

Bridging the Poverty Gap: Innovative-Based Policy Approaches in East Java

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Info Artikel

Diterima : 2 Juli 2024
Direvisi : 7 Januari 2025
Disetujui : 29 September 2025

Kata kunci:

Kemiskinan
Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
SDGs
Jawa Timur

Keywords:

Poverty
Community Empowerment
SDGs
East Java

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Abstrak

Jumlah orang miskin di daerah pedesaan di Indonesia telah menurun sebesar 12,53 persen menjadi 14,64 juta orang, setara dengan 9,54 persen dari total populasi nasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mengidentifikasi kemiskinan di Provinsi Jawa Timur dan implementasi program pengurangan kemiskinan. Provinsi dengan indeks kesenjangan kemiskinan paling signifikan adalah bagian timur Indonesia, termasuk Papua Barat, Papua, NTT, dan Gorontalo. Jumlah orang miskin di Indonesia masih terkonsentrasi di Jawa, dengan 14,8 juta orang, setara dengan 53,5 persen dari total populasi nasional. Jawa Timur, yang terbesar di negara ini, memiliki 4,26 juta orang yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan. Program utama oleh pemerintah Jawa Timur untuk mengurangi kemiskinan termasuk Jatim Puspa, Program Anti Kemiskinan (APP), BUMDesa, dan Pembangunan Desa Pariwisata. Program JATIM PUSPA bertujuan untuk mengoptimalkan program pengurangan kemiskinan di pedesaan, sementara kebijakan “BUMDes Clinic” memperkuat BUMDes di Jawa Timur.

Abstract

The number of people in poverty in rural areas in Indonesia has decreased by 12.53 percent to 14.64 million people, equivalent to 9.54 percent of the total national population. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach to identify poverty in East Java Province and the implementation of poverty alleviation programs. The province with the most significant poverty gap index is the eastern part of Indonesia, including West Papua, Papua, NTT, and Gorontalo. The number of poverty people in Indonesia is still concentrated in Java, with 14.8 million people, equivalent to 53.5 percent of the total national population. East Java, the largest nationally, has 4.26 million people living below the poverty line. Major programs by the East Java government to reduce poverty include East Java Puspa, Anti Poverty Program (APP), BUMDesa, and Tourism Village Development. The JATIM PUSPA Program aims to optimize rural poverty alleviation programs, while the “BUMDes Clinic” policy strengthens BUMDes in East Java.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the world's main agendas in developing sustainable

development United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (Abdoellah, 2016). However, poverty is a complex problem and

includes many dimensions, so poverty alleviation efforts must be planned and measurable (Bhinadi, 2017). Poverty has occurred in various countries, especially in developing countries (Suryawati, 2005). Based on reports published by the Asian Development Bank state that the contribution of developing countries in Asia to poverty reaches 29,1 percent of the world's total extreme poverty (Asian Development Bank, 2021). In contrast, in Indonesia, the post-pandemic poverty rate has decreased significantly, this is based on an improving domestic economy (Suleman et al., 2021). Based on a report published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the number of poverty in Indonesia decreased by 1,04 million to 26,5 million in March 2021 (Romadhona, 2022). Compared to September 2021, the number of poverty people decreased by 1,05 million (Regina & Nababan, 2022). This also decreased the percentage of poverty people by 0,43 percent to 9,71 percent in September 2021 compared to March 2021.

By region, the number of people in poverty in rural areas decreased by 730 thousand people to 14,64 million people (12,53 percent) in September 2021 (BPS, 2021a). Meanwhile, the number of people in poverty in urban areas decreased by 320 thousand people to 11,86 million people (7,6 percent) (BPS, 2021a). And overall, the poverty population of Indonesia in March

2022 has reached 26,16 million (Putra & Suflani, 2022), this proportion is equivalent to 9,54 percent of the total national population, this condition means that there are 9-10 out of 100 Indonesians living in poverty (Romadhona et al., 2022). The economic improvements influenced the decrease in the national poverty percentage that the government had made during the pandemics (Rambe et al., 2022). This indicated that the government was taking the proper steps to reduce the gap between the poverty and the poverty line (Sunnyowati et al., 2022). This is also in line with the condition of the Indonesian economy in the third quarter, which grew 3,51 percent (y-o-y) (Subagyo et al., 2022). Based on a report published by the World Bank regarding the highest poverty rate and Poverty Vulnerability in Indonesia, it is located in non-metro rural areas with a poverty percentage of 14,6 percent and poverty proneness of 27,9 percent (World Bank, 2020).

According to a report published by the Central Bureau of Statistics in March 2022 concerning the number of Indonesian poverty from Aceh – Papua (Ahdiat, 2022), the province with the most significant number of poverty people in East Java Province (Prawoto & Rompis, 2023), which is 4,18 million people with a proportion of 10,38 percent of the total population of East Java (Solikhin, 2021; Romadhona, 2022). This

condition occurred due to the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic (Olivia et al., 2020; Tjitrawati & Romadhona, 2024). Based on a report published by the East Java Central Bureau of Statistics, the number of people in poverty in East Java increased by 153,63 thousand people, or the equivalent of 11,09 percent (BPS, 2021b). Districts contributing the most significant percentage of poverty in East Java include Sampang District 23,76 percent, Bangkalan District 21,57 percent, Sumenep District 20,51 percent (Romadhona, Kurniawan, et al., 2022), and Probolinggo District 18,91 percent. While the total percentage of areas with the lowest poverty rate are the City of Batu at 4,09 Percent, The City of Malang at 6,62 percent, the City of Madiun at 5,09 percent, and the City of Surabaya at 5,23 percent (BPS, 2021b).

More concretely, based on the opening of the 1945 Constitution, the constitutional mandate for poverty alleviation is stated in article 34 of the fourth amendment of the 1945 Constitution (Setijo, 2006). Efforts to reduce poverty are constitutional mandates to achieve national goals; it is explained that the government has a responsibility to the people by providing social security, providing service facilities in poverty alleviation efforts (Menpanrb, 2022). The Provincial Government of East Java also made concrete efforts in tackling poverty through strategic efforts such as Individual and Family-based

Social Assistance Programs, Community Empowerment Programs, and Central Poverty Program Synergy, East Java Province and Districts/Cities. East Java Province has a Featured Program to reduce poverty, including Jatim Puspa, APP/KOIN Bermantra, BUMDes, and Tourism Village Development (BAPPEDA, 2022).

Even though the government has pursued programs in poverty alleviation, there are still findings issued by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) finding that many provincial governments in Indonesia have not maximized the existing programs, this data is contained in the issue of BPK IHPS 1 of 2022 which was released October 4, 2022, noted that there are as many as 23 provincial governments have not prepared/stipulated Rencana Penganggulan Kemiskinan Daerah or Regional Poverty Alleviation Plan (RPKD), then 33 provincial governments have not prepared RPKD as a reference for implementing poverty reduction, as many as 31 provincial governments have not coordinated/optimally coordinated poverty reduction policies among work units (satker) and other related institutions, then 29 provincial governments were deemed not to have coordinated /optimized the coordination of poverty alleviation policies with district/city government policies, as many as 27 provincial governments were also assessed to have not been optimal in the

implementation of internal controls to ensure the preparation poverty alleviation policies that support the achievement of the Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah or Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) targets, and as many as 32 provincial governments are also considered to have not fully utilized relevant and accurate population data in planning poverty alleviation policies and have not made efforts to mitigate risks that could thwart the terabit policy objectives. Based on the explanation above, this research has focused on how to describe the condition of poverty in East Java Province and the implementation of the East Java Provincial Government's poverty alleviation program, as well as the factors that support and hinder the implementation of the East Java Provincial Government's program.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research is used to describe or illustrate research objects based on visible facts, while qualitative is used as an instrument to understand existing phenomena. This method is taken at the researcher's discretion to describe the existing conditions. Observed in the field in a more specific, transparent, and in-depth manner, this study describes the conditions descriptively to identify poverty in East Java Province and the implementation of poverty alleviation programs in East Java

Province. The data used in this study used secondary data taken from report sources published by the Central Statistics Agency for East Java Province, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), TKPK East Java Province, and relevant documents or data as additional sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

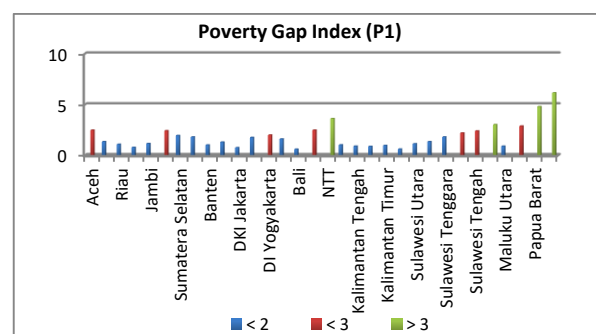


Figure 1. National Poverty Gap Index

Based on a report published by BPS, the number of people in poverty in Indonesia was 26,16 million, equivalent to 9,54 percent of the total population in March 2022. Provinces in the eastern part of Indonesia have the most significant depth of poverty. Compared to March 2021, the number of individuals living in poverty has decreased by 1,38 million. These conditions resulted in a decrease in national poverty by 60 basis points. Based on figure 1 regarding the poverty gap index, which measures the average expenditure gap of each poverty population toward the poverty line. The poverty line is the rupiah value of the minimum expenditure needed by a person to

meet basic needs in a month, both basic and non-basic primary needs. Indonesia's poverty depth index is at position 1,586 in March 2022. This figure has decreased by 0,08 percent compared to September 2021, and the jura has decreased by 0,128 percent compared to March 2021, which means that the average expenditure gap of each poverty population against the poverty line is getting smaller. The data also shows that the province with the most significant poverty gap index is the eastern part of Indonesia, which includes West Papua, Papua, NTT, and Gorontalo. This condition means that the expenditure gap of each poverty population in the region to meet basic needs is the largest compared to other provinces. This condition also causes the budget for poverty alleviation efforts to be more significant (See Figure 1).

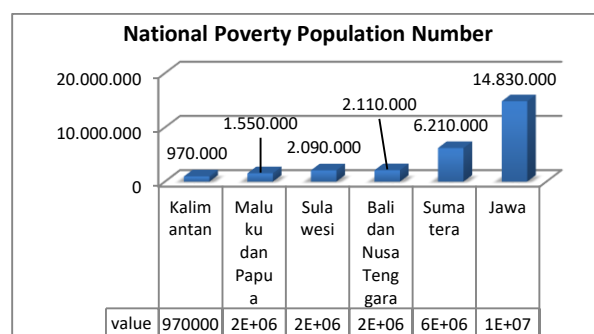


Figure 2. National Poverty Population Number

Based on figure 3, National Poverty Population shows data published by The Central Bureau of Statistics, which states that the number of poverty people in Indonesia is still concentrated in Java with a total of 14,8

million people or the equivalent of 53,5 percent of the total national population. Then the island of Sumatra with a total of 6,1 million poverty people. Then the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara have 2,1 million people in poverty, while in Maluku and Papua 1,5 million people are in poverty, and Kalimantan Island has a poverty population of 970 million people. Meanwhile, the number of people in poverty nationally reached 27,54 million people in March 2021. This number decreased by 0,01 million people compared to September 2020. Accordingly, the poverty rate in Indonesia was 10,14 percent in March 2021, down 0,05 percent compared to September 2020. Indonesia's poverty line reached IDR 472.525 per capita per month in March 2021. This normal is at its highest point in the past year, with food being the main contributor to the poverty line in the country (See Figure 2).

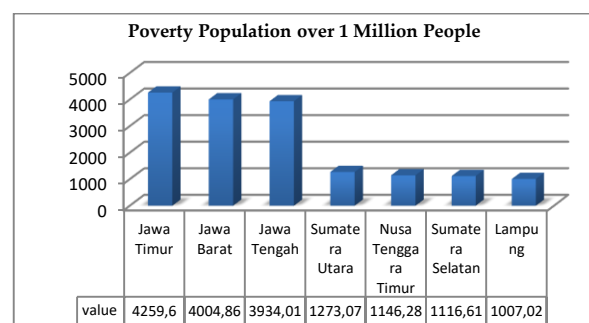


Figure 3. Indonesia Highest Poverty Population

Based on the diagram, it shows that the number of poverty people is over 1 million people spread across various islands in Indonesia, including 3 provinces in Java, one

province in Sumatra, and 1 in Nusa Tenggara. The data shows that there are 4,26 million people living below the poverty line in East Java, the largest nationally. This amount is equivalent to 10,59 percent of the total population of East Java. The most significant number of poverty people in the second position is the province of West Java, with a total of 4 million people, or equivalent to 7,97 percent of the total population of West Java. Then Central Java with 3,93 million people or equivalent to 11,25 percent, and North Sumatra with 1,27 million people (8,49 percent). Followed by East Nusa Tenggara with a population below the poverty line of 1,15 million people, equivalent to 20,44 percent of the total population, then North Sumatra with 1,12 million people (12,79 percent), and Lampung province with 1,01 million people or equivalent to 11,87 percent of the total population. The entire population of Lampung. The number of poverty people in the seven provinces has contributed to at least 73 percent of the poverty national population. The number of people in poverty in Indonesia decreased by 1,04 million to 26,5 million in September 2021 from March 2021, which reached 27,54 million. Likewise, the percentage of people in poverty fell to 9,71 percent in September 2021 (See Figure 3).

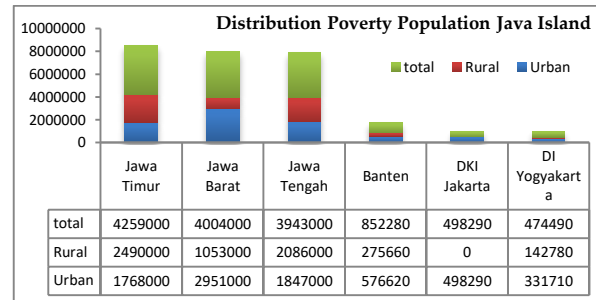


Figure 4. Distribution Poverty Population Java Island

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that there were around 26,5 million people in poverty in Indonesia in September 2021. Most of the poverty is in Java, with 14 million people, or around 52 percent of the poverty national population. At the same time, the poverty population on the island of Sumatra amounted to 5,86 million people (22,1 percent), Bali and Nusa Tenggara 2,09 million people (7,8 percent), and Sulawesi 2 million people (7,5 percent). The number of people in poverty in Maluku and Papua is 1,54 million (5,8 percent), and Kalimantan is 975,3 thousand people (3,6 percent). On the island of Java, the most significant number of poverty people are in East Java, with a total of 4,25 million people (percentage of poverty people 10,59 percent). The next position is West Java, with 4 million poverty people (7,97 percent), and Central Java, with around 3,9 million people (11,25 percent). Meanwhile, the poverty population in Banten was recorded at 852,28 thousand people (6,5 percent), DKI Jakarta 498,29 thousand people (4,67 percent), and DI Yogyakarta 474,49

thousand people (11,91 percent). Based on the regional category, most of the poverty in Java lives in urban areas with 7,9 million people. Meanwhile, the poverty population in rural areas of Java Island is around 6 million people (See Figure 4).

Poverty Conditions in East Java

Poverty by BPS is interpreted as an inability to meet basic needs (*Basic Need Approach*). Poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs measured from the expenditure side. Poverty *residents* have an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. The Poverty Line (GK) is the minimum spending limit per capita/month for meeting basic needs (food and non-food). GK consists of the Food Poverty Line (GKM) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKNM).

1. The Food Poverty Line (GKM) is the value of spending on minimum food needs, which is equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita per day. Commodity packages for basic food needs are represented by 52 commodities (grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs and milk, vegetables, nuts, fruits, oils, fats, etc.)
2. The Non-Food Poverty Line (GKNM) is the minimum requirement for housing, clothing, education, and health. Commodity packages for basic non-food needs are represented by 51 types of

commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas.

Macro Poverty in East Java

Based on the results of the September 2021 BPS SUSENAS, East Java's poverty population reached 4.259.600 people or experienced a decrease of 313.130 people compared to March 2021 of 4.572.730 people. Meanwhile, the percentage of poverty people was 10,59 percent or decreased by 0,81 percentage points compared to March 2021 of 11,40 percent. The number of people in poverty nationally in September 2020 was 26.503.650, or a decrease of 1.039.120 compared to March 2021. East Java Province contributes the most to reducing national poverty, namely 313.130 people or 30,13 percent of the total national decline. West Java and Central Java provinces were ranked second and third, with a reduced contribution of 190.480 people (18,33 percent) and 175.740 people (16,91 percent). The decrease in the percentage of poverty people in East Java is the fifth largest in Indonesia, namely 0,81 percent. While ranks 1 to 4 are Maluku (1,57 point percent), Lampung (0,95 point percent), DI Yogyakarta (0,89 point percent), and Central Sulawesi (0,82 point percent). Based on BPS data, the number of poverty people in East Java for 2014-2021 is the highest in Indonesia. In 2014 the number of people in poverty in East Java was 4.748.42 thousand people or 12,28 percent. In terms of

numbers, East Java's poverty population is the largest in Indonesia, but in terms of percentage, it ranks 15th. In 2021, the number of people in poverty in East Java will be 4.259.6 thousand or 10,59 percent. In 2021, in terms of the number of people in poverty, East Java will also be the largest, but in terms of percentage, East Java will rank 16th.

The poverty depth level (P1) is the average expenditure of the poverty against the poverty line, while the poverty severity level (P2) measures the inequality of spending among the poor. Based on September 2021 BPS data, the poverty depth and severity levels also show a decline. The poverty rate (P1) in September 2021 was 1,58 or decreased by 0,26 points compared to March 2021 at 1,84. The poverty severity rate (P2) in September 2021 was 0,33 or decreased by 0,1 points compared to March 2021 of 0,43. Regionally, poverty pockets in East Java are in rural areas. Poverty in rural and urban areas also showed a decline in September 2021. Rural poverty in East Java in September 2021 was 2.490.690 people or 13,79 percent compared to March 2021, where rural poverty was 2.732.510 people (15,05 percent) or decreased by 241.820 people (1,26 percent points). Meanwhile, urban poverty in East Java in September 2021 was 1.768.910 people (7,99 percent), which decreased compared to March 2021 of 1.840.210 people (8,38

percent) or experienced a decrease of 71.300 people (0,39 point percent).

Micro Poverty in East Java

Based on the 2020 Social Welfare Integrated Data (DTKS) issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs PUSDATIN (SIKS NG), The population of East Java with the lowest 40 percent Welfare Status is 11.892.139 people with a total of 3.879.184 households. The population of East Java with the lowest 10 percent Welfare Status is 3.788.661 people, totaling 989.294 households. At the same time, the number of residents with status well-being in The bottom 20 percent is 3.332.188, totaling 1,096,979 RTs. The population with the lowest 30 percent welfare status is 3.092.226 people, comprising 1.155.968 households. And the population with the welfare status of the bottom 40 percent is 1.679.064, with a total of 636.943 RTs.

Table 1. The number of Household Members and Households

No	Desil	Household	Household Members
1	Desil 1	989.294	3.788.661
2	Desil 2	1.096.979	3.332.188
3	Desil 3	1.155.968	3.092.226
4	Desil 4	636.943	1.679.064
5	Desil 4+	467.796	1.392.483
6	Not Identified	526.292	1.731.908
Total		4.873.272	15.016.530

Sources: Ministry of Social Affairs PUSDATIN

Districts with residents with the lowest 10 percent welfare status (Desil 1) the most are Probolinggo Regency with a total of 346.738 people, and the regency/city with the lowest welfare status is Blitar city with a total of 7.486 people. Districts with residents with the lowest 20 percent welfare status (Desil 2) the most is Jember Regency, with a total of 284.028 people, and the district/city with the welfare status of the bottom 20 percent is at least the city of Blitar with a total of 6.355 people. Meanwhile, the district with residents with the lowest 30 percent welfare status (Desil 3) the most is Malang Regency, with a total of 272.055 people, and the district/city with the welfare status of the bottom 30 percent is at least the city of Madiun with a total of 1.222 people. The district with the lowest 40 percent welfare status (Desil 4) is Bojonegoro Regency with 151.154 people, and the district/city with the lowest 40 percent welfare status is Mojokerto City with 904 people.

Comparison of East Java and National Poverty Rates

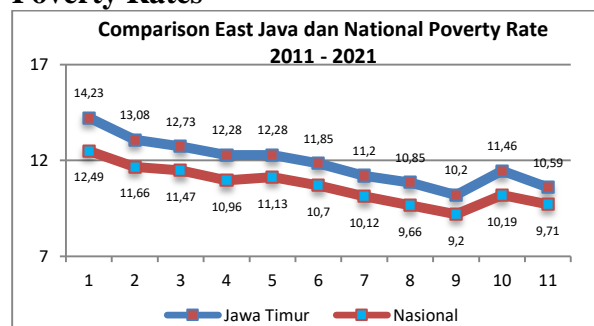


Figure 5. East Java vs National Poverty Rate

Based on the results of the September 2021 BPS National Socio-Economic Survey

(SUSENAS), East Java's poverty rate showed a significant improvement, where in September 2021, the poverty population of East Java was 4.259.600 people or decreased by 313.130 people compared to March 2021 of 4.572.730 people. Meanwhile, the percentage of poverty people was 10,59 percent or decreased by 0,81 percentage points compared to March 2021 of 11,40 percent. Even though there has been a significant decrease, the percentage of poverty people in East Java is still higher than the national achievement, where East Java is 10,59 percent, while the National is 9,71 percent (See Figure 5).

Highest Contribution of Poverty Population in East Java

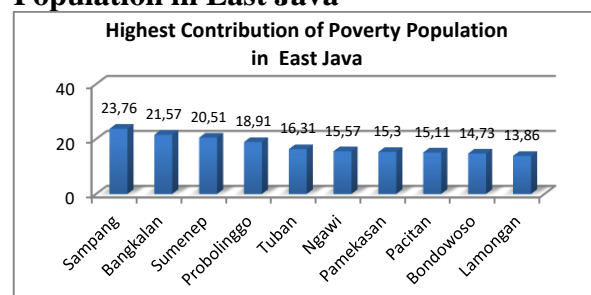


Figure 6. Highest Contribution of Poverty Population in East Java

The Covid-19 pandemic has increased the number of people in poverty in East Java. This is at the same time that restrictions on residents' social activities to reduce the coronavirus spread have stopped economic activities. Based on information from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of people in poverty in East Java increased by 153,63 thousand people to 4,57 million people in March 2021 compared to March 2020.

Similarly, the poverty rate increased to 11,4 percent in March 2021 compared to more formerly 11,09 percent. The three districts on Madura Island are East Java, with the highest poverty rate. The poverty rate in Sampang Regency reached 23,76 percent in March 2021. The percentage of poverty people in this district is the highest compared to 37 other districts in East Java. The area that is a pocket of poverty in the province of East Java is Bangkalan Regency, which is 21,57 percent. Followed by Sumenep Regency with a poverty rate of 20,51 percent, Probolinggo Regency with 18,91 percent, and Tuban Regency with 16,31 percent. There is also Ngawi Regency, with a percentage of poverty people of 15,57 percent. After that, there is Pamekasan Regency with 15,3 percent, then Pacitan Regency with 15,11 percent, and Bondowoso Regency and Lamongan Regency with 14,73 percent and 13,38 percent (See Figure 6)

Distribution Poverty Population in East Java

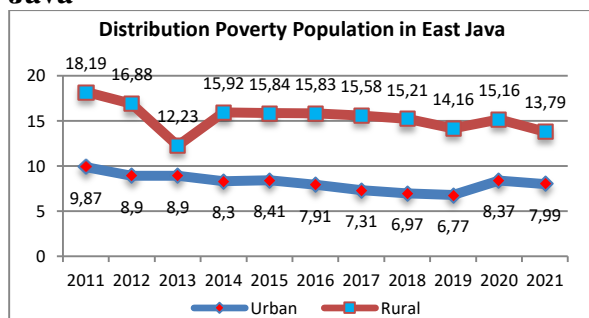


Figure 7. Distribution Poverty Population in East Java

Regionally, poverty pockets in East Java are in rural areas. Poverty in rural and

urban areas also showed a decline in September 2021. Rural poverty in East Java in September 2021 was 2.490.690 people or 13,79 percent compared to March 2021, where rural poverty was 2.732.510 people (15,05 percent) or a decrease of 241.820 people (1,26 percentage points). This is a record for the lowest rural poverty rate during the last ten years, both in number and percentage. Meanwhile, urban poverty in East Java in September 2021 amounted to 1.768.910 people (7,99 percent), also decreased compared to March 2021 of 1.840.210 people (8,38 percent) or decreased by 71.300 people (0,39 point percent). Based on these data, East Java's poverty pockets are in rural areas, namely 58 percent of the total poverty population of East Java, which is 4.259.600 people. Even in terms of percentage, rural poverty is almost two times the percentage of urban poverty. For this reason, the focus of poverty reduction should be on rural poverty alleviation (See Figure 7).

Implementation Countermeasures Rural Poverty in East Java Province

To accelerate rural poverty reduction in East Java, the strategy to be implemented is integrated poverty reduction involving various regional apparatuses in East Java Province.

The rural poverty alleviation strategy can be explained as follows:

1. Synchronization of Poverty Reduction Programs between central and regional levels, between sectors, with specific locations and targets.
2. Sharpening the target of beneficiaries,
3. Increasing the sustainability of Micro and Small Enterprises in efforts to reduce poverty,
4. Improving people's welfare in areas vulnerable to access (3T: Disadvantaged, Outermost, Deepest),
5. Expanding and improving the quality of joint venture groups,
6. Developing and strengthening PMKS capacity in efforts to handle PMKS,
7. Improving the development, empowerment, and development, and
8. Supporting the social protection system through PKH Plus and other social security.

In addition, the Provincial Government of East Java has accelerated poverty reduction through various programs in the form of several types of assistance, including (1) integrated social assistance and social security programs based on households, families, or individuals, (2) community empowerment programs and strengthening business actors micro and small, and (3) other programs that can directly or indirectly improve economic activities and the welfare of the poverty, including programs with village funds. Rural poverty alleviation is carried out in a

comprehensive manner covering various aspects, including meeting basic needs such as food, housing, health, education, clean water, and employment, as well as other basic needs where the Government is obliged to protect its citizens so that they can access the basic needs of a decent life for the entire population, especially residents. poverty. The most important thing from efforts to reduce poverty, especially rural poverty, is The Rural Poverty Reduction Program, based on its objectives, can be divided into:

a) Reducing Expenses

Includes Social Assistance Programs, Social Security and others, namely:

- 1) Family Hope Program (PKH) Plus
 - The target is 50.000 elderly, with a 2021 budget of IDR 100,000,000
- 2) Social Assistance Assistance Program for Persons with Disabilities (ASPD)
 - The target is 4.000 people, with a 2021 budget of IDR 14.400.000
- 3) Health Financing for the Poverty (BIAKESMASKIN)
 - The targets are poverty and vulnerable communities as well as people who meet certain requirements and have not been included as recipients of Contribution Assistance (PBI) from either the Central or District/City Governments. The 2021 Budget Allocation is Rp. 702.770.660.000,-

- 4) Education Support Operational Costs (BPOPP) for SMA, SMK and PK-PLK, with a target of 1.332.451 students. The 2021 budget ceiling is Rp. 882.426.190,000,-

b) Increase Income

Includes various Community Empowerment and Economic Empowerment and MSMEs programs, namely:

- 1) Women's Business Empowerment Program (Jatim Puspa)
 - Target: Women who are still productive from PKH Graduation Families, with a total of 5.294 KPM. The 2021 budget allocation is Rp. 5,850,000,000,-
- 2) Joint Business Group Economic Business Empowerment Program (KUBE)
 - Target: Poverty and Vulnerable Communities Joined in Joint Business Groups, with a total target of 440 KPM. The 2021 budget allocation is IDR 1.350.000.000.-
- 3) Anti Poverty Program (involving 6 Device Area)
 - The target is poverty and vulnerable groups with a target of Community Groups (POKMAS) with a 2021 budget of Rp. 3.933.079.021.

c) Minimizing Poverty Pocket Areas

Includes various programs that provide access to both infrastructure and institutions:

- 1) Electrification Program for the poverty and vulnerable to poverty

The target is for Poverty and Vulnerable Households that have not been reached by the PLN electricity grid, with a target of 1,400 households in 2021. The 2021 budget allocation is IDR 2.450.000,000

- 2) Residential House Renovation Program (RUTILAHU)

Target: poverty and vulnerable households who have uninhabitable houses, with a target of 2.000 KPM housing units. The 2021 budget allocation is Rp. 30.000.000.000,

Community Empowerment-Based Rural Poverty Management Program in East Java



Figure 8. Community Empowerment-Based Rural Poverty Management Program in East Java

Based on statistical data released by BPS, in September 2019 the number of poverty people in East Java was 4.056.000 people (10,2 percent), with the COVID-19 pandemic, where many economic sector activities stopped, and even lost their

livelihoods which impacted the decline in the income of most people so that it is likely that the poverty rate will increase. In order to deal with the intended economic and social impacts, the central government and regional governments have designed and implemented various programs, including the Social Safety Net Program. The East Java Province Social Safety Net Program consists of 2 (two) sources, namely Unexpected Expenditure Sources in the form of Social Assistance and Programs Regular refocusing is carried out in each OPD in the context of handling the impact of Covid-19. The Regular Program referred to includes the East Java Program for Women's Business Empowerment (JATIM PUSPA). The JATIM PUSPA program is focused on increasing the income of Beneficiary Families (KPM) in recovering from the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak. The JATIM PUSPA program is prioritized for Beneficiary Families (KPM) with the lowest welfare level of 8-12 percent based on Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 15 poverty-stricken districts. In addition, the JATIM PUSPA Program is also aimed at Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Mandiri Prosperous Graduation Family Hope Program (PKH) of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Women's Business Empowerment (JATIM PUSPA)

Based on statistical data released by BPS, in September 2019 the number of poverty people in East Java was 4.056.000 people (10,2 percent), with the COVID-19 pandemic, where many economic sector activities stopped, and even lost their livelihoods which impacted the decline in the income of most people so that it is likely that the poverty rate will increase. In order to deal with the intended economic and social impacts, the central government and regional governments have designed and implemented various programs, including the Social Safety Net Program. The East Java Province Social Safety Net Program consists of 2 (two) sources, namely Unexpected Expenditure Sources in the form of Social Assistance and Programs Regular refocusing is carried out in each OPD in the context of handling the impact of Covid-19. The Regular Program referred to includes the East Java Program for Women's Business Empowerment (JATIM PUSPA). The JATIM PUSPA program is focused on increasing the income of Beneficiary Families (KPM) in recovering from the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak. The JATIM PUSPA program is prioritized for Beneficiary Families (KPM) with the lowest welfare level of 8-12 percent based on Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS)

issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 15 poverty-stricken districts. In addition, the JATIM PUSPA Program is also aimed at Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Mandiri Prosperous Graduation Family Hope Program (PKH) of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Empowerment Program of Village-owned Enterprises (BUMDesa)

BUMDesa is a village business managed by the Village Government and is a legal entity stipulated by a Village Regulation. The Village Government can establish a Village-Owned Enterprise in accordance with the needs and potential of the Village, where the Management of a Village-Owned Enterprise consists of the Village Government and the local village community. Development BUMDesa in cities/districts in East Java Province, not all villages have and have really succeeded in developing it BUMDes to benefit the interests of the village community as a whole. In order to formulate a more transparent and accountable management format for village-owned enterprises in East Java Province, it is necessary to develop performance BUMDesa. Therefore, the Provincial Government of East Java in 2019 has specifically designed an empowerment program BUMDesa along with the clinic BUMDesa. In East Java, total BUMDesa which has formed is as much as 5.432

BUMDesa in 29 regencies and cities of stone, with classifications including

- a. 47,66 percent or 2.589, elementary level villages;
- b. 44,73 percent or 2.430, village growth rate;
- c. 7,61 percent or 413 villages, the level of development and progress.

Anti-Poverty Program (APP)

In accordance with the development vision, "The Realization of a Sovereign, Independent, and Personalized Indonesia based on Mutual Cooperation", the 2019 RKP will be directed at achieving the main objectives, which include macroeconomic goals, human and community development, and the dimension of equity. With reference to the development targets to be achieved, the development policy directions pursued in the 2019 RKP will primarily focus on efforts to develop human resources and regional equity, which can drive economic growth through investment and exports. To support this policy direction, the development implementation strategy is outlined in 5 (five) National Priorities, National Priority 1 Human Development through Poverty Reduction and Improvement of Basic Services, National Priority 2 Reducing inter-regional disparities through strengthening connectivity and maritime affairs, National Priority 3 Increasing Value Added Economy and Job Creation through agriculture, industry, rays

and other productive services, National Priority 4 Consolidating energy, food and water resources security, National Priority 5 National Security Stability and Election Success.

Prioritizing human development through reducing poverty and improving basic services, the targets and indicators are improving the Human Development Index, Poverty Rate, and Gini Ratio (Romadhona et al., 2023). However, while reducing the poverty rate and improving basic services there are major problems and challenges faced, including the slowing decline in the poverty rate, access to and quality of public health and nutrition services that are still uneven, access to and quality of education services that are not evenly distributed household access to housing and decent settlements that are not evenly distributed, and basic service governance that has not been implemented according to standards (Ramadani et al., 2023).

Coordination and synchronization in national development must be carried out, so that the Provincial Government of East Java, guided by National Priorities, also seeks to reduce poverty and improve basic services. One form of reducing the poverty rate in East Java Province is the Anti-Poverty Program. The Anti-Poverty Program is one of the policies to accelerate poverty reduction in East Java.

In the framework of accelerating the handling of poverty and unemployment in East Java, empowerment steps are being taken through the Anti-Poverty Program as an effort to alleviate poverty which focuses on aspects of business empowerment on the basis of productive economic business cluster patterns. In streamlining and synergizing the implementation of the Anti Poverty Program (Anti Poverty Program) in East Java, it is necessary to form a Team of Advisors for the 2020 Anti-Poverty Program (Anti-Poverty Program) of East Java Province in the Decree of the Governor of East Java. The task of the coaching team is to formulate the Anti-Poverty Program (Anti-Poverty Program) for East Java Province, prepare and carry out socialization of the Anti-Poverty Program (Anti-Poverty Program) for East Java Province; coordinate and synchronizing both planning and implementation of the East Java Anti-Poverty Program; provide consultative facilitation of the Anti-Poverty Program (Anti-Poverty Program), report the results of the implementation of their duties to the Governor of East Java.

The basic concept of APP is one of the policies to accelerate poverty reduction and is an integrated part of policy and poverty alleviation programs. In addition, with the aim of realizing the synergy of locations and groups of poverty families who are targeted. The Anti-Poverty Program (APP) is

productive economic business empowerment for poverty community groups that is facilitated by assistance and Business Partners as collectors/buyers of production from Pokmas (Market). Community groups (Pokmas) receive production facilities and infrastructure assistance in the form of grants, then become Pokmas assets to be used by members in carrying out business activities and are required to carry out rotations with a mechanism according to the agreement of the members. Marketing/sale of products produced by Pokmas can be done to business

partners and/or the general market at a reasonable price level. Community groups receive assistance from District Technical Consultants (KTK) and Community Group Facilitators (PKM), in addition to that they also receive technical assistance from Business Partners, especially related to product quality standards that are produced and sold to Business Partners. The poverty number in East Java significantly declined in recent years, 2023 (10,35 percent), 2024 (9,79 percent).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the number of people in poverty in East Java Province has increased significantly. Areas with the highest number of poverty people are Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, regency Sumenep, and Probolinggo District. Based on the area of the number of poverty people and susceptible poverty, the highest in East Java are in rural areas with these conditions influenced by the COVID-19 Pandemic. However, the total poverty rate has decreased when compared to the previous year. This condition has occurred due to the efforts of the provincial government to push the poverty rate in East Java in particular by creating programs that target rural communities. The four programs include Jatim Puspa, Anti-Poverty Program

(APP), BUMDesa, and Tourism Village Development. The program aims to be the JATIM PUSPA Program intended as a program specifically designed to optimize and make rural poverty alleviation programs effective through the facilitation of assistance and assistance for KPM, the "BUMDes Clinic" policy aims to strengthen BUMDes-BUMDes in East Java so that they can operate optimally and optimally, The aim of the Anti-Poverty Program (APP) is to treat the poverty so that they have income and purchasing power, through the business empowerment of poverty community groups with a partnership pattern based on cluster. The development of the Tourism Village aims to optimize the existing tourism potential in the village in order to improve the economy of the surrounding community.

Thus the implementation of government programs in overcoming the problem of poverty has had a significant impact.

Recommendation

1. Maximizing the program to reduce poverty number
2. Job vacancies opportunities for locals community
3. Prioritizing community to have work in any sectors
4. The Distribution of Education need to increase

Research Limitation

This article only identified the anti-poverty program in East Java, however the future research can compare the number of poverty with other regions and what other regional programs.

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