

## Analysis of Public Policy in Overcoming the Poverty Phenomenon in Indonesia

Budiansyah Budiansyah

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (STISIP) Tasikmalaya

---

### ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Policy, Phenomenon, Poverty

---

Email :

[surel.budiansyah@gmail.com](mailto:surel.budiansyah@gmail.com)

---

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out how the public policies made by the Indonesian government overcome the existing poverty phenomenon. Poverty is one of the fundamental problems that arises in every country, especially in Indonesia. The problem of poverty seems to be very urgent to be addressed by various parties. In plain view, the condition of poor people can be seen from those who cannot fulfill basic needs, have limited sources of income, do not have basic facilities and infrastructure, such as adequate housing, the quality of the environment is slum and uninhabitable. This research uses descriptive analysis as a research method, using a qualitative approach and the research results explain that poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the center of attention of all parties. Until now, the Central Government and Regional Governments are still facing complex and multidimensional poverty problems. The difficulty of solving the problem of poverty is because poverty is a complex problem related to various dimensions, including social dimensions, cultural dimensions and even structural dimensions. The problem of poverty is emphasized more on the quality of life and income distribution. Poverty is a problem that requires overcoming and a systematic, integrated and comprehensive approach to meet the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens through inclusive, just and sustainable development to achieve a dignified life.

Copyright © 2023 Jurnal Ju- SoSAK. All rights reserved is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- Non Commercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, which has a lot of natural resources in it, of course with the abundance of wealth it has, all Indonesian people are guaranteed to live prosperously, prosperously and far from poverty (Alexandri, 2020). However, in reality, all natural resource wealth has not been able to be optimized as well as possible, so it is often misused by irresponsible people, and has resulted in Indonesia still being classified as a developing country with a multitude of problems ranging from social, cultural and economic (Arifin, 2020).

According to Choiriyah (2018), economic imbalance is a strategic topic in the implementation of a country, this is because this aspect occurs directly in human life and has such an important value that it is often identified with poverty issues. Throughout human history, poverty has always been an actual topic and has attracted the most attention in countries in the world, including Indonesia. The issue of poverty is the biggest obstacle for a country, especially in its efforts to build a modern civilization (Fachrudin, 2015).

In the journal Fathurrahman, (2012) argues that, although poverty is often identified with low income, not having enough material things, or difficulty in supporting one's daily life, if one looks more closely at the issue of poverty, it turns out that it involves many important aspects of life. people, such as education, health, knowledge and a person's income level. Meanwhile, the UN sees poverty as a condition where individuals do not have many choices or opportunities to develop their life skills. The results of Handalani's research (2019) view that poverty is a continuous inability to achieve well-being, due to lack of access to education, skills and technological knowledge so that poverty has become the biggest obstacle to human civilization from time to time.

Huraerah, (2013) said that poverty is a multidimensional concept, which includes economic, political and social-psychological dimensions. However, according to Jaka Sriyana, et al (2021), economically, poverty can be defined as a lack of resources that can be used to meet life's needs and improve the welfare of a group of people. Resources in this context have a very broad meaning, not only involving financial aspects, but including all types of wealth (wealth) that can be used to improve the welfare of the community (Murdiyana & Mulyana, 2017). So based on this conception, poverty can be measured directly by determining the supply of resources owned through the use of a standard standard known as the poverty line.

Indonesia, as a country rich in natural resources, actually has 49.5 million people who are classified as poor (National Socioeconomic Survey/Susenas). The number of poor people consists of 17.6 million people in urban areas and 31.9 million people in rural areas. This figure is more than double the figure in 1996 (before the economic crisis) which only recorded the number of poor people at 7.2 million in urban areas and 15.3 million in rural areas. In its development, the number of poor people in Indonesia has always increased quite significantly from year to year, however, if the Indonesian government quickly improves and builds various quality programs to reduce poverty, it is estimated that as many as 4.6 million Indonesians will avoid the phenomenon of poverty. in the years to come.

Even though various policies and efforts to eradicate poverty have been carried out by the Indonesian government from year to year, in reality the poverty rate in Indonesia is still large and seems difficult to explain (Nasution & Lubis, 2020). In fact, there is a discrepancy between the existing theory, the concepts that have been developed, and also the serious implementation of dealing with all existing poverty problems, so that the effects felt are very minor, or even have almost no effect at all. As a result, the various treatments that have been tried to develop have only become tools to waste costs, but the results are far from satisfactory (Prasetyia, & Pangestuty, 2021).

The research results of Rakhmat & Fakhri (2019) reveal that the facts above indicate that the efforts and policies carried out by the central and regional governments so far have not been running optimally and there is a need for improvements in all sectors so that the poverty phenomenon in Indonesia can be resolved quickly and accurately. Meanwhile, various studies that try to discuss the problem of poverty conclude that poverty is a multidimensional problem which not only includes economic aspects but also involves social, cultural, structural and political dimensions, which causes the problem of poverty to be very complex and complicated to solve (Setiawan & Jamaliah, 2023).

Ignoring human problems in efforts to overcome poverty is believed to be the cause of failure. Therefore, human development is an important indicator for the progress of a country, because the development of a nation cannot be measured only from Gross Domestic Income, but must also be measured from the life expectancy and educational equality of its people (Suharto, 2009). As we know, education is the basic capital for building superior and competitive human resources, because with adequate education, national development is expected to be achieved in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) plan which continues the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program by involving five main ideas, namely people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, and aims to achieve three noble goals by 2030, namely ending poverty, achieving social economic balance.

In its development, the Indonesian government continues to be committed to placing human development in alleviating poverty as the main focus of its strategy to build people's welfare (Suryono, 2014). This commitment has been outlined in the constitutional agenda as a form of government concern in the development process, including at the national level, as stated in Pancasila and UUD 45/amendment as the constitutional basis for poverty alleviation. Apart from that, efforts have been made to mainstream Indonesia's poverty alleviation and place poverty alleviation as a priority. main national development policy. Poverty reduction policy is a priority of the 2004-2009 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) and is described in more detail in the Government Work Plan (RKP) every year and is used as a reference for ministries/agencies and regional governments in implementing annual development.

Poverty reduction is one of the priorities in development by the Central Government and Regional Governments in Indonesia (Wahab, 2021). Due to the complexity of the problem of poverty, it requires comprehensive and cross-sector handling and integration between the Central Government and Regional Governments and related stakeholders. Poverty is a problem that requires systematic, integrated and comprehensive handling steps and approaches to meet the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens through inclusive, just and sustainable development to realize a dignified life. So, based on the description and explanation of the background that has been presented above, researchers are interested in finding out more about how public policy analysis is carried out by the Indonesian government in overcoming the phenomenon of poverty in Indonesia.

## METHOD

Researchers used descriptive analysis as a research method, using a qualitative approach. According to Somantri, (2005) and Yulianah (2022) descriptive analysis is intended as a way to summarize a situation that was ongoing at the time the research was conducted. Meanwhile Sugiyono, (2010) defines qualitative research as "a research process that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior". A qualitative strategy was chosen with the understanding that this research is intended to collect actual data and to explore the research problem in order to obtain the expected results. The use of qualitative research is considered very relevant in public administration studies, especially research that attempts to evaluate and understand society.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poverty is one of the fundamental problems that arises in every country and of course needs to be resolved completely and finally for the welfare of humanity in the future. In reality, poverty does not only occur in developing and underdeveloped countries, even developed countries experienced a poverty crisis precisely at the beginning of their development period. The World Bank defines poverty as a measure of ability or purchasing power, namely US \$ 1 or US \$ 2 per capita per day. The measure of poverty used at the world level is relatively high when compared with the measures set by a number of official state institutions (Wibowo & Oktivalerina, 2022).

Meanwhile, the Central Statistics Agency defines poverty based on the poverty line, which refers to the minimum needs consumed by a person, namely 2100 calories per capita per day, plus minimum non-food needs, such as shelter, clothing, schooling, transportation and household needs. or other individuals. Meanwhile, Bappenas (2004) and Achmad et al (2023) defines poverty as a condition where a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. The rights here include: education, health, shelter, clothing, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment.

Of course, in order to reduce poverty while simultaneously improving people's living standards, intervention from various parties, both from government and private agencies, is very necessary, through various programs and policies aimed at facilitating and simplifying the process of poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation must be carried out seriously and over a long period of time in order to form a superior and competitive community character. Several poverty reduction measures need to be followed up and perfected in their implementation, one of which is by expanding access to credit for the poor, building quality education, expanding employment opportunities and meeting all aspects of their desired needs.

In relation to the government's role in every public interest program, of course it must be designed as well as possible and focus on three main problems which are often considered to be directly related to the phenomenon of poverty, namely, unemployment, inequality and education. Meanwhile (Rondinelli) put forward three basic strategies to make it easier for aid to be delivered appropriately to poor people (1) Aid is distributed to places where the majority of poor people live, through integrated village development programs or service production projects oriented towards village residents (2) Aid focused on overcoming poor living standards of poor people through basic human needs programs (3) Assistance is focused on groups of people who have the same socio-economic characteristics to encourage or maintain them from the trap of poverty towards a change in a more decent life.

In Indonesia itself, poverty is a major problem and has been going on for quite a long time, even though the country of Indonesia is known for its abundant sources of wealth, the fact is that on the ground, the people are still quite suffering from the turmoil of poverty that has not yet seen an end. There are many things that cause poverty in Indonesia to persist for a long time, including a poor education system, limited job opportunities, an unequal economy and many other things. Several programs that have been attempted by the Indonesian government to overcome poverty include the following (1) Smart Indonesia

program is government cash assistance, in order to expand access and learning opportunities provided to pupils and students from poor or disadvantaged families through Minister of Education Regulations and Culture Number 10 of 2020 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP).

The next government program that is trying to be implemented in dealing with poverty in Indonesia is (2) The Healthy Indonesia Program is a program to improve the quality of life of the Indonesian people where this program not only collects family health data but also so that underprivileged families recognize health problems and seek treatment at health centers. In accordance with the Puskesmas mission in Minister of Health Decree no. 75 of 2014, stipulated through Minister of Health Decree No. 43 of 2019 as a health service institution that provides quality public and individual health efforts (3) Empowerment of family welfare was initially aimed at advancing women so that they could fulfill their dual roles as family builders, breadwinners and development workers. However, in accordance with developments, women's advancement programs are oriented towards realizing equal partnerships between men and women in family, social, state and government life. So the aim is to develop and increase the various opportunities that women have, so that they can use the same rights and opportunities for development resources (Taufik, 2021).

The government as the implementer of the mandate of people's sovereignty certainly has a responsibility to improve the welfare of society. This is a logical consequence of the principle of a welfare state as emphasized in Paragraph IV of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. One of its implementations is the Government's responsibility to overcome poverty. In an effort to overcome poverty, the Government has formulated, established and implemented various programs. However, the poverty reduction policy strategy that has been implemented by the government clearly shows that there are several errors, including: First, it is still oriented towards economic aspects rather than multidimensional aspects. The poverty alleviation policy strategy with a focus on economic aspects has proven to be a failure, because poverty alleviation that is reduced to economic matters will not represent the real problem of poverty.

Furthermore, the government programs currently running, in their efforts to deal with poverty in Indonesia, still have a nuance of charity (generosity) compared to productivity. A poverty reduction policy strategy that is only based on charity will not be able to generate encouragement from the poor themselves to make efforts and try to overcome the poverty they face. They will always depend on help provided by other parties (Achmad, 2023). The government also often positions poor people as objects rather than subjects, where this group of poor people should be used as targets of change, who are actively involved in every poverty reduction program activity that has been launched by the government.

The types of poverty alleviation programs implemented by the government should be seen based on the development model that underlies these programs. However, in general, the development models adopted by many developing countries in dealing with the phenomenon of poverty are divided into four models, the first is development which focuses on the growth of national income, the second is the development model which focuses on equal distribution and fulfillment of basic/basic needs, the third is the development model which seeks to improve the quality of human resources through the

participation of the community and target groups in determining needs and participation in the development process. Meanwhile, the latest development model focuses more on increasing competitiveness to face the era of globalization and the era of regional autonomy.

Observing several paradigmatic mistakes in poverty alleviation above, the strategy that must be implemented by the government to overcome poverty is as follows (1) because poverty is a multidimensional problem, poverty alleviation programs should not only prioritize economic aspects, but also pay attention to the dimensions other. In other words, fulfilling basic needs does need to be a priority, but we must also pursue the target of overcoming non-economic poverty. Therefore, poverty alleviation strategies should also be directed at eroding negative cultural values such as apathy, apoliticism and fatalism (2) to increase capabilities and encourage productivity, the strategy chosen is increasing the basic capabilities of poor people to increase income through improvement measures. health and education, improving business skills, technology, expanding networks and market information.

Furthermore, efforts to empower the community must be carried out in at least three ways, namely (1) creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop with the starting point that every human being and community has potential (power) that can be developed, (2) strengthening the potential or power they have. community, and (3) empowering also means protecting. This means that in the empowerment process, the process of weakening those who are already weak must be prevented. For projections towards a better future for Indonesia, more effective efforts are needed to overcome poverty (Ilhami & Achmad, 2023). Poverty alleviation strategies as described above certainly need to be carefully considered to be implemented in every poverty alleviation program as an effort to accelerate improvements in the welfare of the poor.

One of the important conditions for a poverty alleviation policy to be achieved is that there must be clarity regarding the criteria regarding who or which community groups fall into the poor category and are the targets of the program. Apart from that, there are conditions that must also be met, namely that the causes of poverty must be understood precisely. itself in each community and region/region. Because this cause cannot be separated from the influence of local values that surround the lives of the people.

Poverty is often characterized by high levels of unemployment and underdevelopment. Poor communities are generally weak in their ability to do business and have limited access to economic activities so they will be left behind by other communities who have higher potential. The measure of poverty seen from income level can be grouped into absolute poverty and relative poverty. A person is said to be absolutely poor if his income is lower than the absolute poverty line or in other words his income is not enough to meet minimum living needs (Putra, 2007).

Even though up to now there has not been found a formula for handling poverty that is considered to be the most effective, the government is continually pursuing studies of concepts and strategies for handling poverty in order to find the right program model to eradicate the phenomenon of poverty in Indonesia. Effective anti-poverty policy requires a more operational explanation in its programs, meaning that effective poverty reduction

must meet several criteria such as specific, meaning a program is not suitable for all situations and must be in accordance with local institutions, (2) relevant to the problem, (3) is based on the awareness that poverty is a cause and effect situation, does not stand alone, (4) understands undesirable consequences, and (5) is based on local resources.

The strategy for developing poverty reduction policies in Indonesia should be directed at creating conditions that guarantee the continuity of every poverty reduction effort. Such as a peaceful social and political atmosphere, a stable economy and a developing culture. Efforts to classify macroeconomics carefully through financial and taxation policies are part of efforts to overcome poverty. Controlling the inflation rate is directed at creating a situation that is conducive to efforts to provide basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, education and health at prices that are affordable for the poor. Second, direct policy, directed at increasing the role and productivity of human resources, especially low-income groups, through the provision of basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, health, and education, as well as the development of sustainable socio-economic activities to encourage the independence of low-income groups.

Poor people have the same basic rights as other people. Rights that are generally recognized are the fulfillment of the needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land and the environment, a sense of security from the threat of violence and the right to participate in social life. Fulfilling basic needs will provide opportunities for poor people to carry out socio-economic activities that can provide adequate income. Indonesia's poverty reduction efforts have been carried out and place poverty reduction as the main priority of national development policy. Poverty policy is a priority of the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) and is described in more detail in the Government Work Plan (RKP) every year and is used as a reference for ministries, institutions and regional governments in implementing annual development.

## CONCLUSION

Poverty is a development problem that has been faced by various countries from time to time. Including Indonesia, poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the center of attention of all parties. Until now, the Central Government and Regional Governments are still facing complex and multidimensional poverty problems. The difficulty of solving the problem of poverty is because poverty is a complex problem related to various dimensions, including social dimensions, cultural dimensions and even structural dimensions. The problem of poverty is emphasized more on the quality of life and income distribution. Poverty is a series of social problems that complement other social problems, including unemployment, low quality of human resources, and helplessness, which is characterized by low living standards, inadequate housing, poor health, minimal or even no educational provisions. The types of poverty alleviation programs implemented by the government can be seen based on the development model that underlies the programs to see the emphasis of the strategy implemented by the program.

## REFERENCES

1. Achmad, W. (2023). Socially and Economically Vulnerable Women: Building Strategies to Move Out of Poverty. *Prisma Sains: Jurnal Pengkajian Ilmu dan Pembelajaran Matematika dan IPA IKIP Mataram*, 11(2), 316-324.
2. Achmad, W., Sidiq, S. S., & Prawira, R. Y. (2023). Analysis of the Factors Affecting Poverty in Padasari Village. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*, 12(1), 189-194.
3. Alexandri, M. B. (2020). Evaluasi Kebijakan Program Keluarga Harapan Di Kecamatan Cakung Jakarta Timur Tahun 2019. *Moderat: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 6(2), 237-244.
4. Arifin, J. (2020). Budaya kemiskinan dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Sosio Informa: Kajian Permasalahan Sosial dan Usaha Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 6(2), 114-132.
5. Choiriyah, C. (2018). Implementasi Kebijakan Publik dalam Penanganan Kemiskinan; Studi Implementasi Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai (Blt) di Kelurahan Kuto Batu Kecamatan Ilir Timur II. *Islamic Banking: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Pengembangan Perbankan Syariah*, 3(2), 17-30.
6. Fachrudin, R. (2015). Evaluasi kebijakan penanggulangan kemiskinan pemerintah kota balikpapan. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (JISIP)*, 4(2).
7. Fathurrahman, A. (2012). Kebijakan Fiskal Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam: Studi Kasus Dalam Mengentaskan Kemiskinan. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan*, 13(1), 72-82.
8. Handalani, R. T. (2019). Determinan Kemiskinan Daerah Provinsi di Indonesia: Tinjauan Kebijakan Publik. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, 15(1), 59-80.
9. Huraerah, A. (2013). Strategi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 12(1), 3-13.
10. Ilhami, R., & Achmad, W. (2023). Collaborative Governance in Flood Management in Sumedang Regency. *Journal of Governance*, 8(3).
11. Jaka Sriyana, S. E., Abdul Hakim, S. E., & Afandi, A. (2021). Analisis Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia.
12. Murdiyana, M., & Mulyana, M. (2017). Analisis Kebijakan Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Politik Pemerintahan Dharma Praja*, 73-96.
13. Nasution, L. N., Nasution, D. P., & Lubis, A. I. F. (2020). Efektivitas Kebijakan Fiskal Dan Moneter Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik (JEpa)*, 5(1), 73-77.
14. Prasetyia, F., & Pangestuty, F. W. (2021). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik: Pendekatan Ekonomi dan Studi Kasus*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
15. Putra, R. E. (2007). Analisis terhadap Program-program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Indonesia. *Jurnal Demokrasi*, 6(1).
16. Rakhmat, R., & Fakhri, F. (2019). Dinamika Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Studi Kebijakan (JIASK)*, 1(2), 33-38.
17. Rakhmat, R., & Fakhri, F. (2019). Dinamika Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Studi Kebijakan (JIASK)*, 1(2), 33-38.



18. Setiawan, I., & Jamaliah, J. (2023). Analisis Kebijakan Publik Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *ETNIK: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Teknik*, 2(5), 399-405.
19. Somantri, G. R. (2005). Memahami metode kualitatif. *Makara Human Behavior Studies in Asia*, 9(2), 57-65.
20. Sugiyono, D. (2010). Memahami penelitian kualitatif.
21. Suharto, E. (2009). Menengok kriteria kemiskinan di Indonesia: Menimbang indikator kemiskinan berbasis hak. *Jurnal analisis sosial*, 31-39.
22. Suryono, A. (2014). Kebijakan publik untuk kesejahteraan rakyat. *Transparansi: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi*, 6(2), 98-102.
23. Taufik, M. (2021). Quo Vadis Kebijakan Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Indonesia (Studi Tentang Hukum dan Kebijakan Publik).
24. Wahab, S. A. (2021). *Analisis kebijakan: dari formulasi ke penyusunan model-model implementasi kebijakan publik*. Bumi Aksara.
25. Wibowo, E. A., & Oktivalerina, A. (2022). Analisis Dampak Kebijakan Desentralisasi Fiskal terhadap Penurunan Tingkat Kemiskinan pada Kabupaten/Kota: Studi Kasus Indonesia pada 2010-2018. *Bappenas Working Papers*, 5(1), 97-119.
26. Yulianah, S. E. (2022). *Metodelogi Penelitian Sosial*. CV Rey Media Grafika.