

Reconstruction of regional policies in poverty alleviation programs based on welfare values

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Abstract

Poverty is one of the long-lasting problems in Indonesia, including in Central Java as an area with a high percentage of poverty. Efforts to reduce poverty have been carried out through various policies, including the legalization of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning the Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams. This study took a sample of three regions in Java, namely Brebes Regency, Tegal Regency, and Semarang City. Policies have been present in alleviating poverty in Central Java, including Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy of Central Java Province, but in reality, this policy has not been optimally implemented so that there is a need for policy reconstruction in alleviating poverty. This study uses a juridical-empirical method approach with data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. The data analysis used was a descriptive-analytical method. The results of the research and discussion in this study indicate that the causes of poverty alleviation policies have not been optimal because one of them is the formulation of regional policies in poverty alleviation which are still Top-Down, the overlaps of authority between each Regional Financial Management Reports (SKPD) in various region in Indonesia and low participation of third parties, especially the business world in poverty alleviation programs. In order for Indonesian people to prosper, efforts to do a law reconstruction is needed by improving the substance of policies related to poverty alleviation in the regions, especially in Central Java. This is done so that poverty alleviation programs in Central Java can benefit the community as a whole.

Keywords: reconstruction, regional policy, poverty, welfare

Introduction

In order to accelerate the poverty reduction program so that it can run massively, the Government of Indonesia coordinates a poverty alleviation for Provinces and Regencies / Cities throughout all of Indonesia which states that it is directly chaired by the Deputy Governor at the Provincial level and the Deputy Regent / Deputy Mayor at the Regency / City level in the context of for the acceleration of poverty reduction in the regions.

The poverty alleviation program is formulated in to four main strategies, namely:

1. Reducing the expenditure burden of the poor.
2. Increase the ability and income of the poor.
3. To Develop and ensure the sustainability of micro and small businesses.
4. To Synergize poverty reduction policies.

Central Java Province is one of the regions in Indonesia that still has poverty problems, which is based on a focus on research writing that examines several districts/cities in Central Java which fall into the categories of high, medium, and lowest poverty levels.

As a research sample in Central Java Province, the authors took only a few districts to limit the problem, namely Brebes Regency with a high poverty rate of 16.22%. Then Tegal Regency which has a poverty rate of 7.64% can be categorized into the middle part of the poverty rate in Central Java. The next sample is Semarang City with the lowest poverty rate in Central Java which reaches 3.98%.

By taking a sample of 3 districts and cities from 16 districts/cities in Central Java, at least it can represent a

picture of the construction of regional policies in poverty alleviation programs in Central Java.

The total population in Tegal Regency in 2018 was 1,450,000 with a sex ratio of 98.87. This means that for every 100 female residents in 2018 there are 99 male residents. The area of Tegal is 87,879 hectares, and the population density of Tegal Regency is around 1,610 people / km². When viewed from the composition of the population based on age groups, the population of the productive age group (9 15-64 years) reaches 974,966 people, the number of non-productive people, namely the young population (0-14 years) and the population in the old age group (65 years and over) reaches 440,043. From the above, it can be seen that the dependency ratio reached 45.13, meaning that in every 100 inhabitants there are 45 unproductive people ^[1].

The talk about poverty in Tegal Regency is a crucial problem that greatly affects the community in accessing basic services, namely education services, health services, and purchasing power. The number of residents in Tegal Regency in 2018 was 152,758 people or 10.75% of the total population. Compared to the previous year, the poverty rate has indeed decreased. In 2015 it reached 182,542 people or 13.11%, then in 2017 it reached 161,116 people or 11.54%. Only the reduction in the poverty rate is not that significant, still in the 1 digit. So that here the poverty alleviation program needs to make effective and efficient policies in reducing the poverty rate massively and significantly.

¹ Kompas.Com, (2019), APBD Jateng 2020 Disahkan Sebesar Rp 28,3 Triliun, <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/11/13/22492281/apbd-jateng-2020-disahkan-sebesar-rp-283-triliun>, Accessed on January 2020.

Tegal Regency poverty reduction has been carried out with various accelerations through the strategy of poverty reduction programs and activities in Tegal Regency in implementing the acceleration of poverty reduction in the regions that have guided or harmonized the National and Central Java Province strategies and programs with reference to the 2011-2015 MDGs and SDGs 2016-2030. The policies of the Tegal district government in implementing poverty reduction efforts include:

1. Family-based integrated social assistance that aims to reduce the burden on the expenses of the poor, among others, by providing direct assistance to the community.
2. Poverty empowerment based on community, aimed at developing the potential and strengthening the capacity of the poor, increasing the capacity and income of the community.
3. Poverty alleviation based on the empowerment of micro and small economic enterprises aims to increase the ability to do business to increase people's income and increase people's purchasing power so that it impacts on the growth of business activities.
4. Synergize poverty alleviation programs, by coordinating the implementation of SKPD programs and activities that are directed and prioritized on priority targets.
5. Other countermeasures needed in order to improve economic activities and the welfare of the poor.

Brebes Regency is a district in Central Java Province which has a very high poverty rate, amounting to 16.22%. In the top three districts in Central Java. By looking at the poverty alleviation program in Brebes Regency, from a normative point of view it is already good, with the issuance of Regional Regulation no. 2 of 2018. This normative foundation is at least represent the District's seriousness in dealing with poverty alleviation because some districts does not even have regional regulations. From the institutional side, a Poverty Alleviation Team (TKPK) has been formed from the district, subdistrict to village levels. For regencies, it is led directly by the Regent and Deputy Regent, where the secretary is the Research and Development Planning Agency or *Baperlitbangda*. At the sub-district level it is led directly by the sub-district head and his staff, then for the village it is led by the village head and the head of the social welfare affairs section.

Although normatively and practically the poverty alleviation program in Brebes Regency has been implemented and elaborated, the poverty rate is still quite high.

Semarang City as an area in Central Java with the lowest poverty rate, which is 3.98% has one poverty alleviation program which relies on the creation of Big Data. Semarang's Mayor, Hendrar Prihadi ^[2] initiated a Big Data program through the Social Welfare Integrated Power Information System (*Sidaksos*) program. *Sidaksos* will also be a parameter for related agencies to see which areas are vulnerable to poverty and to know slum areas.

The poverty rate in the city of Semarang in recent years has been successfully reduced, from 5.68 percent in 2011 to 4.14 percent in 2018, and in 2019 it has decreased to 3.98%.

The Social Security Program has the function of providing up-to-date data on the poor. This information will be one of the bases for providing assistance and handling the poor in Semarang City.

Although both normatively and empirically, intensive coordination has been carried out in reducing poverty in Tegal, Brebes, and Semarang City, dynamic problems are still found, including synchronization of policies and programs at the central, provincial, and district/city levels.

Some of the problems that arise are that it is necessary to formulate a legal umbrella so that all parties (legislative, executive, and community) have proportional responsibility and obligation to build commitment and mutual understanding in implementing poverty reduction so that it is hoped that efforts to carry out poverty reduction can get more optimal results. Based on the background of the above problems, the authors are interested in discussing the issue of poverty study in Indonesia with the following issues:

1. Why the implementation of regional policies in poverty alleviation programs in Indonesia is not yet bring prosperity to the people of Indonesia?
2. How is the reconstruction of regional policies in poverty alleviation programs in Indonesia based on welfare values?

Method of Research

The paradigm that is used in the research this is the paradigm of constructivism which is the antithesis of the understanding that lay observation and objectivity in finding a reality or science knowledge ^[3]. Paradigm also looked at the science of social as an analysis of systematic against *Socially Meaningful Action* through observation directly and in detail to the problem analyzed.

The research type used in writing this paper is a qualitative research. Writing aims to provide a description of a society or a certain group of people or a description of a symptom or between two or more symptoms.

Approach method used in this research is *Empirical-Juridical* ^[4], which is based on the norms of law and the theory of the existing legal enforceability of a law viewpoint as interpretation.

As for the source of research used in this study are

1. Primary Data, is data obtained from information and information from respondents directly obtained through interviews and literature studies.
2. Secondary Data, is an indirect source that is able to provide additional and reinforcement of research data. Sources of secondary data in the form of: Primary Legal Material and Secondary Legal Materials and Tertiary Legal Material.

In this study, the author use data collection techniques, namely literature study, interviews and documentation where the researcher is a key instrument that is the researcher himself who plans, collects, and interprets the data ^[5]. Qualitative data analysis is the process of searching for, and systematically compiling data obtained from

² Kompas.com, (2019), Lewat Big Data, Wali Kota Semarang Optimis Tekan Angka Kemiskinan, <https://semarang.kompas.com/read/2019/10/07/18380571/lewat-big-data-wali-kota-semarang-optimis-tekan-angka-kemiskinan?page=all>, Accessed on January 2020.

³ Faisal, (2010), *Menerobos Positivisme Hukum*, Rangkang Education, Yogyakarta.

⁴ Johnny Ibrahim, (2005), *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Bayumedia, Surabaya.

⁵ L. Moleong, (2002), *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.

interviews, field notes and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, selecting important names and what will be studied and make conclusions.

Research Result and Discussion

3. Reason Why the Implementation of Regional Policies in Poverty Alleviation Programs in Indonesia Is Not Yet Bring Prosperity to the People of Indonesia

Indonesia as a welfare state has objectives as stipulated in the Fourth Paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Basically, the concept of a welfare state aims one of which is to guarantee social and economic human rights and balance social interests^[6].

Poverty alleviation is a very complex problem and has dimensions of local, national, regional, and global challenges. Efforts to overcome the problem of poverty therefore cannot be separated from the national strategy to achieve sustainable development in a country as seen in Indonesian Government plan on Poverty alleviation as one of the agenda/priorities of the Indonesian government^[7].

Reducing the poverty in Central Java is currently the top priority for local governments. The reduction in poverty in Central Java every year has indeed shown positive results. In the 2013-2019 period, the poverty rate in this province both in terms of number and percentage continued to decline. During this period the number of poor people has decreased by more than a million people or around 22.20 percent.

The Central Java Provincial Government's strategy in alleviating poverty is carried out through efforts, one of which is the implementation of policies aimed at alleviating poverty problems.

Regional policies in poverty alleviation programs in Central Java are contained in Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 in 2019.

Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 considers various laws, namely as follows:

- a. Central Java Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2008 concerning the Long-term Regional Development Plan of Central Java Province for 2005-2025.
- b. Central Java Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning the Central Java Province Long-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2023.
- c. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams.

These three regional policies of the Minister of Home Affairs are what form the legal basis for the Governor to stipulate a Governor Regulation concerning Regional Poverty Reduction Strategies for Central Java Province for 2019-2023.

The existing strategy in poverty alleviation construction must involve the Village Government, Village Community Institutions, village assistants, and assisted village communities. The involvement of all components is through

follow-up coordination with other regional officials or other stakeholders, to be able to provide input and evaluation of the policies implemented and to compare the extent of program success. Based on research that has been conducted by researchers, there are 3 (three) samples of research objects that are used as benchmarks for policy analysis of poverty alleviation programs in Central Java Province. The three districts/cities are a reflection of the regions with the highest poverty rates shown by Brebes Regency, then there are poverty rates that are in the middle or moderate position shown by Tegal Regency and Semarang City which reflect areas in Central Java with the lowest poverty rates.

The data obtained show that the number of poor people in Brebes Regency in 2018 was 2309,170 people, with a poverty depth (P1) of 3.51% and a Poverty Severity Index (P1) of 3.06% and a Poverty severity index (0.78%).

The poverty alleviation strategy refers to the Brebes District Regulation No. 2 of 2018 concerning Poverty Reduction which divides into 4 main programs, including

- a. Reducing the Expenditure Burden of the Poor (Social Protection). This program emphasizes the efforts to meet the needs of clothing, food and shelter, education, and clean water health for Brebes residents.
- b. Increasing the Ability and Income of the Poor. This program emphasizes training/skills for beginner entrepreneurship (start-up) in order to increase the number of prospective entrepreneurs who are expected to be able to raise the welfare of themselves and their surrounding residents.
- c. Developing and Ensuring the Sustainability of Micro and Small Enterprises. This program implements several program activities, namely, empowerment and sustainable assistance to small and medium micro business actors.
- d. Synergizing poverty reduction policies and programs. This program emphasizes synergy from planning documents to monitoring and evaluation.

The Regional Government of Brebes Regency has allocated a budget of Rp. 64,000,000,000 (sixty-four billion rupiah) for poverty alleviation programs in Brebes Regency from the approved APBD budget of Rp. 3,000,000,000 (three trillion rupiah) or about 2% of the APBD budget which is divided into several agencies.

The four main poverty alleviation programs prioritize programs on 3 main problems, namely

- a. Development and maintenance of Village Infrastructure which includes the construction of village roads, village bridges, village axis roads, village irrigation, village markets, drainage, village websites, village internet networks, and waste management.
- b. Quality Improvement and Access to Social Services. Includes clean water supply, village-scale sanitation, latrines, toilets, Unhabitable Housing repairs for the poor, standby cars, Village Clinic, school-return movement, assistance for poor students, community-reading gardens, early childhood education programs (PAUD) management, village library management.
- c. Management of Productive Economic Businesses and Management of Economic Facilities and Infrastructure. Managing the Village-Owned Enterprise by utilizing the potential of the village's local potential, managing village-scale tourist destinations, processing agricultural business products, and developing superior

⁶ Klishas, A. (2018). Welfare state: defining the problem. *Journal of Law and Administration*. 32-42. 10.24833/2073-8420-2018-1-46-32-42.

⁷ Emmy Latifah. (2011). Harmonisasi Kebijakan Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Yang Berorientasi Pada Millenium Development Goals. 402-413. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2011.11.3.168>

products in villages/rural areas.

The poverty alleviation program in Tegal Regency is in the center of representing districts in Central Java in the category of medium poverty levels ranging from 7.94%. The medium poverty areas such as Surakarta City (9.08%), Batang District (8.69%), Magelang City (7.87%), Sukoharjo City (7.41%), and Semarang District (7.29%).

Referring to Presidential Regulation No. 116 of 2014 concerning the Poverty Reduction Acceleration Program and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams, the main strategy in the context of poverty reduction efforts with an APBD budget of Rp 2.7 trillion and an alleviation budget of around 1% of the APBD covering 5 main programs, namely

- a. Poverty alleviation efforts made to strengthen the dignity of humans and the nation.
- b. Poverty alleviation efforts are carried out through policies and coordination measures in an integrated manner across actors in preparing the formulation and implementation of poverty alleviation policies.
- c. Efforts to reduce poverty are carried out in an integrated manner through the formulation of macro and micro policies in accordance with good governance by including cross-actor forums, namely all components including government agencies, non-government organizations, the business world, professional organizations, and all elements of society.
- d. Poverty alleviation efforts are carried out in an integrated manner through a cross-actor forum coordinated by the Tegal Regency Poverty Reduction Coordination Team.
- e. Poverty alleviation efforts are carried out in an integrated manner through a cross-actor forum coordinated by the Tegal Regency Poverty Reduction Coordination Team.

The city of Semarang is the region with the lowest poverty rate in Central Java as low as 4.14%. This city also has a poverty alleviation program through Regional Regulation no. 12 of 2016 concerning Poverty Reduction in the City of Semarang. Semarang City organizes 4 (four) main poverty alleviation programs through the coordination of the Semarang City Poverty Control Team which involves cross-agencies and Regional Government Organizations (OPD) of Semarang City. The 4 (four) main programs include

- a. Reducing the expense burden of the poor.
- b. Increasing the ability and opinion of the poor
- c. Developing and ensuring the sustainability of micro and small economic enterprises.
- d. Synergizing poverty reduction policies and programs.

Normatively, several poverty alleviation programs have been well structured, but in reality, the problem of poverty in Central Java is still high. This is caused by several factors including

- a. Aspects of availability in various sectors. The low coverage of social protection programs in an effort to protect the fulfillment of the needs of the underprivileged population, especially in relation to education services, health services, and basic necessities. The low access and availability of infrastructure and basic service facilities in reducing disparities between economic groups.

b. Utilization Aspects The low purchasing power of the community for staple goods, especially for households/individuals with welfare conditions up to the lowest 30% in Central Java Province.

To further support the argument of the research finding found, the author provided a Poverty data in Central Java as presented in the following table ^[8]

Table 1

Central Java Province	10,58 %	Cilacap	10,73 %
Kebumen	16,82 %	Regency Magelang	10,67 %
Wonosobo	16,63 %	Wonogiri	10,25 %
Brebes	16,22 %	Regency Pekalongan	9,71 %
Pemalang	15,41 %	Karanganyar	9,55 %
Purbalingga	15,03 %	Boyolali	9,53 %
Rembang	14,95 %	Pati	9,46 %
Banjarnegara	14,76 %	Temanggung	9,42 %
Sragen	12,79 %	Kendal	9,41 %
Banyumas	12,53 %	City of Surakarta	8,79 %
Klaten	12,28 %	Batang	8,35 %
Demak	11,86 %	Regency Tegal	7,64 %
Grobogan	11,77 %	City of Tegal	7,47 %
Purworejo	11,45 %	City of Magelang	7,46 %
Blora	11,32 %	Sukoharjo	7,14 %
Regency Semarang	7,04 %	City of Pekalongan	6,60 %
Kudus	6,68 %	City of Salatiga	4,76 %
Jepara	6,66 %	City of Semarang	3,98 %

Poverty is born as a result of the development process that does not reach the target for social improvement. The factors causing poverty according to Kuncoro ^[9], among others:

- a. At the macro level, poverty arises because of the inequality of resource ownership patterns which results in unequal income distribution, the poor have only limited resources and low quality.
- b. Poverty arises from differences in the quality of human resources because wages are low.
- c. Poverty arises because of differences in access and capital. As a result of limited and orderly access, humans have limited (or even no) options to develop their lives, except for doing what they are forced to do at this time (not what they should be doing). Thus humans have limitations in making choices, as a result, the human potential to develop their lives is hampered.

The main problem of the Central Java regional policy that is to get to the single-digit poverty rate is faced with various obstacles. The obstacles that arise are as follows ^[10]:

- a. The formulation of regional policies in poverty alleviation is Top Down. The main key to the success of a poverty policy or program is a good formulation. The first stage is poverty diagnosis and analysis. Second, are programs that are intended for everyone but if implemented properly, the poor will get more benefits than other groups?
- b. There was an overlap of SKPD / institutional data on poverty alleviation in Central Java.

⁸ Gatra Magazine, (2020), Central Java Edition, 20 January-2 february 2020, p.66.

⁹Mudrajat, Kuncoro, Prof.(2010), Masalah, Kebijakan, dan Politik,Ekonomi Pembangunan Fifth edition, Erlangga, Jakarta, p.25.

¹⁰ Itang, Itang. (2013). Penyebab Kemiskinan Dan Cara Menanggulangnya. Islamicomic: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam. 4. 10.32678/ijeiv.4i1.8.

- c. Poverty alleviation policies do not look at the real poverty map.
- d. Weak role of district parliaments in poverty alleviation policies.
- e. The low participation of third parties and the business world in poverty alleviation programs.
- f. The still low-budget poverty alleviation program in Central Java.

3. Reconstruction of Regional Policies in Poverty Alleviation Programs in Indonesia Based on Welfare Values

The problem of poverty is still a big problem in Indonesia's history as a country. The poverty alleviation program carried out by Central Java has so far not matched the expectations of all parties, although it is admitted that there have been quite good changes because from year to year there has been a decline in rate. However, the decline rate tends to be static. In general, treatment evaluation still seems to show some paradigmatic mistakes. Several things that need attention in the handling of poverty alleviation so far are as follows:

- a. The Law is still oriented to economic aspects rather than multidimensional aspects. Poverty reduction with a focus on economic aspects has proved to be a failure, because poverty reduction that is reduced in economic matters will not represent the real problem of poverty. In a cultural context, poor people are indicated by the institutionalization of values such as apathy, apolitics, fatalism, powerlessness, etc. Meanwhile, in the context of the structural or political dimension, people who experience economic poverty are essentially experiencing structural and political poverty.
- b. More nuanced charity (generosity) than productivity. Poverty alleviation that is only based on charity cannot create encouragement from the poor themselves to try to do anything to overcome their poverty. They will always depend on the assistance provided by other parties. In fact, poverty reduction programs should be directed to make them more productive.
- c. Positioning the poor as an object rather than a subject. Supposedly, they are used as subjects, namely as agents of change who are actively involved in poverty reduction program activities.
- d. The government is still the ruler rather than the facilitator. In dealing with poverty, the government still acts as the ruler who often intervenes too widely in the lives of poor people. On the other hand, the government should act as a facilitator, whose job is to develop their potentials. In this regard, Suharto^[11] says that the new paradigm emphasizes to "what the poor have" rather than "what the poor don't have".

Efforts to reconstruct poverty alleviation policies can be studied using the Legal System Theory by Lawrence M. Friedman^[12]. Lawrence M. Friedman argues that there are components contained in the law, including structural components related to institutions created by the legal

system, legal substance components in the form of legal norms, be it regulations, decisions, and so on. all of them are used by law enforcement officials, and the legal culture component consists of ideas, attitudes, hopes, and opinions about the law.

The policies above form the basis of policies in an effort to alleviate poverty in Central Java in 2019-2023. The main strategy of the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Team for Central Java Province made four main programs in regional policies in Poverty Alleviation, with a budget of Rp. 298,000,000,000 (Two Hundred and Ninety-Eight Billion) from the Central Java Regional Budget of around Rp. 29,000,000,000 (Twenty-Nine Trillion Rupiah) or around 1% of the Provincial APBD, which is as follows:

- a. Reducing the expense burden (Social Safety Net). In this strategy, the government should be able to provide programs for providing clothing, food, shelter, education, health, clean water and then providing cash assistance to poor people. As well as providing grants or social assistance that can come from the local government.
- b. Increase the ability and income of the poor. Through entrepreneurship training for beginners with the Start Up program, it is hoped that it will create and nurture new economic development with the birth of new entrepreneurs.
- c. Develop and ensure the sustainability of micro and small businesses. By providing subsidized credit facilities or business development for the poor. With strict supervision and coaching, it will be able to direct credit for business development. After that, sustainable empowerment is carried out, meaning that after getting credit, continuous development efforts are carried out. Then in the next stage, it can help create business stabilization and marketing facilities, to increase the selling power of micro and small businesses.
- d. Synergize poverty reduction policies and programs. Synergy from planning documents to monitoring and evaluation, through strengthening the poverty database, so far data problems have become very important in the development of data strengthening and of course, it is done in an integrated way, not giving each other a version of the data for each sector. Which would create difficulties in data pooling.
- e. Provide door-to-door loans in order to reach the poor who are not touched by formal financial institutions such as banks, credit unions, cooperatives, and so on.
- f. Disburse investment funds into socio-economic infrastructure in poor areas, so as to improve living conditions and access to jobs for local residents.

The six main programs of Poverty Alleviation in Central Java Province will certainly be maximized by implementing synergy between the Government, Community, and CSR programs. The local government as program controller implements several steps, namely:

- a. Data updating, data should not be the same from year to year, because social activities are always dynamic and developing. Therefore, through updating the data, it is hoped that it will become a measuring tool to what extent effectiveness can be achieved.
- b. Social protection, providing social protection to the community, especially the poor who do not have access to hospitals, education, and so on.

¹¹ Suharto,Edi.dkk.(2009). Kemiskinan dan Keberfungsian Sosial: Studi Kasus Rumah Tangga Miskin Di Indonesia. Bandung: STKS Press, p. 51.

¹² Lawrence M.Friedman, in Widodo, Wahyu & Galang Windi Pratama, Toebagus. (2019). Poverty, Evictions and Development: Efforts to Build Social Welfare Through the Concept of Welfare State in Indonesia. 10.2991/icglow-19.2019.65.

- c. Community empowerment, of course, community empowerment is urgent and fundamental, for example by instilling mentalities to advance and develop. Empowerment does not provide feed but also provides a hook, so the way is not to merely give instant assistance but an opportunity to work.
- d. Cash labor-intensive. Providing employment opportunities that can attract a large number of people to work, through large work programs, such as road infrastructure projects, bridges, etc. Then given in cash each daily wage, to meet daily needs regarding side dishes and food.
- e. Regional Inflation Control. The regional government should reduce the rate of inflation so that it can lighten the lives of citizens. The increase in the price of staple foods must be controlled at certain moments, such as Eid, fasting month, new year. Although there is a role for the free market, in the conception of free-market in Indonesia which adheres to the Pancasila economic system, the Government has a role to control it. If inflation is not controlled, it will seriously burden the lives of the poor.
- f. Inclusive Development. This means a participatory development concept, involving all components between technical agencies and even if necessary between other regional governments because with cooperation all will be able to ease the task. Don't feel that everything can be done by one agency, it will make it not optimal in reducing the program.
- g. Anticipate disaster events. One of the things that are natural conditions due to the impact of disasters is also something that must be anticipated. Disasters often damage all the work or houses of residents, if this happens it will certainly increase the burden, on average the poor have houses that do not. Representative, which of course will seriously damage the condition. So the Local Government here should provide disaster prevention through simulations, socialization and so on.

Efforts are needed by reconstructing poverty alleviation policies in Central Java that are carried out by reconstructing the legal structure of regional policies in poverty alleviation programs. In an effort to accelerate the implementation of the poverty alleviation program, the Central Java Provincial Government formed a team called the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team or abbreviated as the Central Java Province Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKKPD).

Through the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No.42 of 2010 article 7 regarding the formation of TKPKD, the Governor established TKPKD to accelerate poverty alleviation programs. TKPKD duties and functions in article 9 of the Ministry of General Affairs Act above are as follows

- a. Coordinating the preparation of the Provincial SPKD as the basis for the preparation of the Provincial RPJMD in the field of poverty reduction.
- b. Coordinating the SKPD forum or SKPD joint forum in the field of poverty reduction in the formulation of SKPD strategic plans.
- c. Coordinating the SKPD forum or joint SKPD forum for poverty reduction in terms of drafting SKPD work plans.
- d. Coordinating the SKPD forum or the SPKD joint forum

in the field of poverty reduction in the formulation of SKPD work plans.

Based on the description above, the reconstruction of Regional Policies in poverty alleviation programs based on welfare values are as follows: (1) reducing the burden of expenditure (Social Safety Network; (2) increasing the capacity and income of the poor; (3) developing and ensuring the sustainability of micro and other reconstruction that are made by reconstructing the substance of regulations governing poverty alleviation policies. Article 4 of minister of general affair act No. 42/2010 concerning Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams needs to be added with 2 points, namely (providing loans from door to door in the context of reach the poor who are not touched by formal financial institutions and disburse investment funds into socio-economic infrastructure in poor areas so as to improve living conditions and access to employment for local residents). In addition, there need to be additional points. related to the coordination of SKPD in the field of poverty alleviation in article 9 Ministry of General Affairs Act No. 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams (coordination of the SKPD forum or SPKD joint forum in the field of poverty reduction in the formulation of Big Data for the poor) and there need to be additions to article 6 of Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy of Central Java Province for 2019-2023 regarding additional budget sources for company Fund allocated for Corporate Social Responsibility.

Conclusion

1.The Indonesian Poverty alleviation policies in Central Java have not been able to provide welfare to the people of Indonesia because of several factors, namely the formulation of top-down regional policies in poverty alleviation, the overlapping of SKPD/institutional data in Central Java poverty alleviation, the poverty alleviation policies does not listen to poverty maps in real terms, the weak role of district parliaments in poverty alleviation policies, low participation of third parties and the business world in poverty alleviation programs.

2. The reconstruction of the alleviation policy of poverty is carried out in a number of ways, as follows : (1) reducing the expenditure burden of Social Safety Network; (2) increasing the capacity and income of the poor; (3) developing and ensuring the sustainability of micro and small businesses, as well as other efforts that are done by reconstructing the substance of the regulations governing poverty alleviation policies In article 4 of Ministry of General Affairs Act No. 42/2010 concerning Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams, it is necessary to add 2 points, namely (providing loans from door to door in order to reach the poor who are not being touched by formal financial institutions and disburse investment funds into socio-economic infrastructure in poor areas so that they can improve living conditions and access to jobs for local residents.) In addition, there need to be additional points related to the coordination of SKPD in the field of response to poverty in Article 9 Ministry of General Affairs Act No. 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and District / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams (coordination of the SKPD forum or SPKD joint forum in

the field of poverty reduction in the formulation of Big Data for the poor) and there need to be additions to article 6 of Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy of Central Java Province for 2019-2023 regarding additional budget sources allocated for Corporate Social Responsibility.

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