanent stay), the rehabilitation was carried out at the mental health poly, which will be sent, later, to Laras Mental Health House in Licin.

Moreover, effective from September 2020, there have been so many programs run under the Social Services of Bondowoso Regency. The handling program for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems included the making of mandatory letters for social assistance survey, in the coordination with Kusnadi General Hospital and Bina Laras Unit of Pasuruan in Banyuwangi regarding People with Mental Disorders.

As for the assistive programs for SME, according to the Regional Development Program Assisted by the Indicative Ceiling of Bondowoso Regency on the priority programs for micro-scaled business escalation, the real-life results had indicated that the priority programs were put in the following details: For human resources, a series of trainings were conducted for individual development; For productions, crucial infrastructure was provided to facilitate business actors; For capital, partnerships were made with banking institutions to provide information and facilities for business actors to get the capital; A program under the Center for Independent Business Capital Assistance (BPUM) had received a lot of proposals – many of which were approved by the verification from the Center; On marketing, partnership programs were carried out with modern retailers, i.e., *Indomaret*, *Alfamart*, and *Bukalapak*; Assistive programs for business actors were done in the alliance with several assistants. According to the aforesaid data, it can be included that in the assistive programs for MSME under the authorization of the Bondowoso Regency Government, only micro-scaled enterprises were allowed since the small-scaled one had been the provincial responsibility under the Central Government.

5.2 Possible Strategies to Evaluate Handling Program for Street People with Social Welfare Problems and Assistive Programs for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Probolinggo

The success of the policies aimed in the handling program for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems and assistive programs for SMEs in Probolinggo Regency was evaluated based on several indicators developed. William Dunn, moreover, has developed five basic indicators of evaluation including the following (Subarsono 2011):

Effectivity

This aspect could be indicated by the formation of a coordination meeting of the Committees for District Social Welfare (TKSK), attended by 54 participants from 30 ranks of the Office of Probolinggo District Social Services in 2020, with an ultimate aim that the TKSK's performance was getting improved for the exercise of verification and validation on the Integrated Database UDB so that the social assistances could be distributed on target. With the coordination meeting, it is hoped that TKSK could carry out the handling program for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems, especially the poor, through the social assistances through BPNT and PKH schemes, so that it would run as expected. Furthermore, the assistive programs for SMEs were also going well. The 2021's programs were aimed to maximize local and tourism potentials as an effort to reduce poverty. There was a program carried out in Tambak Ukir Village, Kotaanyar District, by innovating sugar-palm fruit into sweets, crackers, and syrup drinks. Moreover, in Pakuniran District, with the potential of palm sugar, bamboo, and shells, during April-May 2021, palm sugar was innovated into crystal sugar. Further, in Sukapura district, with strawberry as the main commodity to support the tourism potential, an innovation was initiated, by producing strawberry *dodol* priced for IDR 40,000/kg. The active contribution of the Office for Social Services and Cooperatives and SMEs in Probolinggo Regency was quite effective to reduce the poverty rate there. The decline of the poverty rate could be found in the 2019's data of the Statistics of Probolinggo Regency, showing the decrease of 0.95% lower than that of in 2018 – from 18.71% in March 2018 to 17.76% in March 2019. It indicated that the number of the poor decreased by around 41,280 total – from 248,500 in March 2012 to 207,220 in March 2019.

Based on the findings related to the adequacy indicator, the handling for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems was dominantly targeted to the poor despite the fact that there were 26 types of social welfare problem categories needing attention. As the current research was only focused on the Street People with Social Welfare Problems (i.e., homeless, beggars, street children, prostitutes, and psychotic homeless), it was seen that the handling ran quite well. According to Social Services of Probolinggo Regency, *Nawa Hati* program could be effective to achieve the success for handling social problems in Probolinggo Regency. Meanwhile, the assistive programs for the SMEs, in terms of adequacy, had been actually quite good. However, the main problem remaining was related to the inaccurate targeting since it had yet to reach the poorest people. It was caused by the frequent absence of the sub-district ranks in the socialization of the program. In fact, when the program was schemed to be in-cash assistance, in droves would the people come to attend.

On the real-life data found by researchers on the quite successful assistive programs for MSMEs, the Probolinggo Regency Government through the Office for Cooperatives and Micro-scaled Business in 2020 proposed 21,489 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to receive Productive Presidential Assistances of IDR 2.4 million. The number of proposals continued to grow as long as the quota of 12 million MSME actors remained, still. The data provided consisted of 883 MSME customers/MSMEs distributed through BRI, with 5,266 MSME actors in Batch I, 8,075 MSME actors in Batch II, and 7,265 MSME actors in Batch III.

The criteria of responsiveness were evaluated based on the suitability between the handling programs for Street People with Social Welfare Problems and assistive programs for SMEs with the community needs. The selection of activities in the handling program for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems was based on the recommendation of the community during the Development Plan Deliberation. However, the main issue to face with, in this case, was the responsiveness of the actors who served as the program targets since no evaluative assessment was conducted on the programs under the mandate of the Probolinggo Regency Government. Accuracy is referred to as the strength of assumptions that underlies the set goals. In general, the positive outcomes of the programs were quite obvious. In fact, the poor had become more motivated and encouraged to initiate a business using the social assistances they received. As abovementioned, the analytical points of the current research were on the handling of Street People with Social Welfare Problems and assistive programs for SMEs in consort with several indicators as proposed by W. Dunn. Therefore, to evaluate the handling and assistive programs conducted in Bondowoso Regency, some evaluative patterns are possible for implementation (Subarsono 2011):

In handling Street People with Social Welfare Problems in Bondowoso Regency, the programs initiated in the area had been implemented effectively. The effectivity in handling the Street People with Social Welfare Problems in Bondowoso Regency was also caused by some factors, especially from the Regional Government through funds for social activities and poverty reduction. In addition, the Social Services collaborated with Health Services, Civil Service Police Units, Police, and related hospitals so as to achieve 60%, by estimation, of the whole targets. In the real life, some of the street people changed, while some others did not.

Consistent with the statement of the Social Services, the Civil Service Police Units in Bondowoso had been performing effective handling of the People with Social Welfare Problems, through a 3-time-per-day patrol program so as to suppress the number of homeless, beggars, and street children in the area. The effectivity of the implementation of the assistive programs for MSMEs was inseparable from the contribution of financial assistances generated from APBD and APBN. Thus, in 2022, the Government of Bondowoso Regency would like to build an integrated business service center club for the need of training, marketing, and business consultation. Nonetheless, the limit of APBD was considered another obstacle due to budgeting reallocation to the handling of COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the findings on the adequacy aspect, handling Street People with Social Welfare Problems has been running quite successful, year to year since 2019. Further, the assistive programs for SMEs in Bondowoso Regency had been adequately good as well. Nonetheless, not all microbusiness actors could receive the assistances due to huge number of the microbusiness actors in Bondowoso that reached 39 thousand total. The handling program for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems in Bondowoso Regency had been properly distributed to the beneficiaries. The distribution was carried out through training, by providing tools for productive economic business set in the shelter of the Social Services of Bondowoso Regency.

Meanwhile, in terms of assistive programs for MSMEs, though there were 39 thousand business actors total, not all of whom received the social assistances. However, the assistive programs for SMEs were shown quite successful. In fact, the Bondowoso Regency Government through the Office for Cooperatives, Microenterprises, Industry and Trading had been able to empower the micro-scaled enterprises, with the growth of 1% per year, since 2017. Further, it had been found effective in providing capital for partnerships on microbusinesses whose growth reached 2% per year. According to William N Dunn, responsivity is evaluated based on how significant the policies meet the community needs (Dunn, 2000:437). The criteria of responsivity, in this case, were referred to the compatibility between the handling program for the Street People with Social Welfare Problems and assistive programs for SMEs, whether or not they had met the needs of community. In fact, the handling program and assistive programs were endorsed options from the Development Plan Deliberation and major aspirations collected from the Regional People's Representative Assembly. However, the main obstacle in this case was on the responsivity of the target actors, which remained inactive in the evaluation of the running programs under the authority of the Bondowoso Regency Government. In the handling of the Street People with Social Welfare Problems in Bondowoso Regency, the programs were considered to relatively meet the standard of accuracy. However, based on the real-life situations, the Governments, especially the Social Services, could not fully transform yet. It was due to the fact that despite the rehabilitation and empowerment, homeless, beggars, and street children remained existent in the public spots. Meanwhile, for the assistive programs for MSME in Bondowoso, in fact, they had been running properly as expected. Even so, the programs could not wholly reach the microbusiness actors in general in Bondowoso Regency.

6. Conclusions

Based on the results of research conducted in Bondowoso Regency and Probolinggo Regency, it is known that the Probolinggo Regency government in handling PMKS is carried out by holding a coordination meeting (Rakor) for District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) which was attended by 54 participants from 30 ranks from the Probolinggo Regency Social Service. This is done with the aim that the performance of TKSK is further improved in the implementation of verification and validation (verval) of the UDB (Integrated Database) so that the social assistance provided is on target. With this coordination meeting, it is hoped that TKSK can carry out the handling of PMKS, especially the poor through the social assistance assistance for BPNT and PKH, so that it can run as expected.

Meanwhile, in the support program for MSMEs, the Probolinggo District Government through the Cooperatives and Micro Business Office in 2020 proposed as many as 21,489 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to receive Productive Presidential Assistance of Rp. 2.4 million. The number of proposals will continue to grow as long as the quota of 12 million MSME actors is still there. The data sent consisted of 883 MSME customers/MSMEs through BRI, 5,266 MSME players in stage I, 8,075 MSME players in stage II, and 7,265 MSME players in stage III.

Then for the handling of PMKS in Bondowoso Regency, especially in handling homeless people, beggars, and street children, the Government has provided shelter houses named after the prisoners themselves. The prisoners in question are homeless people, beggars, and street children. As for psychotic homeless people (people with mental disorders), the treatment is carried out at the Seroja Mental Health Poly which is in a public hospital (for those who are married). As for the psychotic homeless T4 (not having a permanent residence), the treatment is carried out through rehabilitation at the mental health poly which is then sent to the Laras Health Center in Licin. Moreover, since September 2020, there have been many programs carried out by the Bondowoso Social

Service. Handling Street Communities with Social Welfare Problems, including making a letter of assignment for a social assistance survey, coordination with Kusnadi Hospital regarding ODGJ People with Mental Disorders, coordination with the Bina Laras Unit, Pasuruan in Banyuwangi regarding People with Mental Disorders, and so forth.

On the assistive programs for SMEs, the Regional Development Program through the Indicative Ceiling of Bondowoso Regency was focused on some priority programs for the escalation of microbusiness. In real-life practices, it was found that the priority programs for micro-scaled businesses such as: a series of training programs for human resources was meant for skill improvement; production activities needed productive facilitation for business actors; for capital, partnerships were made with banking institutions in order to provide the business actors with info and facilities to get approval for capital; a program under the Center for Independent Business Capital Assistance (BPUM) had received a lot of proposals – many of which were approved, and many were not, by the verification from the Center; on marketing aspect, partnership programs were carried out with modern retailers, i.e., *Indomaret*, *Alfamart*, and *Bukalapak*; assistive programs for business actors were done in the alliance with several assistants.

According to the aforesaid data, it can be concluded the assistive programs for MSMEs authorized by the Bondowoso Government were only targeted to microenterprises. It was because of the regional terms and conditions – in which the small-scaled belonged to the control of the Provincial Government, and the medium one under the control of the Central Government.

Meanwhile, to evaluate the handling of the People with Social Welfare Problems and assistive programs for SMEs in the target areas of research, some indicators were fulfilled, while some others were not. In consort with the indicators used in each of target areas of research, some of which i.e., effectivity, adequacy, equity, and accuracy, had been copiously fulfilled. Nonetheless, in terms of responsivity, the indicator still remained unfulfilled. It was because the responsivity should indicate consistency between the programs and actual needs required by target recipients. In fact, to identify such an issue, the communities had to give response in order to express their satisfaction with the running programs, which constituted the part of evaluation on the exercises of the programs.

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