

Poverty Reduction Strategy in Jakarta

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Abstract

The background of this research is that the economic problems that are being faced by Indonesia, especially in Jakarta, are poverty and inequality. Poverty can be defined as material shortages, social needs, lack of adequate income and wealth. The purpose of this paper is: (1) to find out and discuss Poverty Alleviation strategies, (2) gather information and develop the concept of poverty. The method of this type of research is qualitative research, the data collection techniques using literature study. The conclusion of this paper is (1) Jakarta to date has not been Able to Overcome the problem of poverty Because The large percentage of poor people in Jakarta in September 2017 Reached 3.78 percent Compared to March 2017 is 3.77%. (2) the problem of poverty is very complex. For this reason, the role of the government in reducing poverty needs support from all parties, so that all programs are right on target. (3) To reduce the amount of poverty, it is Necessary to have jobs that must be Increased, facilitate community access to public services, help the poor by honing Reviews their skills.

Keywords: strategy, Alleviation, poverty

INTRODUCTION

The background of this research is the economic problems faced by Indonesia, especially in Jakarta is poverty and inequality. Poverty exists in conjunction with the limitations of half of human-sufficient. Poverty has been around a long time on almost all of human civilization. In each country can be ensured among the top which has a very large income and lower classes that do not even have a definite income. Similarly, in Indonesia, where the upper class can always meet the needs of its economy, while the lower classes to even make a living can be said to be difficult. Even the wealth of the richest man in Indonesia 4 is equivalent to 100 million poorest people in Indonesia. Poverty in Indonesia occurred due to several factors, such as lack of jobs. BPS Research on absolute stated that today the population is below the poverty line by using the

criteria of per capita monthly expenditure. The percentage of poor people in Jakarta in September 2017 reached 3.78 percent, moving slightly since March 2016 (ranging between 3.75 percent -3.78 percent). The poverty rate at 3.78 percent September 2017 They cover a number of 393.13 thousand people. Within three years, the percentage of poor people was lowest in the September 2015 amounted to 3.61 percent.

- Poverty Depth Index (P1) in September 2017 amounted to 0.612, an increase when compared to March 2017 amounted to 0,488.
- Poverty Severity Index (P2) in September 2017 amounted to 0.149, an increase when compared to March 2017 amounted to 0.097.
- Gini Ratio in September 2017 was estimated at 0.409, decreased when compared to March 2017 amounted to 0.413.

1. Trend of Poverty September 2016 - March 2017 - September 2017

The percentage of poor people in Jakarta in September 2017 reached 3.78 percent, which means include a number of 393.13 thousand people. Compared with March 2017 (3.77% or 389.69 thousand), the percentage of poor people increased 0.01 points, or increased by 3.44 thousand people. While compared to September 2016 (3.75% or 385.84 thousand), the percentage of poor people increased 0.03 points, an increase of 7.29 thousand people.

Table 1
Poverty Line, Number and Percentage of Poor People

Jakarta in September 2016 - March 2017 - September 2017

Month		The poverty line (US \$ / capita / Month)		Number of poor (000)	The percentage of poor
Food		not Food		Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

September 2016	334 938	185 752	520 690	385.84	3.75
(64.33%)		(35.67%)		(100%)	
March 2017	347 383	189 163	536 546	389.69	3.77
(64.74%)		(35.26%)		(100%)	
September 2017	383 192	195 054	578 247	393.13	3.78
(66.27)		(33.73)		(100%)	

Source: Susenas September 2016, March 2017 and September 2017

2. Poverty Line Changes September 2016 - March 2017 - September 2017

The number of poor people is strongly influenced by the magnitude of the poverty line (GK), because the poor are the people who have an average monthly expenditure per capita is below poverty line. During September 2016 - March 2017 - September 2017, the poverty line rose by 7.78 percent in the period March 2017 - September 2017 (US \$ 536 546 per capita per month to Rp 578 247 per capita per month), and increased by 11.05 percent the period September 2016 - September 2017 (US \$ 520 690 per capita per month to Rp 578 247 per capita per month).

3. Depth Index Poverty Alleviation and Severity Index

The poverty problem is not just the number and percentage of poor population, another dimension to consider is the depth and severity of poverty. In addition to be able to reduce the number of poor, poverty reduction policies also had to reduce the depth and severity of poverty.

Table 2
Poverty Depth Index (P1) and Poverty Severity Index (P2)
in Jakarta, September 2016 - March 2017 - September 2017

Month	Poverty (P1)	Depth (2)	Index	Poverty (P2)	Severity (3)	Index
September 2016	0.433			0.075		
March 2017	0,488			0.097		

September 2017	.612	0.149
Change:		
March 2017 - September 2017	.124	0.052
September 2016 - September 2017	0.179	0.074

Source: Susenas March 2016, September 2016 and March 2017

Formulation of the problem

In this paper will be described more specifically on the issues of poverty in the area of Jakarta and how to cope with or overcome the problem of poverty among policy to issues of poverty and how poverty affects the welfare of the people in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty is a situation where a person is not able to maintain itself in accordance with the standard of living of the group and also not able to utilize energy, both mental and physical in the group. Three-dimensional (aspect or facet) poverty, namely: First, the multidimensional poverty meaningless because human needs vary, so the poor has many aspects. Judging from the general policy of poverty includes primary aspects that will be assets, political organizations and knowledge and skills and a secondary aspect in the form of poor social networks and financial resources and information. The dimensions of poverty manifest itself in the form of malnutrition, water and unsanitary housing and poor health care and education are also less good. Second, interrelated aspects of poverty was either directly or indirectly. This means that the progress or setbacks in one aspect can affect the progress or setbacks in other aspects. Third, that the poor are individually or human collective. We heard searing rural poverty (rural property) and so on, but this is not a village or city, which experienced poor but people - people or population or human suffering also poor so poor is its people or its human inhabitants. that the poor are individually or human collective. The World Bank defines that "poverty with regard to homelessness, ill and unable to go to the doctor, cannot afford to school and not being able to read and write. Poverty is about not having a job so afraid of looking to the future, do not have access to clean water sources. Poverty is helplessness, lack of representation and freedom. More simply, the World Bank (2000) defines that poverty is a shortage, which is often measured by the level of prosperity.

Poverty is understood in different ways, namely:

- a. Overview material deficiencies, which usually includes a requirement food daily, clothing, Housing, and medical care. Poverty in this sense is understood as a situation of scarcity of goods and basic services.
- b. The description of the social needs, including social, Dependence, and the inability to participate in society. This includes education and information, Social isolation usually distinguished from poverty, because it covers political issues and moral, and not limited to the economic field.
- c. The description of the lack of income and wealth adequate. The meaning of "adequate" here is very different across sections political and economy around the world.

Poverty as a social phenomenon that has long been available, growing in line with human civilization. Poor people generally weak in the entrepreneurial skills and limited access to economic activities that are often increasingly lagging behind other communities that have a high potential. Substance deprives poverty is the condition of the sources of fulfillment of basic needs in the form of clothing, food, shelter and basic education (Sudibyo, 1995: 11).

There are several aspects of poverty, namely:

1. Poverty is multidimensional meaning because the human needs vary, so has many aspects. Judging from the public policy aspects of poverty include primary and secondary aspects. The dimensions of the poverty manifest itself in the form of malnutrition, water and unsanitary housing and poor health care and education are also less good.
2. Each aspect of poverty was either directly or indirectly. This means that the progress or setbacks in one aspect can affect the progress or setbacks in other aspects.
3. That poverty is both individually or human collective.

The characteristics of poverty in general is:

1. They do not have the factors of production such as land capital or skills so to earn income is limited.

2. They do not have here a possibility of remedy acquire production assets with its own strength.
3. Level is low, the time they are consumed to make a living and earn income.
4. Most of them live in rural areas.
5. Those who live in cities are still young and are not supported by adequate skills.

Characteristics of Poverty

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Causes of Poverty

In general, in the Indonesian state the causes of poverty are as follows:

1. Lack of jobs available in Indonesia. As we know that there are jobs in Indonesia is not balanced by the number of existing population where fewer jobs compared to its population. With so many people in Indonesia who did not earn it causes poverty in Indonesia.
2. Unequal incomes of the population of Indonesia. Income population obtained from the work they are doing relative cannot meet their daily needs, while there are some people in Indonesia have excess income. This is called unequal incomes of the population in Indonesia.
3. A low level of public education. Many Indonesian people who do not have the education required by the company that employs a workforce. And to obtain the required high income high level of education as well, or at least have had sufficient skills so that they can earn income to meet the daily needs of the population so that prosperity can be implemented properly and poverty can be tackled.
4. The lack of attention from the government. The problem of poverty is arguably become the country's problems are growing every year and the government until

now has not been able to resolve the issue. Lack of government attention on this issue may be one cause.

METHODOLOGY/RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is qualitative research. In terms of qualitative research, Creswell (2009) state that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.

Qualitative research is research is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers are key instruments (Sugiyono, 2005). The difference with quantitative research is that this study departs from data, utilizes existing theories as explanatory material and ends with a theory.

Data collection techniques using literature study undertaken to collect, study the theories, rules, information obtained from the book and review documents in the form of journals, textbooks and papers relating to the research problem.

With reference to the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of writing research can be expressed as follows: collecting data and information and develop the concept of a poverty reduction strategy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many of the effects that occur are caused by poverty are as follows:

1. Welfare society is very low. This means that the presence of high levels of poverty that many Indonesian people who do not have sufficient income community needs.
2. The death rate is increasing; it is intended that the Indonesian people are experiencing many deaths from starvation or commit suicide because it is not strong in the natural living in poverty.
3. Many Indonesian people are starving for not being able to buy the need for the food they eat every day.
4. Not in school (low education level) is causing people in Indonesia do not have enough knowledge to get a job and do not have sufficient skills to earn an income.
5. The crime rate is increasing. Indonesian society so desperate to earn revenue in ways crime due to the good way they do not have the science and capital sufficient.
6. Poverty can occur due to several factors, these factors can be divided into two, namely the external factors and internal factors. External factors are factors related

to government policies and other situations that could potentially make someone fall into poverty as a shortage of raw materials, natural disasters, there was fighting and so forth. Meanwhile, internal factors are the potential causes of poverty that comes from a person or family and the surrounding environment.

The impact of poverty assortment for different conditions and causes which gave rise to a result that is different also, among others:

1. Unemployment is the impact of poverty, since education and skills is a difficult thing achieved by the community, then the community is difficult to grow and find a decent job to make ends meet. Due to the hard work, the absence of income makes it difficult fulfillment, lack of nutrition and health, and cannot meet other important needs. For example, the price of rice is increasing, people are unemployed is difficult to buy rice, they eat potluck. An unemployed man who was able to provide food to children will be greatly impacted the future so that it will get in trouble for a long time.
2. Crime is another impact of poverty. Difficulty making a living resulted in people forget themselves so look for a quick way without considering lawful or illicit money as a medium of exchange in order to make ends meet. For example, robbery, hold-up, theft, fraud, robbery, mugging and many more examples of crime that comes from poverty. They did it all because of the difficult conditions for the survival earn and forget the values that are associated with God. In the era of globalization and materialism, as now I wonder if the crime happens everywhere.
3. The breakdown of schools and educational opportunities must have been the impact of poverty. The high cost of education has resulted in poor people drop out of school because no longer afford to pay for school. Dropping out of school and lost educational opportunities will become an obstacle to poor people in improving the skill, reach goals and their dreams. This leads to poverty in the loss of an opportunity to compete with the global and the loss of the chance of getting a decent job.
4. Health difficult to obtain due to the lack of fulfillment of the daily nutrition of the poor from poverty makes it difficult to maintain their health. Not to mention

the cost of expensive treatment in a clinic or hospital that is unaffordable for the poor. This leads to malnutrition or the presence of disease spread.

5. The bad is the next generation of harmful effects as a result of poverty. If children drop out of school and worked as forced, then there will be interference with the children themselves as disturbances in mental development, physical and their way of thinking. Examples are street children who do not have a place to stay, sleep on the street, no school, singing to find food and so forth. The impact of poverty in the next generation is a long and bad impact because children should get their right to be happy, get education, get good nutrition and others. This can cause trouble until they get caught up in the adult and the impact on future generations.

Poverty Reduction Strategy

Namely poverty reduction strategies through wise to counter measures can be categorized into two, namely wisdom:

1. Wisdom indirectly. Wisdom is not directly aimed at creating conditions that guarantee the continuity of any efforts to reduce poverty. Conditions are intended among other things is a political and social atmosphere of an army, a stable economy and a growing culture. Efforts classification macroeconomic prudent fiscal policy and taxation through a part of the effort to reduce poverty. Controlling inflation rate aimed at creating an enabling environment for its efforts supplying needs such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health care at affordable prices to the poor.
2. Wisdom indirectly. Wisdom is directed directly to increasing participation and productivity of human resources, particularly the class of low-income communities, through the provision of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, health and education, as well as the development of social activities sustainable economy to promote independence faction-income communities low. Fulfillment of basic needs will provide opportunities for the poor to undertake social activities - the economy that can provide an adequate income. In this connection,

Anti-poverty policy is long in the echo by various groups, both within and outside the country, such as the World Bank, ILO, UNDP and others. While in Indonesia, the most responsible institutions to fight against poverty is a government in

which the policies are made able to reduce poverty. To support the right strategy in the fight against poverty requires interventions / government policies are in accordance with the goals or objectives, can be divided according to the time that short-term interventions and medium- and long-term interventions.

Short-term interventions include:

- 1) Development of the agricultural sector, small enterprises, and the rural economy.
- 2) environment and natural resource management.
- 3) Development of transport, communication, energy and finance.
- 4) Increased public participation fully in development.
- 5) Improved social protection (including social security systems development)

Medium and long-term interventions, including:

1. Development / strengthening of the business sector.
2. Regional cooperation.
3. The management of government expenditure (APBN) and administration
4. Decentralization
5. Education and health.
6. Provision of clean water and urban development
7. The equitable division of agricultural land.

Poverty Reduction

To solve the problem of poverty, the government has a big role. But in fact the programs run by the government have not been able to touch the principal cause of poverty issues. Some government programs have been implemented to overcome the problem of poverty include cash aid program as well as assistance in the health sector, namely the Community Health Insurance (Assurance). But these two things do not have a significant impact on poverty reduction, even some state policy experts consider that it should be done by the government. Therefore, the government needs to make firmness and policies in order to resolve the problem of poverty. Among them are:

1. Creating jobs that can absorb a lot of labor, thereby reducing unemployment, because unemployment is one of the largest sources of poverty in Indonesia.
2. Providing subsidies for basic human needs so that every community can enjoy a quality meal, this will have an impact on the increasing number of public health.

3. Reduced expenditure burden the poor, especially for education and health, as well as adequate food and nutrition.
4. Increased track opportunities for the poor to basic services, especially education and health.
5. Increased revenue and business opportunities the poor, including increased opportunities for the poor to capital, technical assistance, and a variety of production facilities and infrastructure.
6. Eliminate corruption, because corruption is one of the causes of public service does not run properly. This is what makes people can not enjoy their rights as citizens as they should.
7. Poverty aid, or direct aid to the poor. It has become part of a community approach since medieval Europe.
8. Assistance to individual circumstances. Many kinds of policies that are run to change the situation of the poor by individuals, including punishment, education, social work, job search, and others.
9. Preparation for the weak. Rather than provide direct assistance to the poor, many prosperous country provide assistance to people who are categorized as poor people are more likely, such as the elderly or people with a disability, or circumstances that make people poor, such as the need for health care.

Conclusion

1. Jakarta until now not been able to overcome the problem of poverty because there are still large percentage of poor people in Jakarta in September 2017 reached 3.78 percent, which means include a number of 393.13 thousand people. Compared with March 2017 (3.77% or 389.69 thousand), the percentage of poor people increased 0.01 points, or increased by 3.44 thousand people. The Jakarta administration has also been doing a lot of ways to alleviate poverty but poverty also could not be addressed properly.
2. From the above discussion we can conclude that the problem of poverty is complex. To the government's role in reducing poverty need the support of all parties, so that all programs are on target.
3. To reduce the amount of poverty that we need the jobs that must be propagated, facilitate public access to the waitress-public services, help the poor by way of

honing the skills in order to produce something of economic value and provide assistance to the poor in the form of subsidized basic goods and other assistance options.

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