THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MDGS PROGRAM IN INDONESIA ON ERADICATION OF EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER UNDER PRESIDENT SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO ADMINISTRATION (2009-2014)

Syifa Zia Rahmah

Syifazia1704@gmail.com

International Relations Department

Faculty of Social and Political Science

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Abstract

The study of the implementation of MDGs program in Indonesia aims to find out the background and significant of the program taken by the government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2009-2014 on the issue of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. The issue of extreme poverty and hunger in Indonesia has not been solved in a comprehensive way. Therefore, the government had to provide the right program in order to end the poverty. The data in which used by the writer is the secondary sources, which is library research such as book and journal, and the data from internet.

Keywords: MDGs Program, Eradication Extreme Poverty and Hunger, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration (2009-2014)

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country which has large region and one of the most populated countries. Based on this characteristic, Indonesia is susceptible to the phenomenon of extreme poverty and hunger. In order to solve the problem of extreme poverty and hunger, in September 2000, the government of Indonesia was decide to sign the MDGs Program in which has the aim to end the poverty. United Nations Development Programme as the stake-holder of MDGs program released the indicator in which becomes the target in the issue of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, which are, halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day; achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; and halving, between 1990-2015, the proportion who suffer from hunger (Millenium Development Goals).

This paper discusses about the background and significant of programs had been released by Indonesian government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration (2009-2014) on the issue of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Indonesia under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration (2009-2014) had released programs toward the eradication extreme poverty and hunger problem. Eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger was divided into three classes or called as cluster (Poverty in Indonesia).

The first cluster aims to help and protecs the social family guarantee, and to assure the basic needs. The programs which covered in the first cluster were: Beras Miskin or *Raskin*, Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat or *Jamkesmas*, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS), and Bantuan Siswa Miskin (BSM).

The second cluster is the eradication of poverty and hunger through the social assistance program or called *PNPM Mandiri*. This cluster is the path which assisted the social environment becomes independent. The third cluster was

focusing on eradication of poverty and hunger in term of economic matter, the programs are, Usaha Ekonomi Mikro and Kecil (UMK), Program Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR).

The three clusters which was implemented by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his second administration period (2009-2014) is the program of extreme poverty and hunger eradication in which was implemented in his first period (2004-2009). But, there is some improvement and difference term in certain program which is needed to be done because of the poor people condition in Indonesia in which was also changed. In the previous period, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration was only released some programs of extreme poverty and hunger eradication without any certain arrangement. While, in the period 2009-2014, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration was released the program in certain arrangement based on the evaluation in the previous period. Beside makes the improvement based on the previous program, in 2009-2014 President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was also released new program as the addition. Based on the changes, the writer concludes that there is a difference between eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger in 2004-2009 and in 2009-2014.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Why did Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration revise program of eradication extreme poverty and hunger became three clusters as the implementation of MDGs in Indonesia?

RESEARCH RANGE

The study of extreme poverty and hunger eradication in Indonesia is focused on the period of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration (2009-2014). The period of 2009-2014 is chosen as the study case in this paper because that period is the important path for the final achievement of MDGs program in Indonesia based on the consideration that the target of global implementation of MDGs program is in 2015. This fact caused the government of

Indonesia under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration as the organizer of the state has to provide the program related with the issue of extreme poverty and hunger eradication in order to implement the MDGs program in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper used qualitative approach in order to collect and complete the data. The data is secondary sources, which are, library research, book and internet study which is related toward the issue of implementation of MDGs in Indonesia, focusing on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger under the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration in 2009-2014.

DISCUSSION

Background of Eradication Program of Extreme Poverty and Hunger in 2009-2014

The eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger for the period 2009-2014 has the background in which can be explained using public policy concept.

The main idea of public policy concept is to connecting the role among the government as the decision maker, society as the object of the policy or program, and international organization as the third party. In this case, the government of Republic of Indonesia used the needs of poor people in which becomes the object as main consideration of the eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger.

Factor of extreme poverty and hunger in Indonesia is about the growth of population in which not followed by the capability to fulfill the basic need and the limited job available. Those factors were caused the problem of poverty and hunger becomes worse. Based on this condition, the government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono released the eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger for 2009-2014 in which fulfill the need of poor people.

As the additional consideration, the government was also used the target in which had been determined by UNDP as the stake-holder of MDGs program as the indicator. In the issue of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, there are three target used as the indicator, which are, halving the number of people whose income less $1 a day, maximizing the productive employment participation especially for women and young people, and the last one is halving the number of people who suffer from hunger.

Both the needs of poor people in Indonesia and the target of MDGs were formulated into some programs of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Those programs are arranged based on the priority and structured becomes three cluster. Each cluster determined based on the indicator of MDGs in the issue of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and each cluster has different accomplishment.

In the indictor of poverty issue in Indonesia, the government of Republic of Indonesia has been success reduce the poverty rate between the periods of 2009-2014, which were, 14.15% becomes 10.96%. Even the number of poverty which had been reduced called as significant from 32.53 million people becomes 27.33 million people. But, it was not fulfill the target had been declared in MDGs program. It caused by the government of Republic of Indonesia up to 2014 cannot reduce becomes a half of poverty rate based on the data in 1990, which was, 15.1%. But, the government has not failed yet, because the final accomplishment was in 2015, means there was 1 year left.

In the indicator of productive employment participation, the program of PNPM Mandiri was considerate as the susceptible program with the condition of unemployment, especially for women and young people in Indonesia. In fact, the decision taken by the government to release the PNPM Mandiri has been fulfill the target of MDGs program. Based on the data of productive employment participation in 1990 was only 73.10 million people and in the last period of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration in 2014, the productive employment participation was increase significantly becomes 114.6 million

people. This accomplishment gives the good sign for the full-achievement had been targeted in MDGs program.

In the indicator of hunger issue in Indonesia, the government of Republic of Indonesia up to 2014 got the fact that the hunger problem was increase, instead of decrease. This kind of problem caused by the increase of population whose cannot afford the consumption of 1400 kkal/day. The data of hunger in Indonesia in 1990 was only 17%, while in 2014 was 17.39%. It was not the significant increase, but it caused the government has to work harder in order to maximize the accomplishment in 2015.

The Significant of Eradication Program of Extreme poverty and Hunger in 2009-2014

The government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration has been released three clusters in order to implementing the MDGs program in the issue of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. These three clusters are; First Cluster, this cluster is purposed to help and protect the social family guarantee, it is to assure the basic needs of poor people. The program which covered in this cluster are: Beras Miskin or simply known as Raskin, Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat or simply known as Jamkesmas, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS), and Bantuan Siswa Miskin (BSM). Second Cluster, this cluster is purposed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger through social assistance program or called PNPM Mandiri. In this cluster the government try to help the poor people by giving the assistance and make them becomes independent people. Third Cluster, this cluster is focusing on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in term of economic matter, the government prepared the program named Usaha Ekonomi Mikro dan Kecil (UMK) and Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR).

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration for the period 2009-2014 has some considerations in which makes the significant of those program compared with other program of the previous period in the issue of eradicate

extreme poverty and hunger. The consideration had by the government can be explained using rational choice model and the concept of public policy. Rational choice model explains four steps in sequence in which have to followed by the government in order to chose the best decision based on the comparison between advantage and disadvantage.

According to rational choice model, in order to implementing the MDGs program in the issue of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, the government of Republic of Indonesia has to determine their general goal. The determination process of general goal named goal clarify as the first step in the rational choice model. The general goal had by the government in which will be synchronize toward the indicator determined by UNDP in the next step. While, in this step the government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2009-2014 has been set the goals, which are, reduce the number of people who lived in the poverty condition, increase the number of prosperity, and facilitate the participation in the economic matter, especially for women and young people.

Indonesia is one of the developing and most populated countries closes with the problem of poverty. Therefore, the government has to put the serious attention in order to implementing the MDGs program which was signed in 2000. In fact, UN as the initiator of MDGs program, but in the implementation was represented by UNDP gives no force majeure for each country in term of MDGs program implementation. There is no sanction or punishment will be given toward the country which failed to reach the goal of MDGs. But, even there is punishment for the failure of MDGs implementation, the government of Republic of Indonesia gives the best effort in order to reach the goals of MDGs program as much as possible. The main consideration for the government is MDGs program gives the chance, especially for developing country to be freed from poverty in the whole aspects of human life, as likes the theme of MDGs which is End Poverty in 2015.

The second step in the issue of eradicates extreme poverty and hunger, the government of Republic of Indonesia in 2009-2014 followed the indicator determined by UNDP as the part of implementation of MDGs program (Mustopadidjaja, 2012, p. 370). There are three indicators had been signed by UNDP, which are, halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day; achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; and halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion who suffer from hunger (Millenium Development Goals).

Based on these indicators the government divided the issue of extreme poverty and hunger becomes three aspects, which are, poverty, productive employment participation, and hunger. In the aspect of poverty, the government has to reduce the number of poverty in 1990 which is 27.2 million people (15.1%) (Jumlah Penduduk Miskin, Presentase Penduduk Miskin, dan Garis Kemiskinan, 1970-2013) becomes at least 8% in 2014 (Mustopadidjaja, 2012, p. 389). As mentioned before that due date of MDGs is on 2015 and regarding the indicator which determining that each country who has been signed the MDGs program has to use those indicators as the base in eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

In the aspect of productive employment participation, the government has to provide larger field of job in which can facilitate the employment to get freed from the problem of unemployment. In fact, the number of population year by year was always increase and it caused the number of productive employment was also increase. In order to avoiding the problem of unemployment the government has to put the serious attention in term of provides the available job. In the aspect of hunger, the government has to makes program in which can reduce the number of hunger becomes 8.5% in 2014. 8.5% is the target in which determined based on the number of hunger in 1990 which is 17%.

The third step is to identify alternatives that might be chosen as the solution in order to reach the goals. Based on the indicator which has been signed by UNDP and would to be implemented in term of eradicate extreme poverty and

hunger, the government of Republic of Indonesia set some programs as the alternative. In this step, the programs were set by the government are the general one, means the following and detail program will be included on the last step. The general alternative which determined in this step becomes the framework for the following step. Some programs in which set by the government are school insurance, health insurance, social assistance, and economic assistance.

The final step in the rational choice model is the developing of the alternative which will be implemented in term of eradication extreme poverty and hunger in Indonesia under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration for 2009-2014. As mentioned before that the government has released three clusters in which fulfill each indicator in the issue of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. In order to reach the first indicator about halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day, the government released the two programs named UMK as the acronym of Unit Ekonomi Mikro dan Kecil and KUR as the acronym of Kredit Usaha Rakyat. Both programs are included the third cluster in which has goal to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in economic matter. Those two programs are seen has the relevance in order to increase the income of people who has less than $1 a day. For the program of UMK, it was implemented since the President KH Abdurrahmahman Wahid administration. The consideration used by the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration was still implementing this kind of program for the period 2009-2014 is this program gives the chance for poor people to be freed from their problem through the economic assistance by the government. Based on the report of poverty rate in which counted the amount of people whose income is less than $1 a day, since 2000-2008 there was a good record in which indicate the significant decreasing, even in certain period, such as, 2006 there was an increase of poverty caused by the revocation of gasoline subsidy. While, the KUR program is known as the new one for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in Indonesia. This kind of program was seen as the important one in order to support the successful achievement. The program of KUR was purposed to be a

complement of UMK. The UMK is the program was used to facilitate the poor people drives their business in vary sectors. While, the program of KUR is the system in which give an ease to get the financial supported.

For the second indicator which is achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young, the government released the program named Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri or known as PNPM Mandiri. This kind of program was provided in order to facilitate the productive employment, especially women and young people who has no job because there is limited available field of job. Unemployment becomes one of the caused in the poverty problem. The issue of unemployment itself can be triggered by some factors, for instance, the limited of available field of job and the limited of skill. Therefore, to cut off those two factors of unemployment, the government makes PNPM Mandiri. This kind of program gives the chance to the productive employment in which has no job to create their own job or to increase their skill in which can fulfill the requirement determined by the institution where looking for full-skill employment. This program is quite different with UMK and KUR in which the government used economic approach. While, in order to drive PNPM Mandiri, the government used social approach. The government gives no cash money for support their business, instead of gives the workshop and seminar about the skill improvement which is needed in term of create the field of job or looking for job vacancy.

The last indicator is halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion who suffer from hunger. In order to reach this indicator, the government has been adopted some programs to be implemented in eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, which are, BOS, Jamkesmas, Raskin, BSM, and PKH. If in the two previous clusters, the government has only focus on using certain matter, while in this cluster, the government focus on some matters, such as, education, health, and economic. The first three programs have been implemented since the previous period and based on the report about those programs are indicate a good result. It makes the government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

administration counted as the consideration in which can fulfill the indicator has been determined by UNDP. While the last two programs were the new program for eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. BSM is program for student who comes from poor family. This program was different with BOS in which gives for all students in every level of study had been determined by the government. BSM was purposed to fulfill the need of school equipment, such as, book, uniform, and other related thing. The last program of extreme poverty and hunger eradication is PKH. This kind of program was given for family whose fulfill the condition determined by the government, which are, family which has child whose age 0-6 years old and family which has the child under the age of school obligatory. The government gives the money in cash in order to help the very poor family in term of needs fulfillment.

Those three clusters of eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger are arranged in certain concept which is makes it different with other program in the previous period. Although, there are some similar kind of program, but, there is improvement for those program which is makes the effort to accomplish eradicate extreme poverty and hunger become faster and effective.

CONCLUSION

The programs of eradication extreme poverty and hunger in 2009-2014 had been revised became three clusters by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Administration because they were susceptible with either the needs of poor people in Indonesia or the indicator of MDGs itself. The government used the three indicators had been determined by UN in which represented by UNDP, as the base of decision making process. But, the government was also used the real condition of poor people in Indonesia as the main consideration. Therefore, the decision which taken during the period 2009-2014 was considerate those two matters.

The government under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration released the eradication program of extreme poverty and hunger

were consists of three clusters in order to makes program is structured and organized. Those clusters of eradication program in the issue of extreme poverty and hunger are chosen as the way of the government of Indonesia to implementing the MDGs program. By the implementing the MDGs program, the government of Indonesia was showing the active participation as the member of UN and following the international order in term of end the poverty.

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