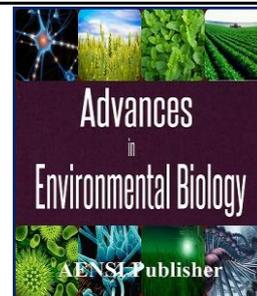




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Measure Poverty And The Strategic of Its Reduction At District of Pasuruan East Java Indonesia

¹Ilfi Nur Diana, ²Segaf, ³Sri Harini

^{1,2}Faculty of Economic, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, INDONESIA

³Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: All this time the issues of poverty were measured by narrow scope indicator so that the strategic of poverty reduction was narrow too. **Objectives:** this research want to describe the poverty multidimensionally at District of Pasuruan East Java Indonesia, by performing survey to 24 villages from 24 sub districts. The aims of this research are give the description about poverty issues at Pasuruan District, and give recommendations to local government about the strategic of its reduction. **Result:** poverty dimensions that were used in this research are education, health, life quality and infrastructure. Poverty issues can not be seen only from revenue rate, but also multidimensionally. Overall, from 24 villages, we can see that basic services rate was still very low, including infrastructure especially road and health and education services. **Conclusion:** poverty village at Pasuruan district have description like low education and skill rate, infrastructure especially road and land irrigation. As for the strategic was prioritized to basic services, guarantee and social aid. Therefore, it is required integrative effort between government and society figure. LSM and business world in the Pasuruan District.

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INTRODUCTION

The measurement of poverty was performed by see several aspect, which is Human Development Index (IPM), Human Poverty Index (IKM), and Poor People Life Index (IKFM). Since 2010, UNDP and OPHI agree to initiate a new poverty measurement by Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), that see poverty structure multidimensionally, so that poverty reduction can be solved comprehensively [1]. If this MPI can be reached, so MDGs achievement can be reached too. All this time the result of poverty reduction programs were less perceived, because approach that has been used only revenue approach [2]. This concept actually was already outlined by Amartya Sen, who mention that poverty has to be seen from various dimension like education, health, life quality, democracy and society independence to economic access [3].

Poverty issues in Indonesia were not only caused by revenue factor, but also several other factors like access to get job, to get education and health. Those access are including road infrastructure, public facility and health infrastructure. If those factors can be fulfilled, then society will get revenue and education easily, so that they can fulfill worthy life quality [4].

Furthermore, one of the important aspect to support strategic of poverty reduction is availability of accurate and right on target poverty data. The trustworthy poverty measurement can be strong instrument for policy makers to focus their attention to life condition of poor people. Therefore, this research want to get description or image about poverty in 24 villages [5].

Methodology:

This research objects are 24 village from 24 sub district in Pasuruan District, which were used by local government as pilot project and will be changed from poor village or underprivileged to prosperous villages, which are named as Maslahat Village. Maslahat is abbreviation from affluent, save, inner and outer prosperous.

Corresponding Author: Ilfi Nur Diana, Faculty of Economic, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, INDONESIA
E-mail: ilfi_nur@yahoo.com

Methods that has been used are survey and interview. Data that has been required are primer and secondary data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efforts to improve the welfare of the population has become a major target of the Regional Government of Pasuruan. Through Maslahat Village program is expected to reduce and reduce the poverty based on the real conditions of each village / district. In the period 2015, Bappeda through village program beneficiaries to survey as a feasibility study and action plan activities in 2016.

The target of the program is the village Maslahat get an overview of poverty in Pasuruan then performed an action plan accelerated reduction in the number of poor people in a rapid, precise and accurate. This target can be achieved through two strategies. First, increase revenues through the expansion of business opportunities, employment opportunities, and increase the productivity of the poor. Second, increase quality life poor families on food, education, health, and infrastructure.

This research result show that poverty at Pasuruan District can be seen from education, life quality, infrastructure and economy factors. From education factor, it can be seen that most people on the village have primary education only, and the awareness to increase their education to higher level was still low.

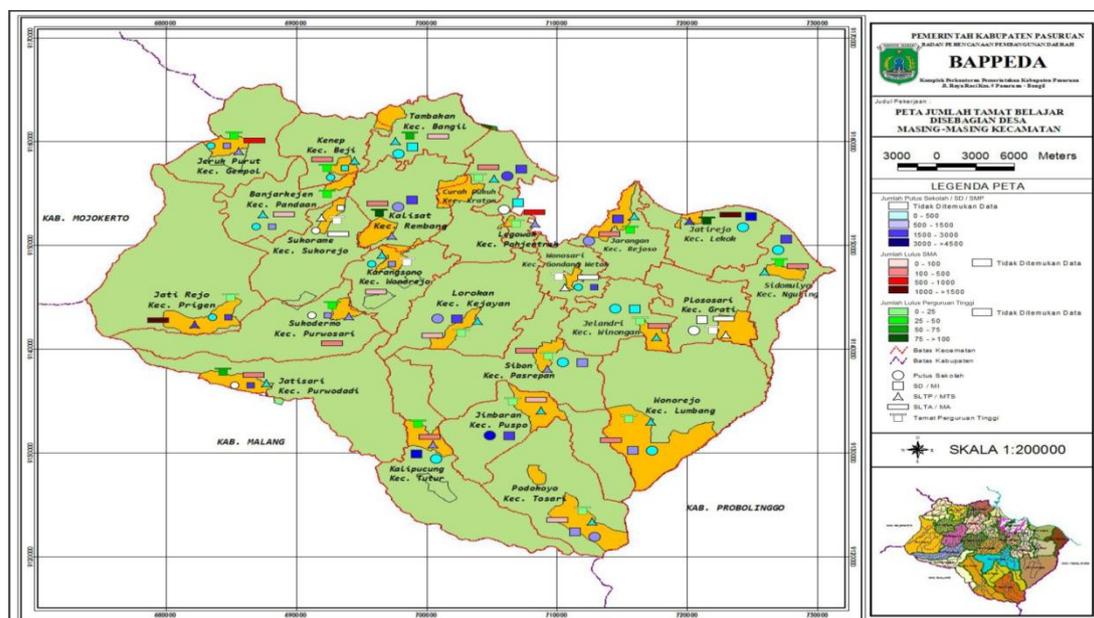


Fig. 1: Distribution Map The range of Education Level (Source : primary data processed, 2015)

From that chart (Figure 1), it can be known that poor people education average in 24 villages are graduate from Primary School (SD), Junior High School and Senior High School rates were low enough, so they difficult to get a job in non agriculture sector. Therefore, it is required an additional education infrastructure that is closed to their house, so people were motivated to get decent education level.

From health factor, total AKI and ABI at 24 village are very low. It's mean that mother and toddler health programs were already perceived by society, and the most useful program was government program for labor mother, which is childbirth guarantee programs. But, the access to health services were still low, because the number of medical personnel were very low, health infrastructures were also very limited and puskesmas/polindes (society health Centre/village maternity) were faraway from the villages. Life standard was still very low too. It can be seen from percentage of family that can enjoy clean water and basic sanitation.

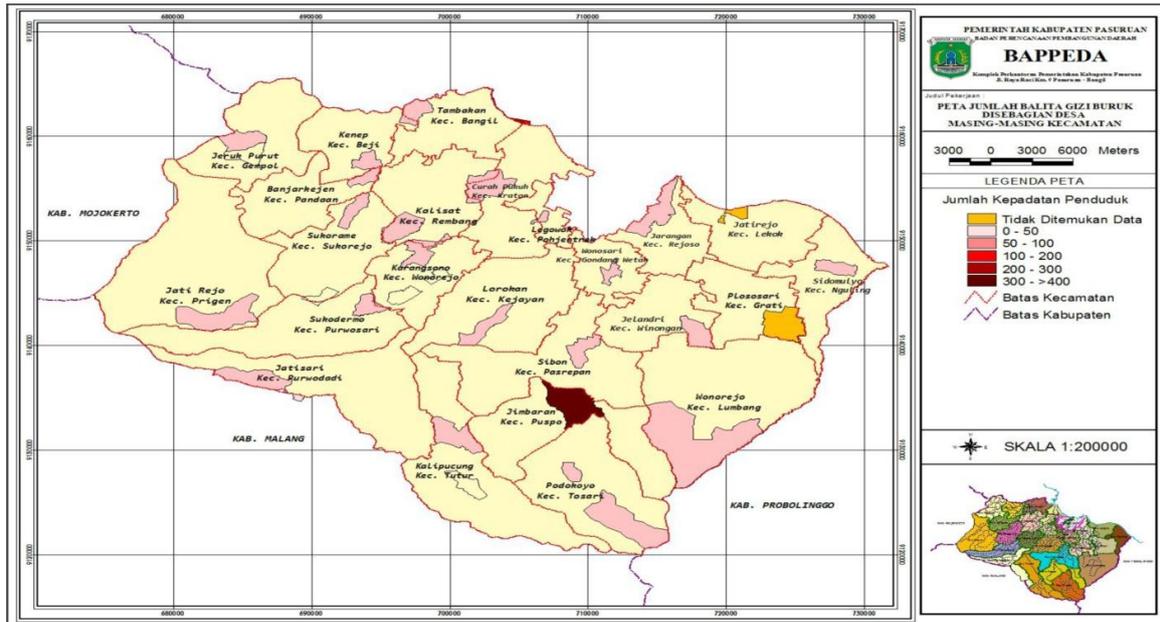


Fig. 2: Distribution Map Malnutrition (Source : primary data processed, 2015)

Based on the identification data of 24 village health characteristics , indicating that the health program in Pasuruan has succeeded in reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (CMR) . The number of child mortality in the 24 village pilot has been no (zero) . This shows that public awareness of the importance of health is high . The success of the health sector is supported also by the change in the behavior of families and communities , especially the behavior of healthy and clean life , including efforts to seek health services and improving access , strengthening the quality of integrated management of diseases of infants and toddlers , improve environmental health , including water and sanitation , control infectious diseases , and the fulfillment of adequate nutrition

The present age of poor household that have access to clean water sources from 24 villages were only 23,02%, meanwhile basic sanitation ownership just 12,48% and healthy home ownership just 15,68%. With this conditions, public facilities like clean water distribution to the people house and public toilet were required. Infrastructure factors like damaged road, drainage and RTLH were not good enough.

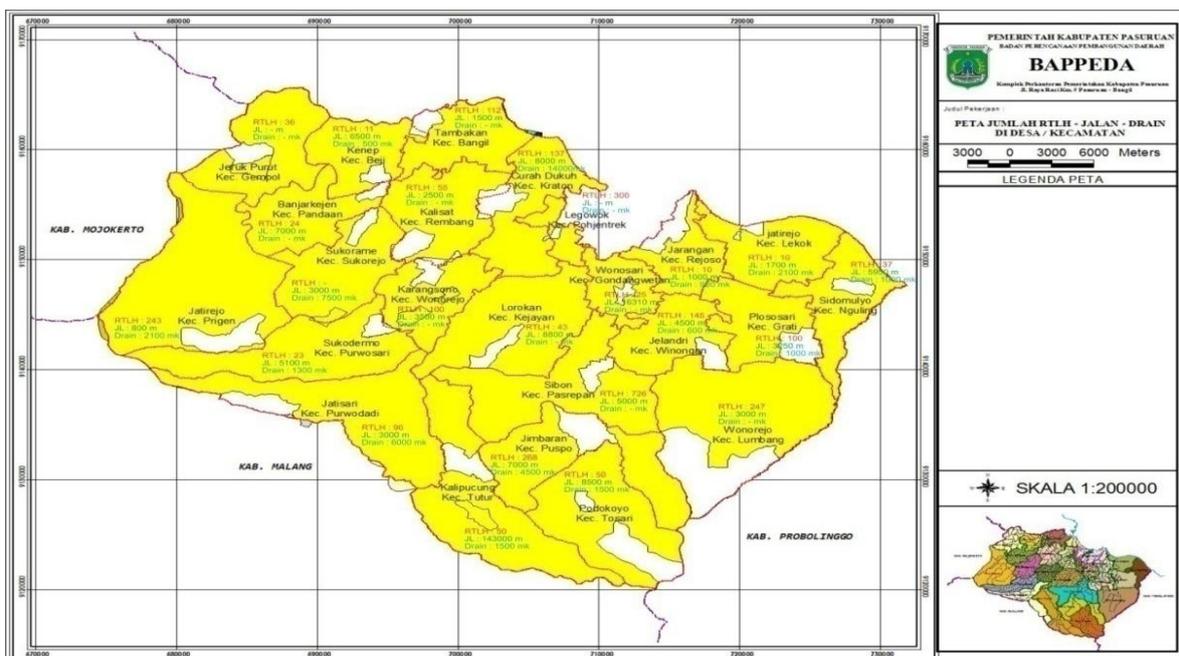


Fig. 3: Distribution Map Infrastructure factors like damaged road, drainage and RTLH (Source: primary data processed, 2015)

With the condition of road infrastructure that was damaged or still in the form of soil road, people in the villages were difficult to perform activity, get a job and get education services. Moreover, education locations were far from their house. Those reasons make them reluctant to find a job outside the village and continue their study to higher level. Therefore, road infrastructure will be a priority to get out from the poverty issues.

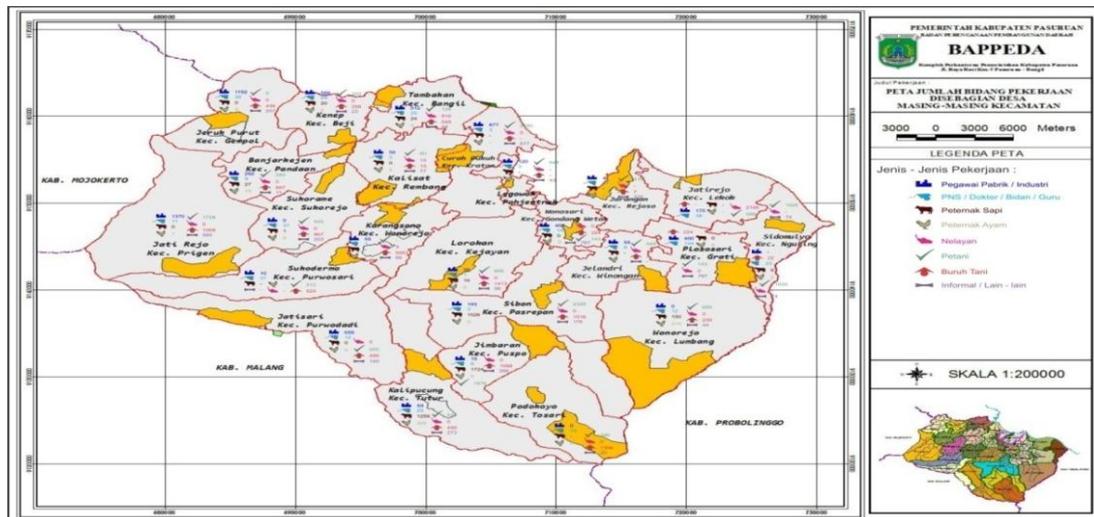


Fig. 4: Distribution Map Type of Work (Source : primary data processed, 2015)

The percentage of work types were farm worker 31,57%, farmer 29,56%, industry 13%, informal (trader, store owner, bricklayer, carpenter, etc.) 9,51%, cow breeder 8,6%, fisherman 5,62%, PNS (government employee)/teacher/midwife 1,23% and chicken breeder 1%. From that data, it can be concluded that the majority of poor people job are in the agricultural and livestock sectors. But they also can not farming and breeding maximally, because the field was dried, water was difficult to get and field and livestock ownership rates were low. With this condition, it is required several deep wells and distribution of water from river to their farm field so they can easily watering their farm. Beside that, processing training of the yields are required. Donation of production cost and non interest loan will be required too.

Conclusion:

Poverty issues at Pasuruan District can not be seen from only revenue factor, but also multidimensionally, which is education, health, life quality, and infrastructure factors. The strategic of its reduction can be performed by provision of basic services, enhancement of productivity and social assistance.

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