

# Effectiveness of the “Jalin Matra” Material in Poverty Management A Case Study of Turi Village, Jetis District, Ponorogo Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia

Dwi Poernomo<sup>1</sup>, Suparto Wijoyo<sup>2</sup> and Abd. Shomad<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate School, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia  
<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

Keywords: “Jalin Matra”, Poverty, East Java, Social Assistance.

Abstract: Jalan Lain Menuju Mandiri dan Sejahtera (“JALIN MATRA”) Program is a poverty alleviation program that has been implemented by the Government of East Java Province and contains micro data of East Java Province obtained through census by name and address of households with the lowest welfare status. In 2016, the program was still not well implemented since there were conflicts in its legislation requiring the currently implemented mechanism to be adjusted. It was started from providing cash assistance to impoverished households, into providing the goods assistance by the village government. The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of “Jalin Matra” Program as a poverty alleviation effort at East Java Province in 2016 to be used as a consideration for the program sustainability. The method used in this study is socio-legal research in which the review of legislation as the legal basis of the “Jalin Matra” Program is further confirmed by a field research through interviews with targeted household beneficiaries. The result is in accordance with what the aid providers expected that is the head of household beneficiaries are satisfied with the “Jalin Matra” Program and a positive impact on the household economy can be provided by the program. It is concluded that “Jalin Matra” Program has been effective to alleviate poverty in East Java Province and it can be one of the reference programs for poverty alleviation in other area, with a proper adjustment related to the special condition and characteristic of each region

## 1 INTRODUCTION

One of the world development agenda for human welfare is Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is the commitment that all members of United Nations pledge to build a prosperous world. There are 17 goals that the UN sets to achieve, and one of them is No Poverty. It is in accordance with the program of the East Java Government about poverty alleviation. One of the government’s innovation to implement the idea is through Jalin Matra program.

Jalin Matra is one of government’s programs to empower the poor and to help them increase their economy which is involving related stakeholder. Began in 2014, Jalin Matra has three different activities namely Bantuan Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin (BRTSM), Penanggulangan Feminisasi Kemiskinan (PFK), and Penanggulangan Kerentanan Kemiskinan (PK2). Other than that, Jalin Matra has

distributed financial help to families according to what they need and their capabilities.

In 2016, there was a fundamental change towards Jalin Matra mechanism because it contradicted the central government’s regulation. The support that the government gave was in the form of cash (ready money) then it has to be changed into goods which are provided by the local council which acts as Jalin Matra’s secretariat. In order to know the effectiveness of the implementation of Jalin Matra BRTSM program, the researcher conducted a case study in one of the villages in Ponorogo, which is Turi village.

## 2 MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

The research method used in this study is a social legal method. Wiratraman (2016) said that social-legal is a normative approach to law and it uses field

approach in which law problems are explained through field research. The researcher conducted in-depth interview to all targeted household subjects. In this research, the number of subjects that become samples is 30 families which have represented data according to PBDT 2015 and the Help Recipient Replacement Data.

### 3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 The Concept of Effectiveness

According to Effendy (Khadafi, 2017), effectiveness is communication which its process achieve the goals we set in accordance with the budgeted expense, set time, and personnel which has been determined. Campbell (Khadafi, 2017) mentioned five prominent things that can be used to measure this effectiveness namely program success, target success, program satisfaction, input/output level, and thorough target achievement.

#### 3.2 Regional Financial Concept

In financial management, there are three main things which are income, expenditure, and financing. According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulations Number 113 Year of 2014 about regional financial management guide, the income source consists of regional income, regional fund, retribution tax, regional fund allocation and financial support. Meanwhile, the expenditure consists of employee expenditure, goods/services expenditure, and capital expenditure. Lastly, the financial consists of financing receipts and financing expenses.

#### 3.3 Jalin Matra

Jalin Matra program has several legal basis including Government Regulation Number 6 Year 2014 about region, Government Regulation Number 43 Year 2014 hoe we implement Regulation Number 6 Year 2014 about region, Government Regulation Number 58 Year 2005 about region financial management, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 Year 2006, Number 37 Year 2007 and Number 113 Year 2014 about region's financial management guidelines.

East Java Governor's Regulation Number 13 Year 2016 about the general guidelines of Jalin Matra program of domestic support for the poor (RTSM) in East Java Province in 2016 mentioned that Jalin Matra is a poverty countermeasure

program which has been performed by East Java Province government based on the integrated data update (PBDT, 2015) taken from poverty countermeasure acceleration team (TNP2K) and from loading East Java Province microdata that were obtained by a census of name and address of households with the lowest welfare status.

#### 3.4 Financial Support

According to Yabbar (2015), the Government Regulation Number 43 Year 2014 about implementation rules and Regulation Number 5 Year 2014 Article 98 about region state that provincial and district/regency governments can provide financial support from their local budget to the region needed. Financial support can be general and special. The general financial support is given to the region in order to assist the implementation of local tasks. Whereas the special financial support is established by the local government aid in order to speed up the development of the region and for the community empowerment.

The use of the Special Financial Assistance (BKK) mechanism of Jalin Matra to the village government has followed the prevailing laws and regulations. However, in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 Year 2014, Article 13 Paragraph 3 about regional financial management guidelines, it is stated that the type of expenditure only consists of personal expenditure, goods/services expenditure and capital expenditure. Because the money aid for the community is not yet regulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the financial support from the village to the community cannot be given. In contrast, in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 37 Year 2007 about guidelines on village financial management stated that village expenditure consists of direct expenditure and indirect expenditure. Social assistance and grants to the community are included in indirect expenditure. Therefore, in 2016 the assistance to the poor in the form of money aid was changed into goods in accordance with the applicable rules.

Thus, the use of a special financial support mechanism of Jalin Matra to the Regional Government has followed the rules of the applicable legislation, but in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 Year 2014, Article 13 Paragraph (3) about regional financial management guidelines, it is mandated that this type of budget is only made up of employees budget, budget for goods/services, and capital expenditures. Because

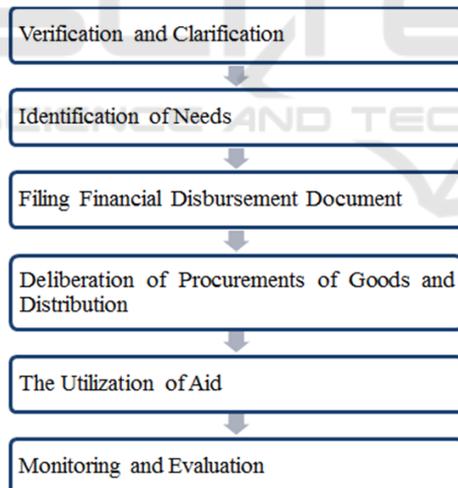
for budget assistance to the community has not yet been set up by the Minister of Home Affairs, the financial support from the village to the community could not be given. In contrast, in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 37 Year 2007 about village financial management guidelines stated that village's budget consists of Direct Expenditures and Indirect Expenditures. Social assistance and grants to communities are included in the Indirect Expenditures. Therefore, in 2016 the assistance to the poor in the form of money aid was changed into goods in accordance with the applicable rules.

### 3.5 Stages of Jalin Matra 2016

The program was started with socialization by the provincial government, then followed by socialization at the level of districts and villages for "Jalin Matra" secretariat and village staff training.

### 3.6 The Mechanism of Jalin Matra

The program was started with socialization by the provincial government, then followed by socialization at the level of districts and villages for "Jalin Matra" secretariat and village staff training.



Jalin Matra Scheme is in compliance with the Campbell Theory of Effective Measurements. This scheme has been proven to ensure the right person to get the Government Assistance through the involvement of Village Empowerment Staff. The community also expressed satisfaction and wish this scheme can be applied in the next period. Input/output level can increase the monthly income of about Rp 183.500,-. The holistic goal of Jalin Matra is to ensure the right person, on the right

amount and function of Government Assistance. The weakness of this scheme is that the household profile changes from time to time and that there was less involvement of private sector.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

"Jalin Matra" program in 2016 was changed due to the conflict between legislation. It was in accordance with the principle of *lex superior derogat legi inferior* i.e. higher rules override the low (the principle of at the hierarchy) and the principle of *Lex Posterior Derogat Legi Priori* i.e. the new regulations put aside the old rules; also with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 Year 2006 about Regional Financial Management Guidelines article 47, as well as the the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 Year 2014 about financial management.

The effectiveness of the Jalin Matra 2016 program material in East Java regarding poverty reduction can be said to be an effective gauge theory, it refers to the effectiveness of which has been delivered by Campbell as explained above.

## 5 SUGGESTIONS

As a program that had an impact on many communities, the synchronization between the legislation as a legal basis for the implementation of the "Jalin Matra" should not be contradictory to each other. Legal principles should still be used as a reference for the foreseeable future. Despite changes in the program, the development of mechanisms already exist. In addition, the associated stakeholders should update the poverty data so that changes to the target recipient or replacement are more appropriate.

## REFERENCES

- Campbell, 1989. Riset dalam Efektivitas Organisasi, Terjemahan Sahat Simamora. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Effendy, Onong Uchjana. 1996. Sistem Informasi Manajemen, Bandung: CV Mandar Maju.
- Khadafi, Rizal. 2017. Efektivitas Program Bantuan Keuangan Khusus Dalam Mengentaskan Kemiskinan di Gunungkidu. Yogyakarta: Journal of Governance and Public Policy, UMY.
- Wiratraman, Herlambang P. 2016. "Studi Sosio-Legal Sebagai Studi Interdisipliner". Makalah untuk

Pelatihan Sosio-Legal, Fakultas Hukum Universitas  
Pancasila dan Epistema Institute, Jakarta.  
Yabbar, Rahmah, dkk. 2015. Tata Kelola Pemerintahan  
Desa, Pustaka Surabaya.

