A Strategy of Poverty Alleviation in Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to formulate a strategy for poverty reduction in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Poverty continues to be a phenomenal problem throughout the history of Indonesia as a nation state, a country's history that one look and care of poverty. In a country that mismanaged, there is no bigger issue, in addition to the problem of poverty (Sahdan, 2005). Poverty appears not only relative poverty but also absolute poverty. Its nature is not only a cultural poverty, but also structural poverty (Badarudin, 2010). The research method used refers to the descriptive qualitative approach supported by secondary data from official sources are to be believed. The results of this study revealed that poverty reduction in the province were not uniformly performed. Each region has a poverty reduction strategy that is different, tailored to the potential of each region. Besides differences in the poverty reduction strategy of each region is also based on the ability of each local government to cooperate with various parties as well as poverty reduction policy which is based on local economic development.

Keywords: poverty, poverty alleviation, local government policy

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Poverty continues to be a phenomenal problem throughout the history of Indonesia as a nation state, a country's history that one look and care of poverty. In a country that mismanaged, there is no bigger issue, in addition to the problem of poverty. Poverty has made millions of children can not get an education of quality, difficulty to finance health care, lack of savings and lack of investment, lack of access to public services, lack of jobs, lack of social security and protection of the family, the strengthening of urbanization to the town, and more severe poverty causes millions of people to meet the needs of food, clothing and shelter are limited (Sahdan, 2005).

Poverty has restricted the right of the people to obtain decent work for humanity, the people's right to obtain legal protection, the right of the people to gain a sense of security, people's right to gain access

to the necessities of life (food, clothing, and shelter) affordable, people's right to obtain their access to education, the right of the people to gain access to the health needs, the people's right to justice, the right of people to participate in public decision-making and governance, people's right to innovate, the people's right to run a relationship spiritual with God, and the people's right to participate in organize and manage the government well (Suharso, P, 2010).

For decades, efforts to reduce poverty do with the provision of basic needs such as food, health care and education, expansion of employment opportunities, agricultural development, provision of revolving fund through a credit system, infrastructure development and mentoring, counseling sanitation, and so on. Based on a series of ways and the poverty reduction strategy, everything is oriented material, so that sustainability is highly dependent on the availability of the budget and the government's commitment. In addition, the absence of a democratic system of government that leads to low acceptability and community initiatives to reduce poverty in their own way, even though I was in the era of regional autonomy (Sulekale, 2003).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach to the study of literature-based research methods (library research) assisted with secondary data derived from official sources such as the Central Bureau of Statistics or Bappeda DIY. Researchers use the theories as the foundation of critical thinking and sources, a process evaluates roomates valid and authentic sources economy. A critical sources include internal and external Critics Critics. The external Critics is used to Evaluate an authentic of sources, while the internal Critics is used to Evaluate a credibility of sources. The result of the critical sources includes a fact of economic convinced as a truth. Then researcher doing interpretation and explanation. The interpretation includes verbal interpretation, technical interpretation, logical interpretation, psychological interpretation and factual interpretation. The explanation is done deductively. A deductive explanation comes from the General Conclusions, such as theorem, law, regulation or rule, etc. and then it is matched in the finding of economic development and poverty in Yogyakarta.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Theoritical Debat

Arsyad (2004: 45) says that in order to classify the theories of economic growth and development accurately and simply not an easy job. Many things must be considered, for example the time period the birth of the theory or idea of the theory. However, after considering some of the literature that discusses the theory of development, finally emerging classification of theories of economic growth and development.

The theory of economic growth and development that is used as the theoretical basis of this research is the theory of economic growth and development Adam Smith (1776), Harrod-Domar (1954), Simon Kuznets (1965), and Nicholas Kaldor (Djojohadikusomo, 1994: 27).

Adam Smith was not only famous as a pioneer of economic development and the wisdom of laissez-faire, but also the first economist who shed much attention to the problem of economic growth. In his book An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776), Adam Smith argued about

the process of economic growth in the long term systematically. According to Adam Smith, there are two main aspects, namely economic growth of total output growth and population growth. An essential element in the growth of total output is available natural resources (land production factor), human resources (number of people), and the existing stock of capital goods. Natural resources provided a means that most basic of production activities of a society. The amount of natural resources available is the "maximum limit" for the growth of an economy. That is, if these resources have not been used fully, the population and the stock of existing capital that plays a role in the growth of output. But output growth will stop if all of those resources have been used in full. Human resources (number of people) has a passive role in the growth process output. That is, the population will adapt to the labor requirements of a society.

Adam Smith's theory refuted by Harrod-Domar theory. According Arsyad (2004: 64), Harrod-Domar growth theory is an extension of the analysis of John Maynard Keynes about the activities of the national economic and labor problems. Analysis of John Maynard Keynes considered incomplete because it does not discuss the problems of long-term economic, while the Harrod-Domar theory analyzes the conditions necessary so that the economy can grow and thrive in the long term. In other words, the theory of Harrod-Domar sought to demonstrate the conditions needed so that the economy can grow and develop steadily (steady growth).

Theory of Harrod-Domar has some assumptions that the economy is in a state of full employment and capital goods consisting in a society used in full, consists of two sectors, namely the household sector and the corporate sector means the government and the foreign trade does not exist , the amount of private savings is proportional to the magnitude of national income means saving function starting from ground zero, as well as the propensity to save (marginal propensity to save = MPS) fixed amount as well as the ratio between capital-output (capital-output ratio = COR) and the ratio of increase capital-output (incremental capital-output ratio = ICOR).

Concept of COR have two kind, first, the average capital-output ratio (ACOR) and second, the incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR). ACOR shows the relationship between existing capital stock and output flow smoothly produced. ICOR shows a comparison between a certain rise in the stock of capital (ΔK) and an increase in output or income (ΔY). COR depending on the magnitude of the production techniques used. In a sector that is capital intensive production techniques, its COR will be high. By contrast, the sectors with labor-intensive production techniques, its COR will be low. Sectors such as transport, telecommunications, transportation, housing, and industrial capital goods sector will have a relatively high COR. COR high value on these sectors due to the huge capital required to produce any desired output. In other words, these sectors are the sectors that use production techniques that are more capital intensive than other sectors.

Simon Kuznets, define economic growth as an increase in a country's ability to provide economic goods for the population. The growth is due to the ability of technological progress and institutional and ideological adjustments that it needs. There are three main components is important, namely the increase in national output continuously, advances in technology as a prerequisite for economic growth, and institutional adjustment, attitudes and ideologies. Simon Kuznets, separating the six characteristics of the process of growth in almost all developed countries, the high rate of growth of output per capita and population, high rate of increase in productivity of factors of production as a whole, especially in labor productivity, the high rate of transformation of economic structure, high levels of social transformation

and ideology, the tendency of developed countries economically to reach the whole world to get markets and raw materials, and economic growth is limited to a third of the world's population.

Contradictory phenomenon between high economic growth and inequality of development occurring in developing countries in line with the theory put forward by Simon Kuznets inverted U curve (Kuncoro, 1997, 105-106). Inverted U curve states that in the early stages of development will be characterized by high rates of economic growth accompanied by high levels of income inequality anyway. These conditions will last until at a certain crisis point, where higher rates of economic growth will be followed by a decline in the level of income inequality.

Income inequality will often lead to the overall picture of poverty. Poverty itself has been understood in two categories, namely the relative poverty and absolute poverty. Relative poverty is the poor condition because of the influence of the development policies that have not been able to reach all levels of society, causing unequal distribution of income. Minimum standards drawn up by the living conditions of a country at a particular time and attention focused on the poorest population groups, for example, 20% or 40% of the lowest layer of the population that has been sorted by the revenue / expenditure. This group is a relatively poor population. Thus, the relative poverty measure is highly dependent on the distribution of income / expenditure of the population. Therefore, using this definition means that the poor will always be with us.

When a country becomes richer (prosperous), these countries tend to revise the poverty line is higher, with the exception of the United States, where the poverty line is essentially unchanged for almost four decades. The EU generally defines the poor are people who have a per capita income below 50% of median / mean income. When the median / mean income increases, the relative poverty line also increased. In terms of identifying and determining the target population is poor, then the relative poverty line enough to use, and need to be adjusted to the level of development of the country as a whole. Relative poverty line can not be used to compare poverty rates across countries and intertemporal because it does not reflect the same level of welfare.

Absolute poverty is determined based on the inability to meet the minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, health, housing and education necessary to be able to live and work. Minimum basic needs translated as financial measures in the form of money. Minimum expenditure basic requirement is known as the poverty line. Residents whose income is below the poverty line are classified as poor.

The absolute poverty line (unchanging) in terms of standard of living and being able to compare poverty in general. US poverty line do not change from year to year, so that the poverty rate is now possible compa with poverty a decade ago, with a note that the definition of poverty has not changed. The absolute poverty line is very important if someone will try to assess the effects of anti-poverty policies intertemporal, or estimate the impact of a project on poverty (for example, small-scale lending).

Poverty terminology other than relative poverty and absolute poverty is structural poverty and cultural poverty. Wignjosoebroto (1995) in "Structural Poverty: Problems and Policies" defining structural poverty is poverty that is considered or didalihkan because of the condition of the structure or order of life that is not advantageous because the order was not only causes poverty but also perpetuate poverty in the community.

According Kuncoro (1997) the causes of poverty are: First, in micro, poverty because of lack of unanimity of resource ownership patterns which lead to an unequal distribution of income. Poor people only have a limited amount of resources and the quality is low. Second, poverty arises from the difference in the quality of human resources is low, meaning low productivity, which in turn lower wages. The low quality of these resources due to lack of education, the fate of the less fortunate, discrimination, or because of heredity, and thirdly, poverty arises from the difference in access to capital. The cause of this poverty led to the theory of the vicious circle of poverty. Their underdevelopment, market imperfections, and lack of capital leads to low productivity resulting in lower revenues received. The low income will have implications for the low savings and investment which results in underdevelopment, and so on.

Poverty in Special Region of Yogyakarta

The poverty situation in the province is shown as follows. Indicators unequal distribution of income can be analyzed from figures Gini Ratio (RG), the size of the imbalance according to World Bank criteria, and Williamson Index. In 2010-2015, the value of the Gini ratio and size criteria inequality World Bank showed a similar pattern, in which the distribution of income in the province tend to be more evenly spread. However, Williamson index value does not show exactly the same pattern. Gini ratio value ranging between 0-1. The closer to 1 means that the inequality of income among the population widened. If inequality is getting close to 0 means that the distribution of income among the population more evenly. Referring to the three levels according to Oshima RG value, then the value of RG DIY Province which is in the range from 0.3 to 0.5 indicates that the level of inequality in the region including the intermediate or moderate.

GINI RASIO INDEX in DIY, TAHUN 2010-2015

Year	*Rasio Gini*
2010	0,3440
2011	0,3727
2012	0,3867
2013	0,3684
2014	0,3263
2015	0,3159

Source: BPS Provinsi DIY, 2015.

Based on the spread spatially, poor people in March 2015 spread almost evenly, ie 52.60% in urban areas and 47.40% in rural areas (BPS DIY Provini, 2008). Most of the poor farmers. Based on data from as many as 472 082 farm households in the province in 2007, 80.29% of whom are smallholders, namely farmers with small and micro enterprises scale land ownership is less than half a hectare. When compared with the conditions of poverty at the national level, the poverty rate in the province is still higher than the national poverty rate. During the years 2010 - 2015 increase in the number of poor people in the province tend to fluctuate. Number of poor in 2011 decreased 3.23%. By 2015, this number increased again by 1.56% in line with national policies that disadvantage the poor.

When we analyzed using the numbers per capita income distribution among regions, visible in the Figure below, unequal distribution of income per capita among regency / municipality in the province during the years 2010-2015 are increasing.
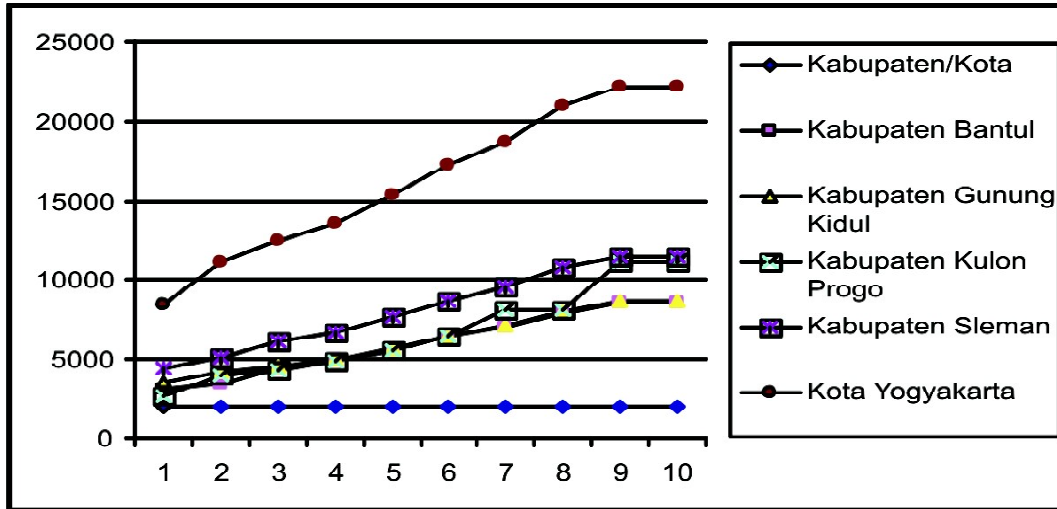
Sourvce: Bappeda DIY, 2015

Based on the comparison of the nominal value of the GDP as an indicator of macroeconomic regional and interregional intertemporal DIY Province, was Sleman produce the biggest contribution in relative terms compared with other regencies / cities, while the Kulon Progo Regency is a district with the smallest value of GDP. To further facilitate a comparison between the regions and the shift for five years, the popularity table and pictures on below.

PDRB in DIY,
In Current Price, TAHUN 2010-20114
(million rupiahs)

Kabupaten/Kota	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kabupaten Bantul	2,504.23	2,784.44	3,745.73	4,238.74	4,903.67
Kabupaten Gunung Kidul	2,367.11	2,837.56	3,088.66	3,389.81	3,855.09
Kabupaten Kulon Progo	997.04	1,485.50	1,639.21	1,832.45	2,074.36
Kabupaten Sleman	4,135.89	4,874.06	5,908.41	6,605.00	7,669.10
Kota Yogyakarta	3,434.59	4,631.98	5,266.75	5,875.89	6,744.10
Provinsi DIY	13,438.86	16,613.54	19,648.76	21,941.89	25,246.32

Sumber: Product Domestic Regional Bruto per regency, Tahun 2010-2014, BPS 2015.

In terms of the ability of the region, the difference in the value of GDP between districts / cities are very dependent on natural resources and human resources that are owned and supported by the available technology. Gunung Kidul and Kulon Progo Regency with an area of almost a third of the province of DIY, was at this period (2010-2014) ranks only fourth and fifth in terms of the amount of the value of GDP produced. This is due to the economy of Gunung Kidul and Kulon Progo Regency is

still supported by the agricultural sector, while the agricultural land in the area is relatively barren with low productivity. Meanwhile, the city of Yogyakarta with the smallest area but with the amount of economic activity in every sector and supported by the infrastructure and technology that is more adequately able to achieve greater value of GDP (second order). When analyzed by sector, Gunungkidul more dominant in the agricultural sector and excavation than other districts / cities. Sleman is superior in the manufacturing sector, the construction sector, and the trade, hotel, and restorans while the city of Yogyakarta is superior in the sector of electricity and clean water; transport and communications; the financial sector, real estate and business services; as well as the services sector.
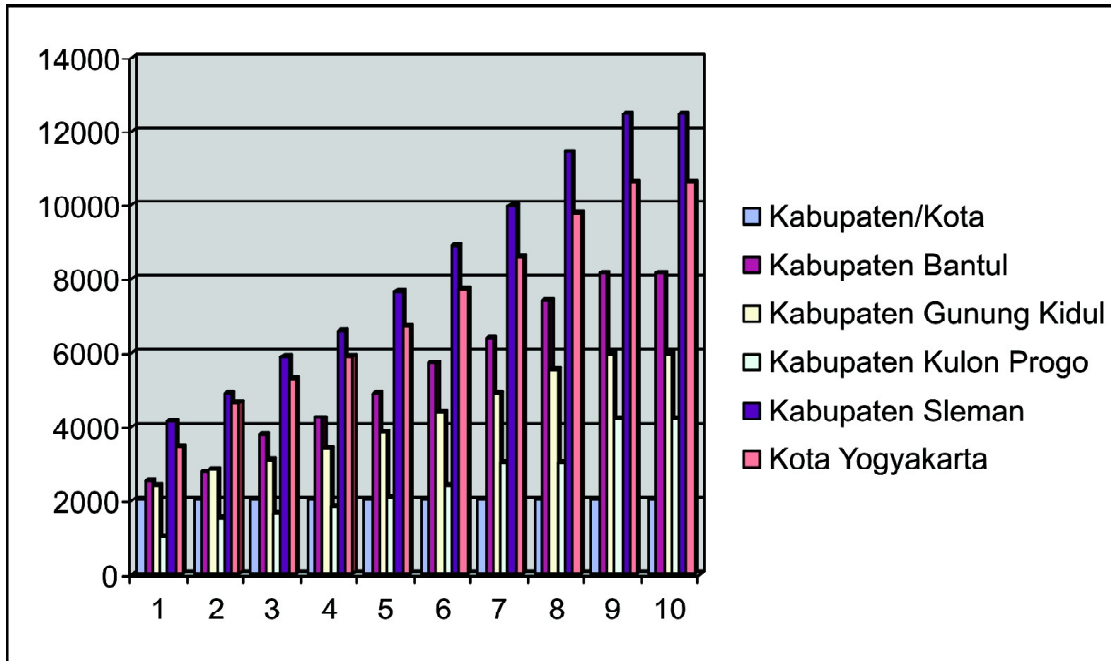
One of the things that became a classic problem in the economy in general is the distribution of welfare. In the course of the MDGs is mentioned that the economic growth that will be achieved is the quality of economic growth, which means that economic growth is accompanied by equity in income distribution, poverty reduction, and environmental guarantees for the survival of human beings in the future. Therefore, the GDP of high achievement without equal distribution of income will lead to economic disparities. To see how far the distribution of income received by the communities is extremely difficult. Indicators enough support to see the level of welfare is with the GDP per capita. The figure is obtained by dividing the value of GDP produced by the region / area to its population. Just look at the GDP per capita of individuals is not known how far the income disparity within a region, but it needs to be compared with the area / region so that disparities between regions should be known. Comparison of the value of GDP per capita among districts / cities in the province can show disparities between regions. Various analysis showed that for the percentage of poor people in Java, Yogyakarta Province is second only to the Central Java province (city), the first position for rural areas, and the third position after the Central Java Province and East Java (city and rural). DIY provinces have poverty and the highest percentage of poor people in Java for the rural area.

Discussion: Poverty Alleviation Strategy

PRSPs in the province are prepared using the "spirit of the Mutual Cooperation Agawe Majune Ngayogyakarta" (Segoro Amarto) a movement together entire communities to overcome poverty and emphasis on changes in value reflected in the attitude, behavior, lifestyle, and form togetherness in life for the better that cover all aspects of the physical and non-physical with the principle:

a)   The territorial not sectoral;

b)   The approach movement is not a program approach;

c)   Aims to improve the welfare of the people not the goal of reducing poverty.

In preparing the PRSP, the need to do an analysis of data on poverty in order to obtain the proposed Poverty Reduction Strategy accountable academically by using statistical result of poverty in the province.

Based on the data details Poor Households in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta, Bantul and Yogyakarta Province then do statistical analysis ANOVA to test different hypotheses over 2 average population. The use of the ANOVA statistical analysis includes 1-way ANOVA (using one treatement) and 2-way ANOVA without replication (using two treatement). The use of 1-way ANOVA to test whether there are differences in the number of criteria almost poor in each regency / city in the province, is there a difference in the number of criteria of poor in each regency / city in the province, and is there a difference in the number of criteria needy each regency / municipality in the province. The use of ANOVA 2 way to test whether there are differences in the average population originating from the interaction of two different treatement, namely treatement region (sub-district) and treatement criteria poor covering almost poor, poor, and needy people in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul , Bantul and Yogyakarta DIY. By using unidirectional ANOVA statistical analysis, an overview of poverty in DIY to be seen at the tabel below.

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	18	16136	896.4444444	522022.732
Column 2	18	14185	788.0555556	143862.5261
Column 3	18	46300	2572.222222	846224.5359
Column 4	18	21488	1193.777778	546005.1242
Column 5	18	8482	471.2222222	128846.0654

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	48145829.6	4	12036457.4	27.51868344	**1.15979E-14**	2.47901547
Within Groups	37178336.72	85	437392.1967			
Total	85324166.32	89				

One-way ANOVA test results showed that there are differences in the number of poor people according to criteria almost poor, poor, and needy people in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and Yogyakarta DIY. That is, the factor of the region and its problems in each area influence the number of poor people according to the criteria of virtually destitute, poor, and needy people in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and Yogyakarta DIY. Thus, the strategy for poverty reduction in the province will not be uniform and massive that applies to the entire territory of the District / City but will be geographical or territorial depends on the condition of each region of the Regency / City in the province. Strategy for poverty reduction in the province uniform and massive that applies to the entire territory of the District / City will only lead to failure in the effort to reduce poverty because it ignores geographical factors region, the region's economic performance as measured by the GDP, and socio-cultural factors of each region.

Furthermore, to find no difference in average population originating from the interaction of a second difference treatement, namely treatement region (sub-district) and treatement criteria poor covering almost poor, poor, and needy people in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and City DIY Yogyakarta province used a two-way ANOVA analysis.

ANOVA 2-WAY TEST RESULTS, WITH CRITERIA NEARLY FOR POOR, POOR, VERY POOR AND IN EACH DISTRICT / CITY PROVINCE DIY

Source of Variation	F test	P value	Pengujian
Rows	1.000986509	0.485649612	Not Significant
Coloms	127.9746263	4.15128E-24	Significant *)
Rows	0.998194087	0.492052957	Not Significant
Coloms	114.3006818	1.46734E-26	Significant *)
Rows	1.002868911	0.484648001	Not Significant
Coloms	164.016048	3.56905E-33	Significant *)
Rows	1.002909316	0.484407528	Not Significant
Coloms	101.0850554	9.7146E-25	Significant *)
Rows	0.995080315	0.495219287	Not significant
Coloms	54.94712735	7.25817E-16	Significant *)

The result of two-way ANOVA showed that there was no difference in the number of poor people in sub-districts in each of Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and Yogyakarta Yogyakarta and there are differences in the number of poor according to the criteria of virtually destitute, poor and indigent poor in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and Yogyakarta DIY. That is, the factor of the region and its problems in each area in the district / city the same does not affect the number of poor people in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and Yogyakarta City Yogyakarta Province but the criteria is poor according to the criteria of near-poor, poor, and the poor effect on the number of poor people in Kulon Progo, Sleman, Gunung Kidul, Bantul and Yogyakarta DIY. Thus, the strategy for poverty reduction in the province will not be uniform and apply to the entire mass of criteria almost poor, poor, and very poor but will be selective depending on the type of each criterion poor. Strategy for

poverty reduction in the province uniform, massive applies to all poor criteria covering almost poor, poor, and the poor will only lead to failure in the effort to reduce poverty because it ignores factors such poor criterion type.

Each region has a different pattern of economic development in other areas. Therefore, in the planning of economic development of a region is first necessary to recognize the character of the economic, social, and physical area itself, including its interaction with other areas. Thus, there is no regional economic development strategies including Poverty Reduction Strategy that applies to all areas. But on the other hand, in preparing the PRSP, the understanding of the PRSP is summarized from the study of the patterns of the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the various regions is one of the significant contributing factor to the quality of the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Poverty reduction programs in each District / City Province based research Bappeda DIY DIY (2015) in the medium term were able to increase revenue, employment, food security, education, and health. To increase revenue, Sleman District is the highest (126.51%) and Gunung Kidul District is the lowest (19.95%). To increase employment opportunities, Sleman District is the highest (11.87%) and Kulon Progo district is the lowest (4.24%). To increase food security, Kulon Progo district is the highest (16.1%) and Sleman District is the lowest (4.2%). To improve education, Gunung Kidul District is the highest (100%) and Bantul and Sleman District is the most low (0%). To improve health, Sleman District is the highest (-0.08%) and Kulon Progo district is the lowest (-19%).

Therefore, it becomes very important to have the guidelines in the preparation of the PRSP with regard multidimensional perspective of the overall relationship. PRSPs must consider a variety of potential and opportunities related to the capacity of regional and local authorities, legislators, employers, and society in general. PRSPs are the policies and programs of the central government and local governments conducted a systematic, planned, and synergy with the business community and the public to reduce the number of poor people in order to improve the welfare of the people through social assistance, community empowerment, and empowerment of micro economic business and small. The Poverty Reduction Strategy can be implemented through three stages, namely :

1. Stages assistant to provide direct assistance to poor people who are symtomatik.

2. Stages assistant by empowering the community through the provision of bait and fishing rods in an effort to enhance the willingness, skills of the poor in trying to improve themselves in income, employment, food security, education, and health.

3. Stages assistant to empower the poor through the development of small micro businesses that have implemented self-help group.

Poverty alleviation policy is essentially a public policy that is pro-poor. Therefore, the policy must be translated into the development of pro-poor (pro-poor development) and economic growth that is pro-poor (pro-poor growth). Operationally, the direction of poverty reduction can be grouped into four policies and programs, the expansion of opportunities, community empowerment, capacity building human resources, and social protection. Fourth policies and programs were implemented in synergy by the government, private, and community (Triple Helix). The role of each element in poverty reduction actors are presented in the following table in the next page.

The Role of Actors In Poverty Alliviation

Role of actors	Enabling setting	Communit empowering	Capacity building	Social savety
		University /community		
NGO	advocation	Technical assistant	Technical assistant	Technical assistant
University	Review and research	Technical assistant	training	Observing
Community organization	Organizing people	Organizing strengtness	Mobilization of people	maintanance
		Private intreprise		
Financial institution	sevices	Credit availble	training	Fund charaty
Industry	Public facilities	Partnership pro poor	Training in job	Fund charaty
Association	Guiding capacity	protection	Endorce of development	Fund charaty
Pers	communication	Institional promotion	Relevant information	Doing solidarity
		Local Goverment		
Goverment	As regulator	good governance	Enabling setting	Public services
Legislative	Rule and regulation	controlling	Backup to goverment	pro poor

Source: Triple Helix plus.(Sukidin and Pudjo Suharso, Ijaber, 2015)

Seen in the matrix that pillar of poverty reduction activities will be synergistic (mutually complement and reinforce) between actors. Each row shows the policy and program an element in poverty alleviation activities. Associated with it then not all actors can fill all the pillars with activities that directly impact poverty reduction. For example, the college will be difficult to fill the pillars of social protection, so in these activities more on the role of monitoring and evaluation. On the contrary, it is very potential community organizations fill the pillar. Similarly, with other actors on the other pillars. Thus, through the synergy of all the actors then all the pillars will be charged. The role of each district / municipal governments in the province based on the results of ANOVA one-way and two-way show that the strategy for poverty reduction in the province will not be uniform and massive that applies to the whole district / city and all criteria are almost poor, poor, and the poor but will be geographical or territorial depending on the condition of each region of the district / city in the province and also be selective depending on the criteria of near-poor, poor, and needy.

CONCLUSSION

PRSP is a strategy in solving the problems faced by the poor and limited resources to realize the fulfillment of basic rights. Measures of poverty alleviation can not be handled by a particular sector, but should be multi-sectoral and cross-sectoral, involving the relevant stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of the achievement of the running program. Poverty reduction strategy and massive uniformly applicable to all the criteria that includes nearly poor poor, poor, and the poor will only lead to failure in the effort to reduce poverty because it ignores factors such poor criterion type. Therefore, based on the National Poverty Reduction Strategy drawn up measures in poverty alleviation in the province outlined in movements of the fulfillment of the rights of the poor.

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