

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

(Studies on Poverty Reduction in Pasuruan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia)

By: Mardiyono¹

Abstract: A poverty reduction is a form of alleviating poverty to a certain level as the responsibility of the government to do so. The poverty reduction requires a planning strategy in assessing the dimensions of poverty causes such as determining priorities as an effective form of poverty reduction, and calling for synergetic cooperation amidst various parties involved. The cooperation between the government at various levels, the private sector and the community is absolutely necessary. Indonesia is a decentralized unitary state where the role of Local Government in combating poverty is very important. One of the local governments is the Pasuruan Regency with 13.8% poverty rate of its population. Therefore, the government launches a program names the Pasuruan Development of Poverty Reduction Strategies with regard to the cooperation between sectors as mentioned.

Keywords: Poverty reduction, Development Strategy, Poverty, Local government

1. Introduction

Since 2000, the poverty reduction has been launching by UN in its famous political slogan known as Millennium Development Goals. Developing countries including Indonesia are required to reduce the level of poverty rate. Reducing poverty rate targeted by half of 2015. This responsibility starts from the root of the government at the local level.

Poverty is a condition in which a person experiences a shortage in meeting the needs essential services (Toyo, 2007).¹ To the OECD (2011)², the dimensions of poverty include lack of food security and consumption, health, education, voting rights, safety, and decent work. Therefore, in the development planning of poverty reduction strategy, the précised priority in assessing the dimensions of poverty is necessary.

¹ This article is written by Mardiyono (mmardiyono57@gmail.com) as a senior lecturer for the Higher Education of Social and Politics, Waskita Dharma – Malang.. His Master degree was awarded from Queensland University, Brisbane, Australia in 1990. He graduated his Doctoral degree from University of Brawijaya, Malang-Indonesia in 2006. He devote recently for his professory in public policy and administration.

Statistical data show that the percentage of poor people in Pasuruan in 2010 amounted to 13.8% assumed still higher as compared to some other regencies and cities in East Java. Related to the data, as a follow up of Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, a Pasuruan Coordination Team has formed (TKPK) under the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 42 Year 2010 on the Provincial Poverty Reduction Coordination Team/City/District, and the Pasuruan Regency Decree No. 31 of 2010, dated October 6, 2010, Number: 500/488/HK/424-013/2011 dated July 26, 2011, Number: 500/15/HK/424-013/2012.

To achieve an effective poverty reduction strategy, the synergistic cooperation amidst various parties are very important. The Cooperation among governments at various levels, private sectors such as banks, companies, local economic sectors such as cooperatives, donors at home and abroad, and non-governmental organizations is absolutely necessary. The central government through the National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) has provided a frame of reference regarding the national poverty level. In this framework, East Java Province has a wide range of poverty reduction programs, such as programs Gerdu-taskin (Movement Integrated Poverty Reduction), PAM-DKB APP (Action Program to Overcome Poverty Impact and increase in fuel), labor-intensive programs and so on.

From the private sector, several private companies which are operating in Pasuruan region have implemented programs under the scheme of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), but it is separately and less synergy with government efforts in poverty reduction. Based on these issues, the Local Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction (TKPKD) of Pasuruan is expected to contribute to spearhead programs that have been initiated. Then it is evaluating and studying the activities and programs that have been implemented in producing innovative solutions in strategic planning. In terms of accelerating poverty reduction efforts, the TKPKD of Pasuruan as well as the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPKD) is made to ensure that poverty reduction is not run from zero, but it is an action carried out in a sustainable and integrated cooperation of various parties.

Based on the above poverty issues, research problem is limited to the following focus of interests: (1) what factors are becoming the causes of poverty in the Pasuruan Regency? (2) How have program activities been carried out effectively and efficiently in Pasuruan to reduce poverty rate? (3) How has poverty reduction strategy been implemented in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of Pasuruan Regency?

In line with the defined problem, the scope of analysis of the determination of the poverty reduction strategy focused on several issues, including: basic infrastructure, food security, education, health and employment.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Basic Concept of Poverty

The problem of poverty has become a social and political issue that widely has been discussed in various circles, both among politicians and intellectuals. But the answer to the problem of poverty is still confusing and diverse. Among experts, they define the problem of poverty differently. Amber (2004: 27)³ argued that the concept of poverty is multidimensional; therefore some perspectives used to solve them should also include some aspects of poverty. Poverty is not only about the well-being (welfare), but also about the issue of vulnerability, helplessness, obstruction of access to various employment opportunities, spending most income to consumption needs, high dependency rate, low access to markets and poverty reflected in the culture of poverty that inherited from one generation to the next.

Srinivasan as quoted by Quibria (1993: 111)⁴ argued that the concept of poverty is "In one, the person is deemed poor if her expenditure on the assets of the specific good below a threshold regardless of whether her resources would have enabled her to spend more.

While De wit (1996: 35)⁵ who are interested in conducting research on urban poverty in India said that during this study addresses the issue of poverty more focus on talking about income and the level of consumption by the poor. He argued that "From general study of the poverty problem it has been observed that a substantial

reduction in poverty can be achieved only if there is a determined effort at a significant redistribution of income and consumption in favor of the poor sections of the population (Government of India Planning Commission, 1982 : 21)”⁶

Range of views and perceptions about poverty, theoretically, is overcome through typological terms such as: ⁷

Individual vs. Collective poverty: namely whether the poverty experienced by the individual (as in the case of "new poverty" in Germany or USA) or groups of people in a common bond (for example ethnic groups in some developing countries);

Subjective vs. Objective poverty: namely whether poverty is measured by the criteria of existing personal or objective criteria.

Absolute vs. Relative poverty: namely whether the perception of poverty is based on a comparison with individuals/groups or seen as something absolute minimum necessities of life in the individual.

Now vs. Future poverty: namely whether the poor are the current generation or the successor generation, such as street children.

Meanwhile, Amber (2004: 29)⁸ argues that there are several ways of poverty classification often made as a guideline to understand the substance of poverty. The classification based on poverty a certain standard. First, by comparing the level of income or family income levels required to meet the minimum basic needs. In this case it is known as absolute poverty and relative poverty. Second, almost identical to the natural poverty from generation to generation. Third, the cultural poverty in which poor conditions is faced by a community that is caused by cultural factors. Fourth, the structural poverty is a poverty that hit a community that is caused by certain factors which are built by humans.

Sumodiningrat (1999, 3)⁹ the proposed classification of poverty by looking at the pattern of a person or family to be poor namely:

First, Poverty has chronic or hereditary (persistent poverty). Second, poverty that followed the pattern of the overall economy (cyclical poverty). Third, seasonal poverty as found in cases of fishermen and farmers crops (seasonal poverty), fourth, poverty caused by a natural disaster, or the impact of a particular policy which led to reduced levels of well-being (accidental poverty).

Poverty is not just dealing with economic problems, but it is multi-dimensional because in fact also deal with issues of non-economic (social, cultural, and political). Due to the multi-dimensional nature of poverty is not the only deal with social welfare. To pursue how far a person requires material welfare can be measured quantitatively as in absolute poverty measure that is designated by the number of dollars. However, to understand how much social welfare which must be fulfilled one size becomes very relative and qualitative.

There are several dimensions those must be considered:

1). Economic dimension of poverty or material

This dimension is manifest in a variety of basic human needs is material, such as food, clothing, housing, health, and others. These dimensions can be measured in dollars even though the price is always changing every year depending on the rate of inflation dollars itself.

2). Socio-cultural dimensions of poverty

Less quantitative measures can be used to understand this dimension so that its size is very qualitative. Layers are economically poor to form cultural enclaves called culture of poverty for survival. Culture of poverty can be demonstrated by institutionalized values such as apathetic, apolitical, fatalistic, helplessness, and others. For the attack on poverty is tantamount to cultural erosion.

3). Structural poverty or political dimension.

This means that people who experience economic poverty is essentially due to structural poverty politics. This happens because the poverty of the poor people does not have the means to engage in the process below. There is an assumption which asserts that people who are poor are structurally or politically would also result in poor material/economics. For this step if you want an effective poverty reduction also must overcome the handicaps of structural and political nature.

2.2. Factors Contributing to Poverty

According to Bakhit et al. (2001: 57)¹⁰, poverty also arises because the government and the legal framework inadequate occur in urban areas. Unlike rural

poverty, urban poverty does not have free access to resources such as land, water and energy.

Final (1996: 51)¹¹ revealed that favour gifts and wealth inequality of economic resources to individuals, community or nation is the power of God as well, given that the excess be aware to enforce equality in society and give thanks to Him, and that is still a low level of welfare are trying hard to achieve the level of higher.

Based on that idea, it can be concluded that there are three groups of poverty is the natural, structural and cultural poverty.

1). Natural Poverty

Poverty is the natural state of the poor, because of its origin was poor. Poverty can also be viewed as a deprivation within the meaning of the lack of access to resources or due to living in the natural environment is not supportive, as well as the inability to meet basic needs. As a result of the inability of them is not able to participate in development, they just get low income in return.

2). Structural Poverty

Someone is alive and can not escape from the poverty itself. The reason is he is structurally in an environment that does not allow it out. Poverty happens because basically the poor man does not have the means to engage in the decision-making process even at the lowest level. This was partly due to lacks of economic power to get an education, information, and access to a variety of things due to the human factor. In other words, the powerlessness is caused due to imbalance in the policy that is not pro-poor.

3) Cultural Poverty

Cultural poverty refers to the attitude of a person's life or society caused by lifestyle, living habits and culture, where they already feel deprived. Layers are economically poor to form cultural enclaves called culture of poverty for survival.

2.3. Approach in poverty reduction

Overcoming poverty is in principle an effort to empower the poor to be independent, both in terms of economy, culture and politics. Due to the problem of poverty is multi-dimensional, and then the mitigation strategies must be multi-

dimensional. As long as this is done by the government is just purely economic nature so that when the economy needs is reached as if poverty reduction project was also completed. This means down poverty issues such as poverty dimensionless structural economic or political.

There are three scientific approach is quite popular in the understanding of poverty issues namely: cultural approach, situational approach and interactional approaches.

1). Cultural Approach

With the concept of "cultural poverty" Lewis believes poverty is a culture that occurs due to the suffering economy (economic deprivation) that lasts a long time. The root of the emerged culture poor is a state of society which has the following characteristics: (a) Economic system that is too oriented for profit, (b) High unemployment and figures "under employment" for groups who do not have the skills (unskilled labor), (c) The low wage / salary workers earned, (d) The absence of social organization, politics and economics for the poor, both set up by the government or by non-governmental (NGO), (e) The presence of bilateral kinship system replaces a unilateral system, and (f) The presence of the dominant class, which emphasizes the accumulation of property and wealth, the opportunity to increase the status of the (upward mobility). Members of this class of people believe that poverty is caused by the personal nature of the weak and inferior.

According to Lewis,¹² the culture of poverty is a way used by the poor to adapt and react to their marginal position in society and the class sizes are individualistic and capitalistic. Culture of poverty is a "design life" for the poor which contains the solution to life's problems they are passed down from one generation to the next. Principal characteristics of the people who live in a culture of poverty is the lack of an effective and integrative participation in important institutions in society, because most of them are illiterate and poorly educated and lack of money. To eliminate the culture of poverty, Lewis suggested that poor people are united in an organization.

2). Situational Approach

The main character is Valentine,¹³ who said that the poor arises because stressful situations. When stressful situations it is gone, these traits will disappear by it. Stressful situations are come up due to the total structure of the social system that exists in a society. Furthermore, Valentine found to alter the state of the poor to a better direction changes must be held simultaneously in several ways, namely: first, the addition of resources (employment, education, etc.) for the poor; second, changes in the social structure of society, and the third, the changes in the social structure of the sub-communities of the poor people.

The most likely source of change is the social movements to revive the confidence of the poor. This movement should come from within the group of poor people. When the self-belief has arisen then the cultural barriers that are characteristic of the poor will erode.

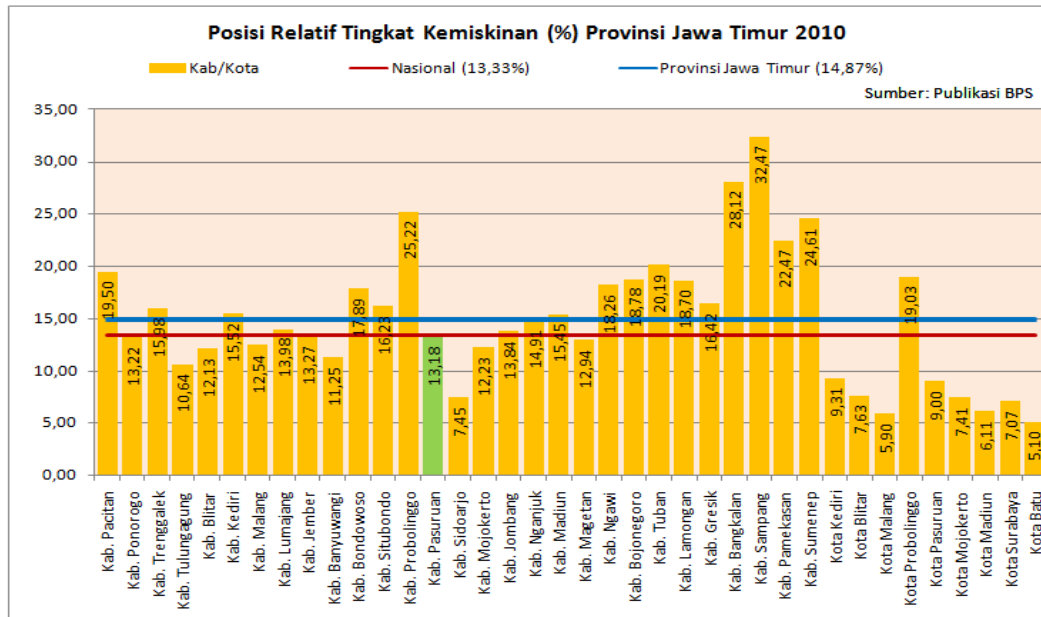
3). Interactional Approach

According to Gans¹⁴ and behavioral traits displayed the poor is the result of interaction between cultural factors that have embedded in the factor of the poor and stressful situations. Poor people are heterogeneous. Most of the poor are poor because of the legacy previous generations, while some other poor only periodically. Most of the poor get poorer (downwardly mobile), while partly improved life (upwardly mobile). Most of those oriented up an opportunity to advance, while others are not so oriented and do not use the opportunities available to improve their quality of life.

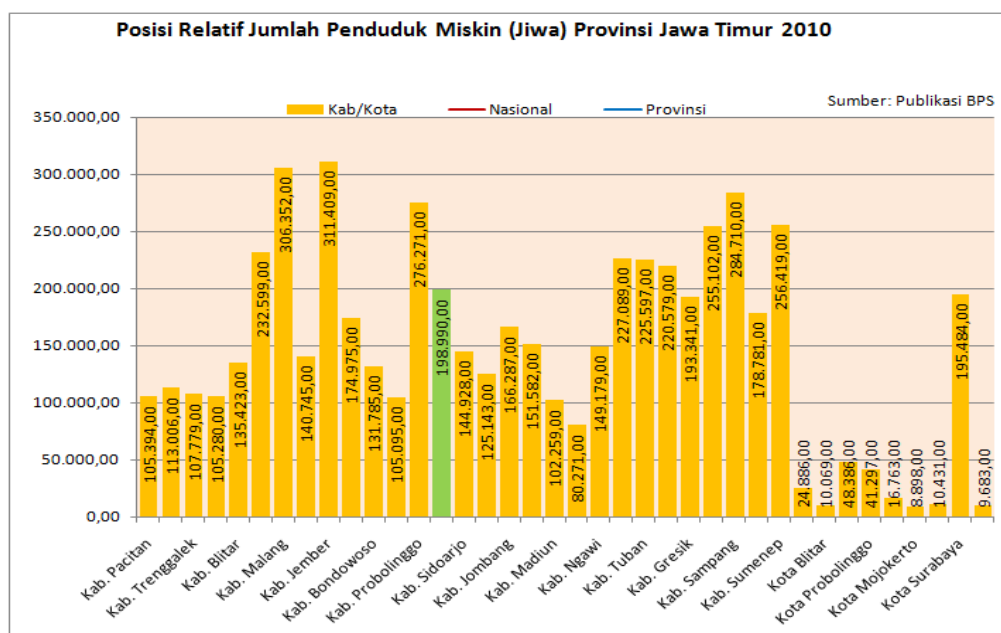
3. Research Findings and Discussion

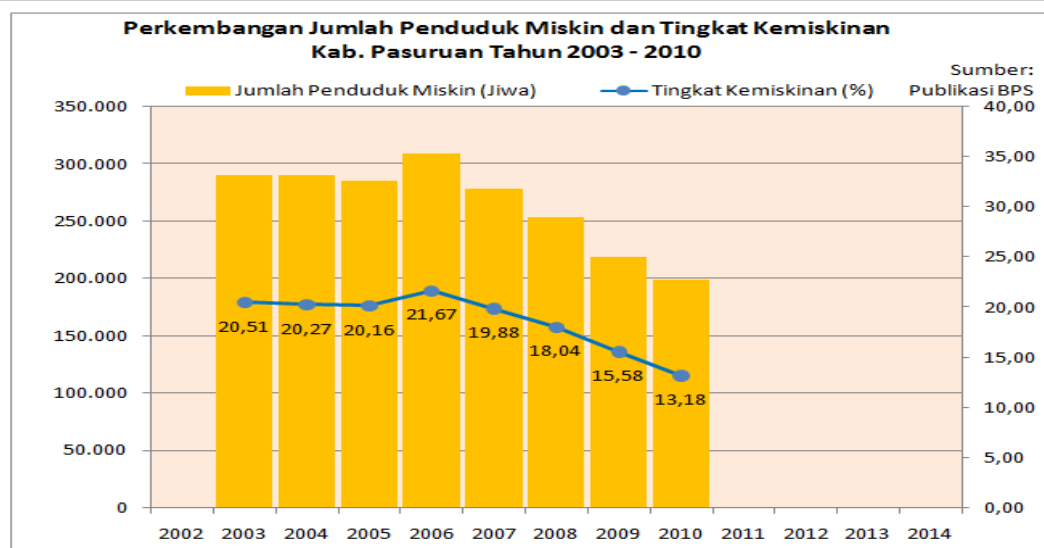
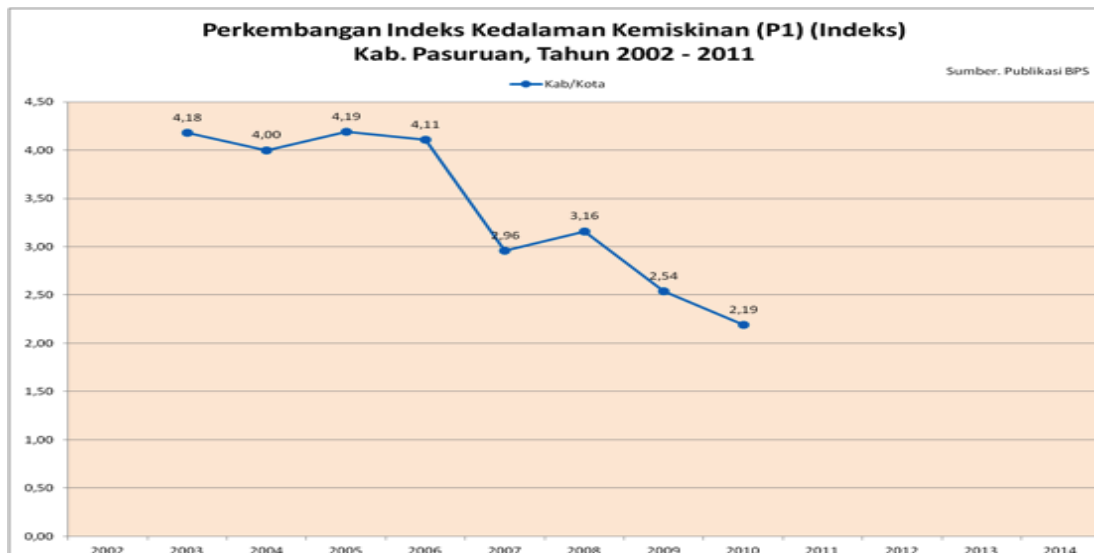
3.1. Poverty Conditions in the District of Pasuruan

Poverty Rate in Pasuruan is slightly below the national poverty line and below the poverty line of East Java Province. The percentage of poor people Pasuruan in 2010 (13: 18percentage) above the average achievement Province (14.87%), National outcomes (13: 33percentage), the target RPJMN 2009-2014 (8-10%) and MDGs (7.5% in 2015). It showed in the following diagram:



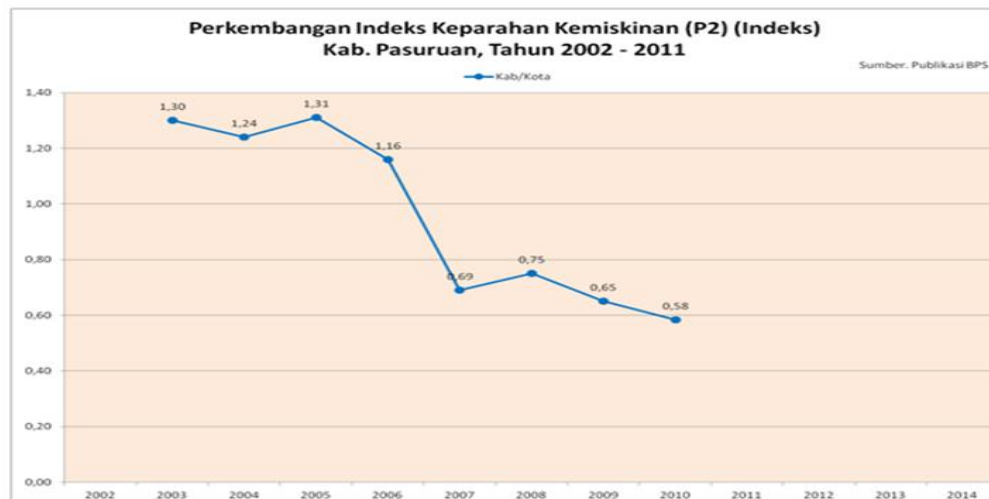
However, when viewed from the total number of poor people, the number of poor in Pasuruan also still tends to be higher when compared to some other districts in East Java Province. This amount is included in the 10 districts/cities with the highest number of poor people in East Java, on top of Gresik, Pamekasan, Banyuwangi district, but under the regency of Malang, Jember, Probolinggo, Bojonegoro, and Sumenep districts.





However, when viewed from the total number of poor people, the number of poor in Pasuruan tends to be higher when compared the above Diagram. It shows that the trend of the development of the number of poor and poverty in Pasuruan from 2003 to 2010 along with the poor population in Pasuruan, which dropped sharply since 2002, the poverty rate in Pasuruan also drastically decreased by half. Of the graph is known that the percentage of the poverty level in 2002 for 20:51% and experienced a slight increase of 1:16% to 21.67% in 2006, but since 2006, the poverty rate Pasuruan steadily declining dramatically until it reaches its lowest point at the 13:18% in 2010. It shows the improved performance of the regional government in addressing poverty in Pasuruan.

The above chart shows the trend of the number of poor from years 2006-2011 Pasuruan which also tends to decrease. When compared with the number of poor people in 2006 which amounted to 308.900 inhabitants, the number of poor Pasuruan has decreased by about 40% to 198.990 inhabitants in 2010. The diagram below shows the trend of development of the Poverty Gap in Pasuruan which tends to decrease. In 2002, the Poverty Gap by 4: 18percentage, this figure continues to decline until it reaches 2: 19percentage in 2010. It means that there is a decrease in the 8-year Poverty Gap Index up by half in 2010 It shows that the regional government has been able to improve the living expenses of the poor so that the gap between the poor with poverty threshold dwindling



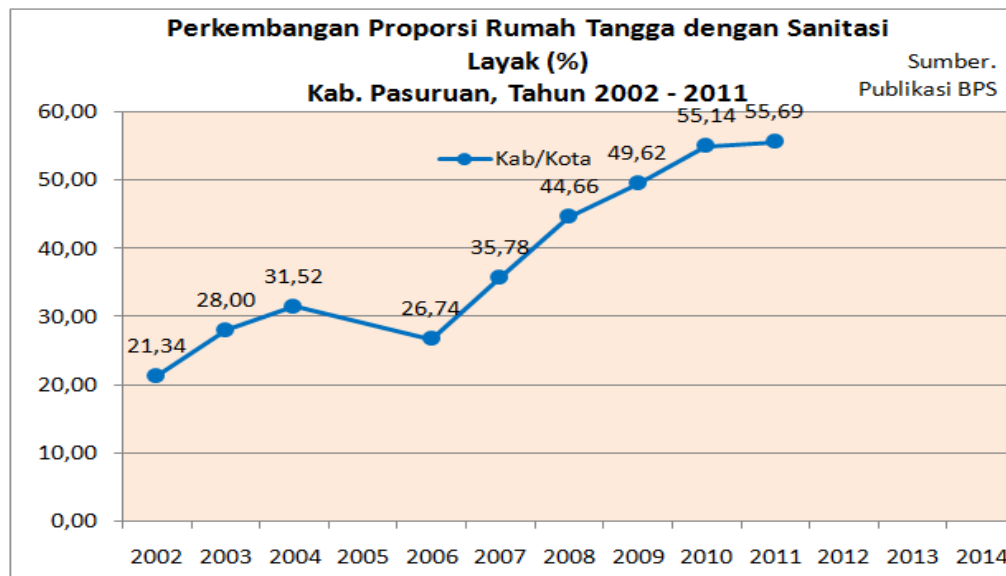
Repair poverty Pasuruan looks in terms of quality indicated by trend Poverty Severity Index. Poverty Severity Index continued to decline reaching the lowest point becomes 12:58. When compared with the Poverty Severity Index at the highest rate in 2005, in 2011, Poverty Severity Index has decreased by 44%. That is, the local government has succeeded in improving equitable spending among the poor in Pasuruan.

3.2. Conditions of scope

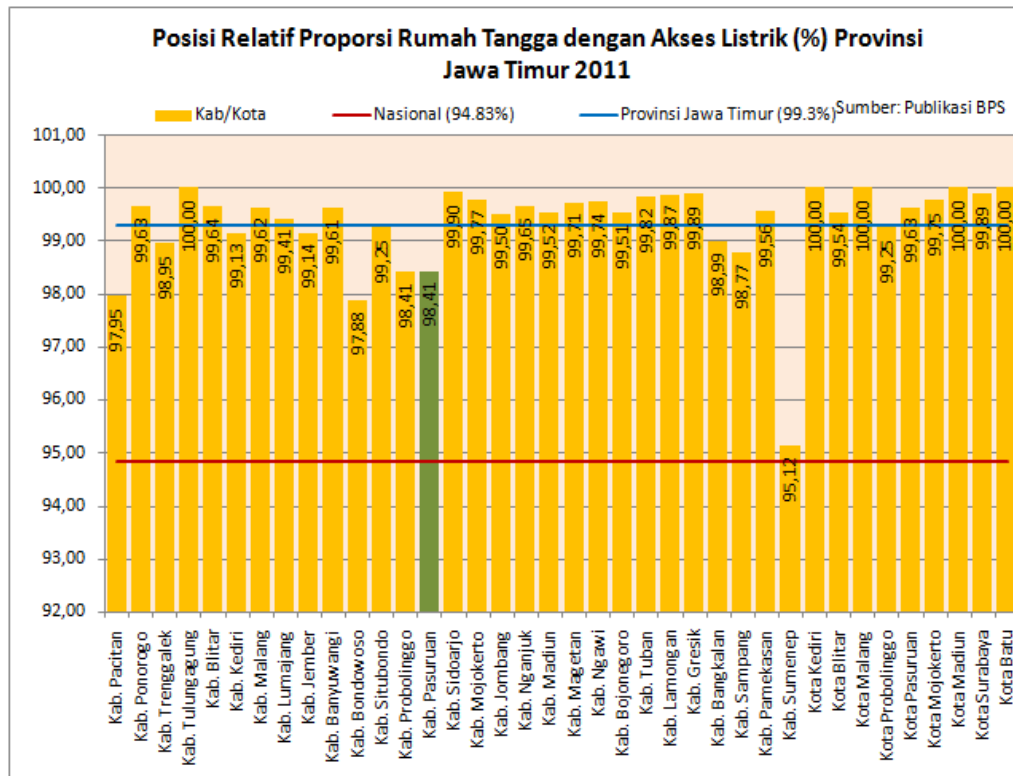
a. Conditions for Infrastructure

The percentage proportion of households with adequate sanitation Pasuruan classified slightly better (55.69%) when compared with cities and other districts in

East Java (54.21%) and nationally (55.6%). The amount of this proportion has decreased when compared to 2009.



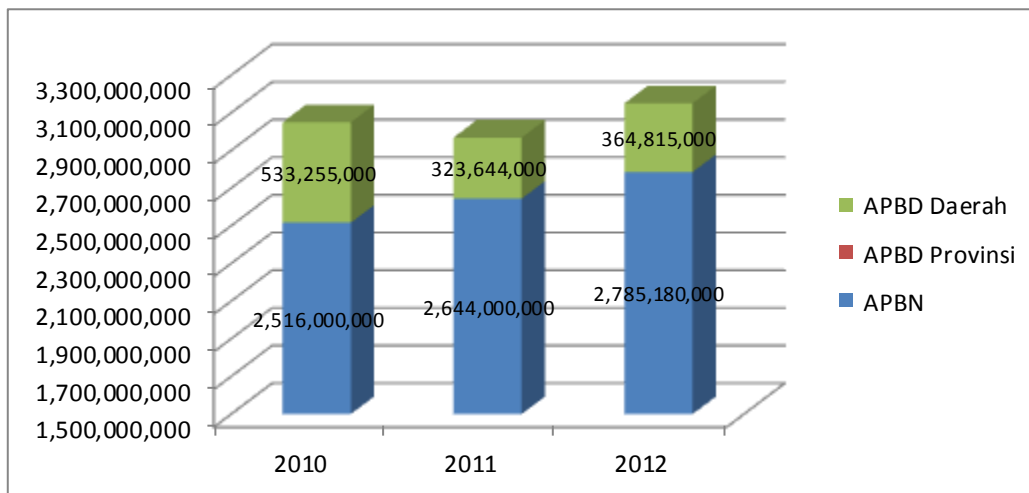
Proportion of Households with proper sanitation in Pasuruan has increased. This can be seen from the percentage of households with adequate sanitation continues to increase and reaches its highest point in 2011 that 55.69%. From the diagram analysis of the effectiveness of the proportion of households with adequate sanitation visible below the relevance of the programs in Pasuruan concerning the improvement of sanitation has been relevant and supportive policies and national programs. Furthermore, the analysis shows that the effectiveness of the programs carried out in basic infrastructure has been effective to increase the percentage proportion of households with proper sanitation.



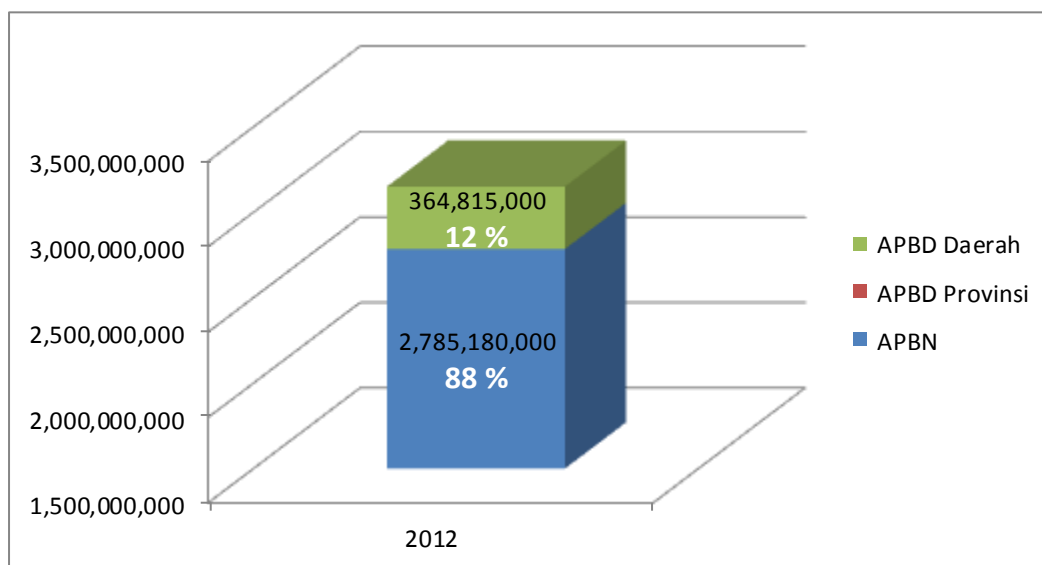
Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity in Pasuruan in 2011 was 98.41%. This figure is below the average of East Java province, but still higher than the national average. However, trends indicate that this number has decreased since 2009 and policy program at the district level should be re-evaluated to improve the return percentage of household access to electricity. Especially if it is seen that this figure decreased when compared with the average number of East Java Province. Developed Proportion of Households with access to electricity in Pasuruan tends to increase until the year 2009, which peaked at 99.06% of this figure declined slightly in 2010 and 2011 up to 98.41%.

b. Food security

Analysis of the composition of the food security sector budget Pasuruan District according to financing sources can be seen in the following diagram:



From the analysis of the composition of the budget of food security sector by source of funding from 2010 through 2012, it appears that the source of state budget contributed the most. If the views of the total financing, it appears that the budget of food security sector in 2011 has been decreased. For future work needed to maintain the stability of the budget to this sector.

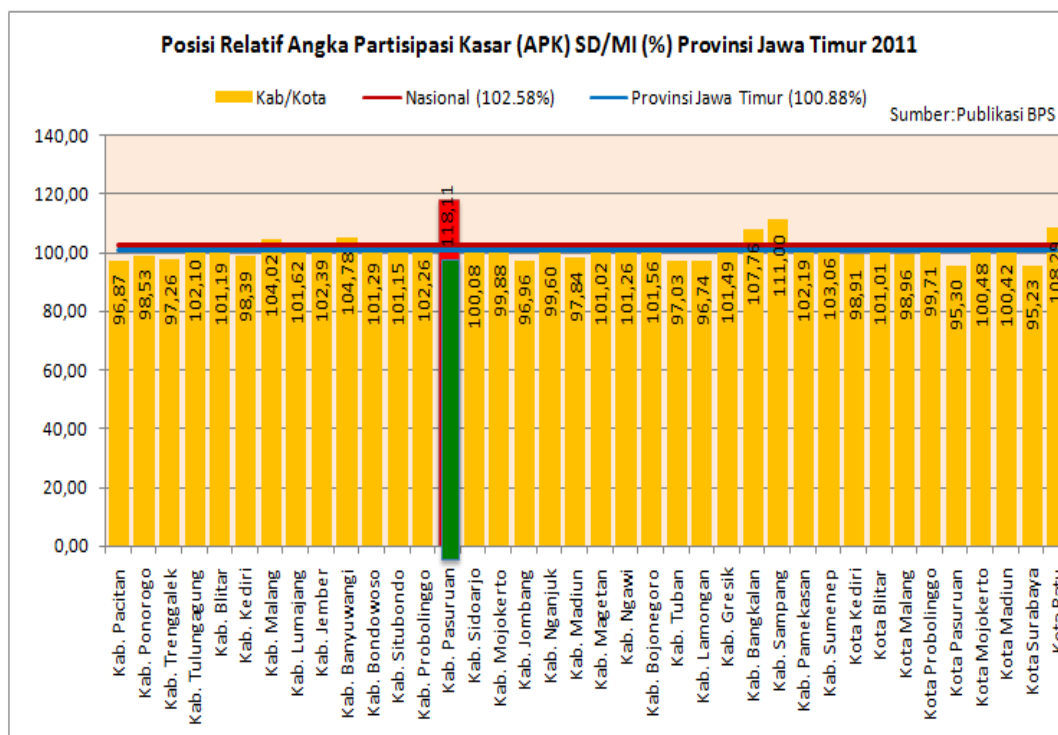


Analysis of the expenditure budget (Sektor Ketahanan Pangan) Kab. Pasuruan Tahun 2012

SOURCE FOR FUNDING	TOTAL (RP)	PERCENTAGE
NATIONAL BUDGET	2,78U5,180,000	88%
PROVINCE BUDGET	-	0%
LOCAL BUDGET	364,815,000	12%
Grand total	3,149,995,000	100%

Largest source of financing Pasuruan food security sector from the state budget in the amount of USD 2,785,180,000.00 or 88 percent of total financing sources. While the source of the Regional Budgets Rp 364,815,000.00 or almost 12 percent of the total financing.

c. Condition of Education

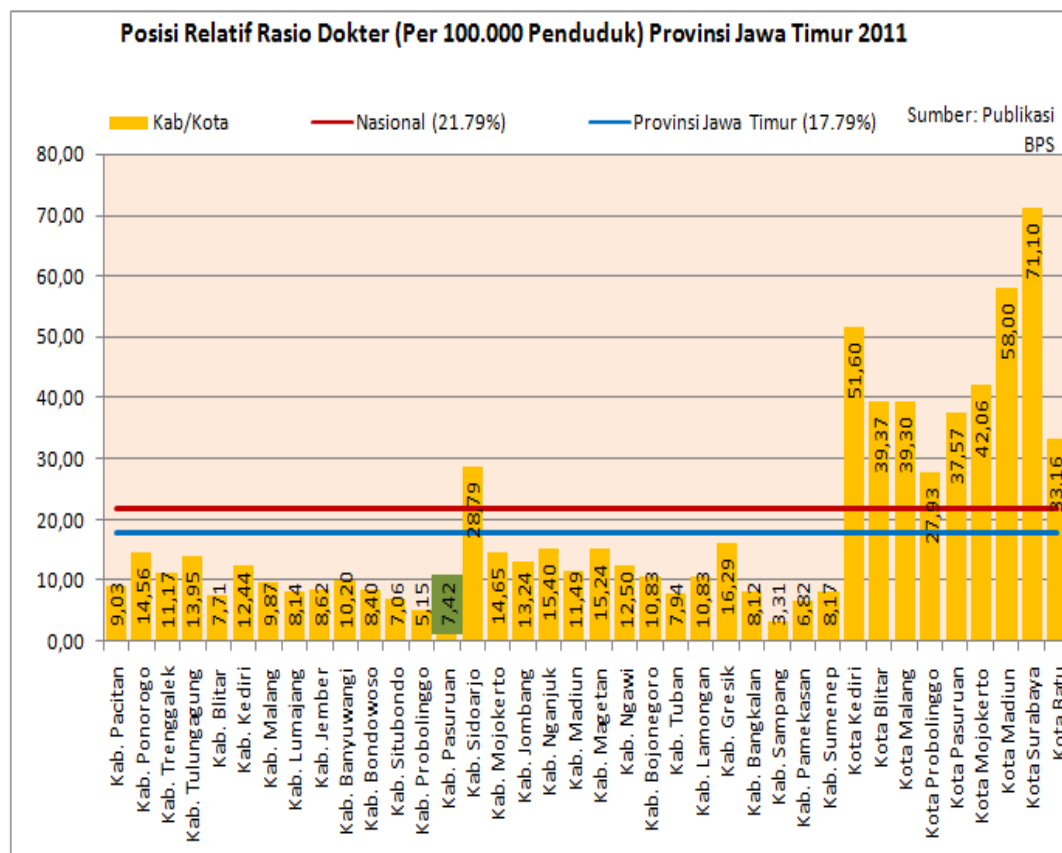


Sumber: LKPJ 2011

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) indicates how many school-age populations who are able to avail the facility of education regardless of age on education levels. If the reference of the BPS data is valid, APK SD Pasuruan is equal to 101.04%. This figure is slightly higher than the APK in East Java province (100.88%) but still below the

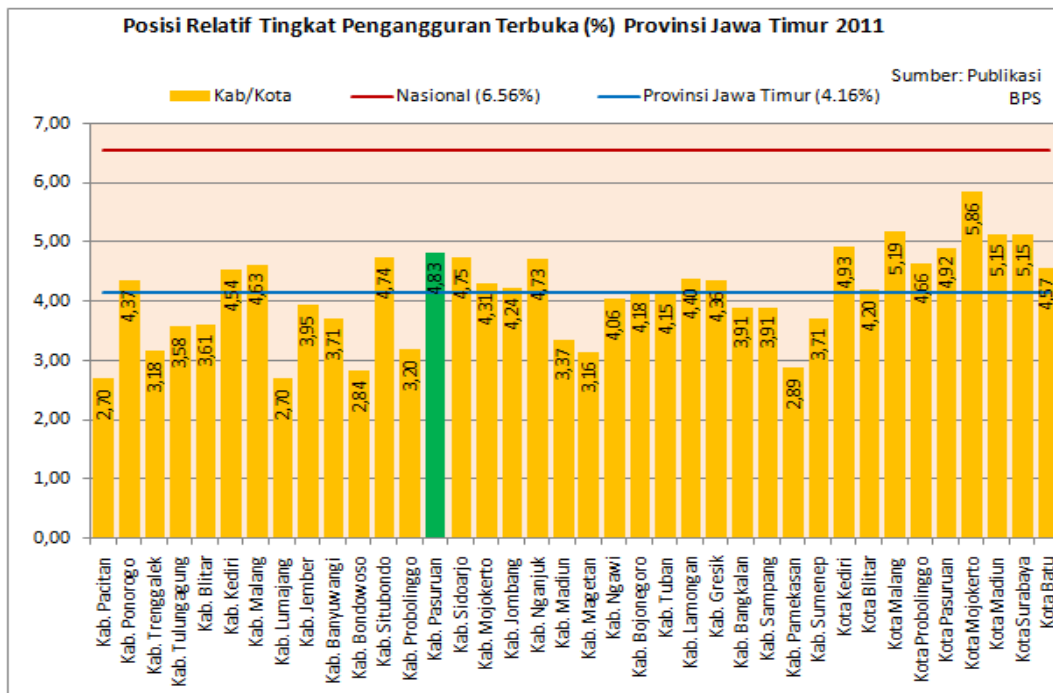
national average of 102.58. However, when referring to the 2011 accountability report sourced from the Department of Education APK (red trunks chart above) look that APK in Pasuruan in 2011 a number of 118.11, and is well above the National APK and East Java. The difference in the data is reasonable, because of differences in data collection methods. Ministry of Education, Pasuruan taking real data in the field while wearing BPS sampling method in data retrieval.

d. Condition of Health



The ratio of medical doctors in Pasuruan in 2011 is 7:42 per 100,000 populations. When compared with other City and District in East Java, this figure is low. Average ratio of doctors in East Java Province is 17.79 and the average number of National is 21.79. This suggests that the regional government needs to increase the number of physicians who provide services to residents in Pasuruan to reach average standards Provincial and National.

e. Condition of Labor Forces



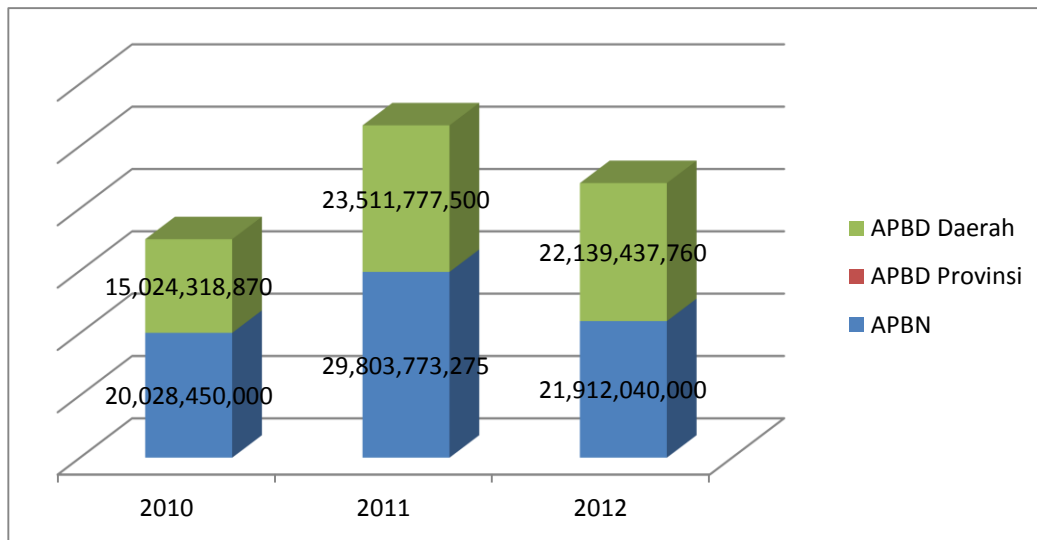
When compared to other regions in East Java province, unemployment rate in Pasuruan still relatively higher. The unemployment rate in the province of East Java is 4: 16percentage. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate in Pasuruan is still below the national average of 6: 56percentage.

The unemployment rate in Pasuruan is relevant to the tendency better when compared with the unemployment rate at provincial and national level. However, in 2011, the relevance of open unemployment rate in Pasuruan reduced; where the trend unemployment rate in the province of East Java and the National tended to decline, but the rate of unemployment in Pasuruan increased. Necessary efforts and Local Government intervention to improve the relevance of the open unemployment rate in Pasuruan in subsequent years.

3.3. Budget condition for poverty

Obtain the education sector the biggest portion of the budget in poverty reduction activities in a row followed by the health sector, employment, basic

infrastructure, and food security. Following analysis of the composition of poverty sector spending and employment by source of financing



Under the Employment sector financing sources in Pasuruan cumulatively there is an increase in 2011, but declined in 2012. Di in 2011, the source of funding for employment programs from the state budget increased by 45 percent from anggaran 2010, namely from Rp 20,028,450,000 to Rp 29,803,773,275. But the state budget back in 2012 decreased 27 percent compared to the 2011 budget so that only amounted to Rp 21,912,040,000.

On the other hand, the budget area also has the same trend. In 2011 received an additional USD 8,487,458,630 or 56% of the budget in 2010, but in 2012 the budget by 5.8 percent from 2011.

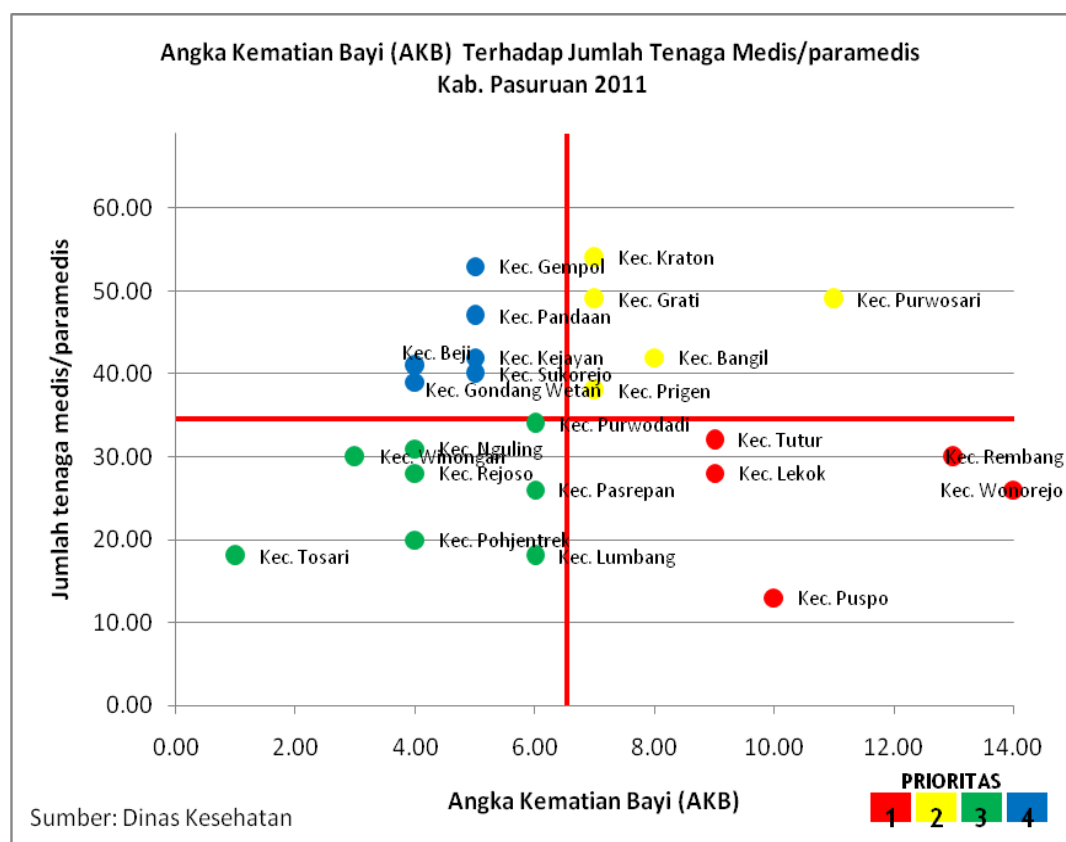
Analysis of expenditure budget (Labor forces Sector) Pasuruan Regency Tahun 2012.

SOURCE FOR FUNDING	TOTAL (RP)	PERCENTAGE
NATIONAL BUDGET	21,912,040,000	48%
PROVINCE BUDGET	-	0%
LOCAL BUDGET	22,139,437,760	52%
Grand total	44.051.477.760	100%

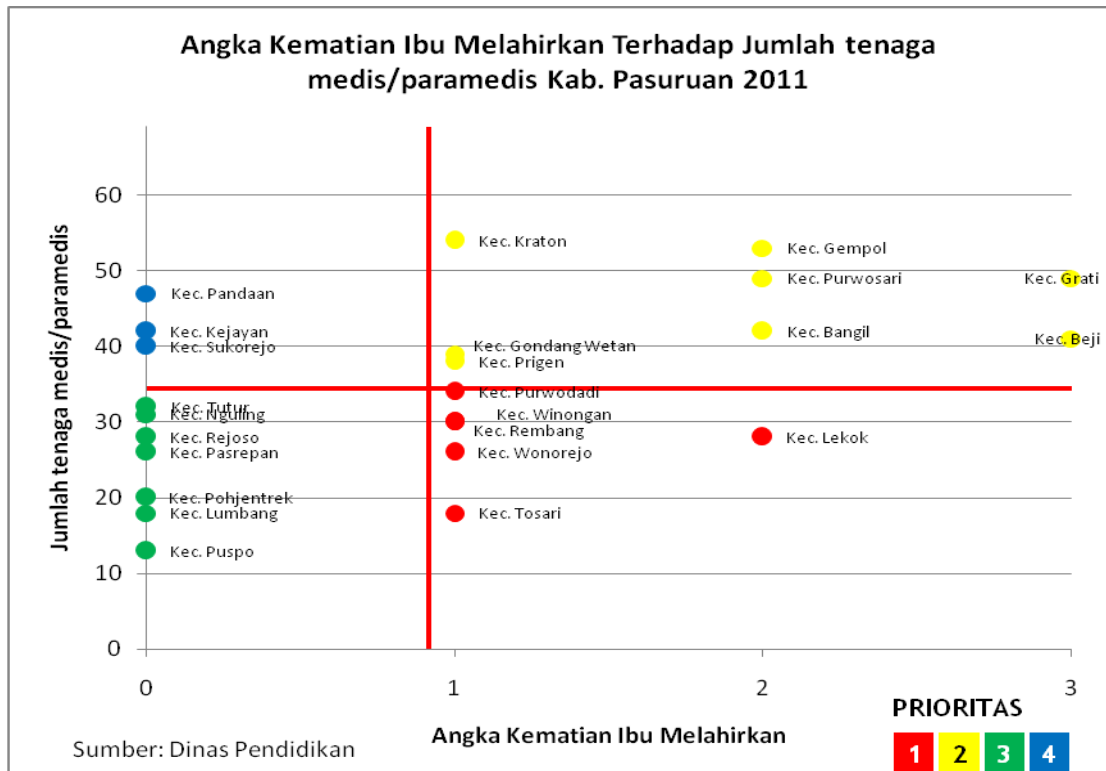
Based on the source of funding, it appears that in 2012 the state budget and local budgets contribute nearly the same. District budget is slightly larger contribution of Rp 22,139,437,760 or 50.25 percent of the total budget in 2012. Furthermore, the state budget contributed by 49.75 percent or number 21,912,040,000 in 2012. This is different from previous years, where it contributes the highest budget. This means that the role of the area is quite high in the financing of employment-related programs in Pasuruan.

The pattern of relationships of poverty intervention.

Health Sector.



For health programs, there are five districts that are at priority 1 requires intervention policies and poverty reduction programs are prioritized. Puspo, Apex, Wonorejo, winding, and Said need to get additional medical personnel to reduce the number of IMR. Several other districts have a number of medical personnel that a lot but still have a high IMR districts namely Kraton, Grati, Bangil, Prigen and Purwosari. For these sub-districts is necessary to increase the quality of medical personnel to reduce IMR.

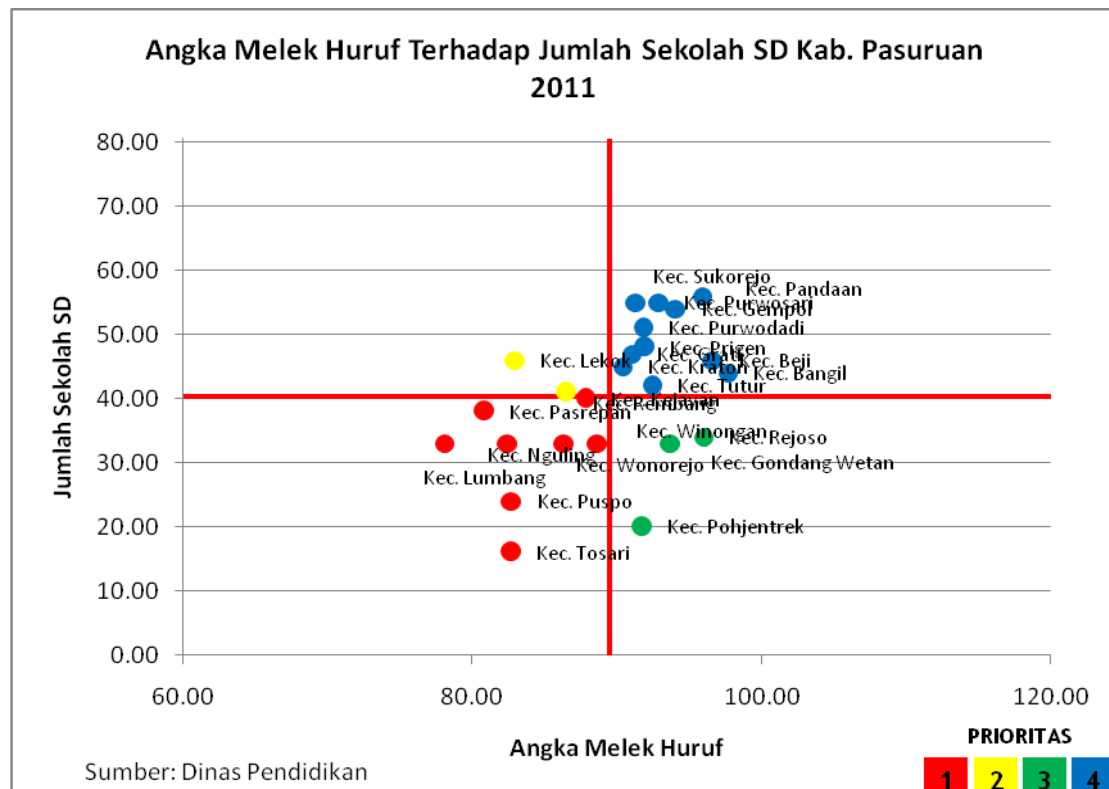


To decrease the prevalence of children under five are malnourished, the District of Apex districts, District winding, and the District Paserpan should be added the amount of health care. While the District of Apex, District winding, and the District of Paserpan, Gondang Wetan, Sukorejo, Beji, Wonorejo, Kraton, and Kejayan still has the prevalence of underweight children is quite high despite the number of health services has been a lot. That is, the necessary interventions and other programs to reduce the prevalence of underweight children to accelerate poverty reduction.

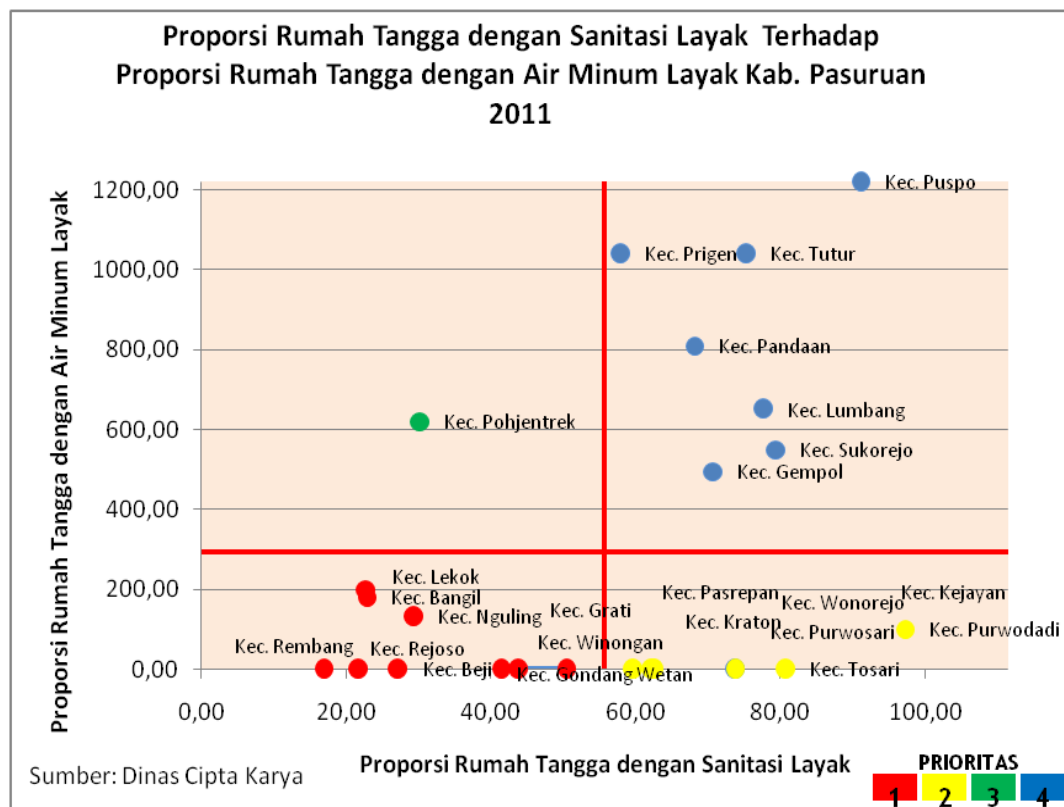
To top priority of the reduction of maternal mortality by increasing the number of paramedics/medical is District Tosari, District Wonorejo, District Apex, District Lekok, District Winongan, and District Purwodadi. While the region still has a high maternal mortality rate, although the number of paramedics / medical District Prigen is high, Gondang Wetan, Kraton, Gempol, Purwosari, Bangkil, Grati, Beji. This means that these sub-districts need to get the next priority to reduce the amount of AKI with other interventions in the health sector. For example, equal distribution

medics/paramedics, or improving the quality of health care. It is based on the following chart:

Education sector



District Tosari, Puspo, District Lumbang, District Nguling, District Paserpan, and the District Wonorejo still have a low literacy rate. Therefore, interventions need to be done to increase the number of elementary school in the territory belonging to the priority 1. Meanwhile, in the district of Apex and Widang it is required programs in addition to increasing the number of elementary school that can increase the literacy rate. Dropout rate and the number of educators in Puspo, District Pasrepan, District Nguling, District Widang, and is still very high Said District Sub-districts need to be a top priority in an increasing number of educators and reduction of dropout rates. While the dropout rate in the district Kraton, Gondang Wetan, Grati, Pandaan, and Bangil and still high even though the number of educators is already quite a lot. That is, the necessary interventions in the field of education to reduce the dropout rate in these areas.



Areas that would need to get priorities for the development and management of basic infrastructure such as safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is the District at the same winding, Nguling, Winongan, Gondang Wetan, Beji, Rejoso, Apex, and Bangil. While access to safe drinking water needs to be improved in the district Gondang Wetan, Grati, Tosari, Kraton, Pasrepan, Wonorejo, Purwosari, Purwodadi, and Kejayan. Access to proper sanitation should be prioritized in the District Pohjentrek to accelerate poverty alleviation programs.

3.4. Approach of poverty alleviation

a. Program-Based Assistance and Social Protection

This strategy intended to fulfill basic rights, live load reduction, and improved quality of life for the poor. Fulfillment of the basic rights of individuals and focused on poor households that include education, health care, food, sanitation,

and clean water. The mechanism of implementation of activities in this strategy is direct and immediate benefits for the poor.

Beneficiaries in group-based poverty reduction programs of social assistance and protection aimed at the very poor communities. This is due not only to the conditions are very poor communities that are vulnerable, but also because they have not been able to pursue and fulfill basic rights properly and independently.

1). Health Program

To reduce infant mortality rate and malnutrition in children under five is by optimizing the role of the examination of maternal health centers and toddlers. It is by freezing all expenses incurred to obtain medical assistance services comprehensives including family planning (FP) in health centers and health center networks including hospitalization. Skilled health personnel assist the increase of the quantity and quality of the number of births.

2). Education program

- (1) Increase the number of schools for poor children through the school's Exemption of school fees early childhood education (ECD) to higher secondary school (high school) for students of poor families through programs BOS (School Operational Assistance), BSM (Help Poor Students), and Transitional Provision of Scholarship, and Formation Study Group Package A, Package B and Package C;
- (2) Decrease illiteracy. Enhancing the role of non-formal education institutions, increase the provision of assistance and Teacher Education Provider Diniyah Private (BPPDGS), Improving the quality and quantity of basic education facilities and infrastructure; Maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction of elementary schools, and Housing Assistance Program.
- (3) Reduce the number of unhealthy and unfit for rehabilitation. Provide assistance for home improvements; and assistance settlement infrastructure related to sanitation and access to clean drinking water.

3). PENDUKCAPIL assistance program

Support services for infant birth certificate (a) Birth Certificate Service free age < 1 year, (b) Providing services through the establishment of mobile courts Birth

Certificate > 1 year, (c) Facilitating the establishment Birth certificate > 1 year collectively through PN, (d) Provide an affidavit poor (SPM) for free of charge outside the quota of National Health Assurance and Local Health Assurance.

b. Program of Community-Based Poverty Reduction

This program is an advanced stage in the process of poverty reduction. Empowerment approach is not only intended to do a poor public awareness about the potential and the resources they have, but also encourage the poor to participate in a wider scale, especially in the development process in the region. Community involvement in every phase of the program is including the process of identifying needs, planning, implementation, and monitoring of the implementation of the program. In addition, even to the stage of the conservation process of the program accompanied by the strengthening of existing institutions will create the desired self-reliance in development and can encourage their potential to evolve independently on an ongoing basis.

Recipients community-based group programs are groups of people identified as poor. The poor people are still having the ability to use despite its potential limitations.

Poverty Reduction Program Based on Economic Empowerment Micro Small Enterprises. Based poverty reduction programs empowering micro and small businesses is a program that aims to provide access and economic empowerment for micro and small businesses. Ease of capital and financing assistance to micro-scale for the poor through financial institutions/banks guaranteed by the government, training and mentoring skills as well as the provision of adequate access to the widest on the market can improve their quality of life.

The beneficiaries of the group-based program empowering micro and small enterprises is almost poor communities whose business activities in micro and small scale. Beneficiaries in the program group intended to the poor who do not have a business or engage in economic activity.

Some Programs among others are (a) The increase in capital for the poor in the economic empowerment of micro and small enterprises through the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) and / or other programs; (b) Increased provision of revolving loan funds; and (c) Increased training model includes training administration, business, LKMA (methods, curriculum, instructors, qualified participants, etc.)

c. Other Poverty Reduction Program

At this stage the need to guarantee the stability of the macro economy through easy to care, equity of access in the context of the regional economy, and increase the value added to the commodity area so as to create a supporting competitive business climate. In turn, it will create a multiplier effect on increasing people's income and standard of living that are an important part of poverty reduction.

Development of Infrastructure support for poverty reduction and environment conservation include: 1) Promote the program very cheap / surgical home/plesterisasi, public transport vehicles is easy and cheap, clean water for people, cheap and efficient power program as well as the development of appropriate technologies (microhidra, biogas, solar, etc.) Promote the development of infrastructure / access road to facilitate access to remote areas like construction of Roads and Bridges. Purchase of grain through Farmers Group Association (farmer group union) in order to improve the quality of intensification such seeds, irrigation, seeds etc so the production quality maintained that lead to price stability of rice and other alternative materials. Develop a pattern of good sanitation management in the form of appropriate technology tools aid in the expansion of the scope of the MC ownership per household cleaner and water.

2) Improvement of the poor to employment and decent sought, such as the improvement of knowledge and skills of the poor strive. Increase global partnerships in order to expand employment opportunities and improve labor protection. Create supporting investment climate and excellent service for investors.

3) Empowering communities in order to improve the lives such as developing micro, small and medium enterprises and cooperatives and improving sustainable partnerships with Local Government Units (SKPDs).

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the above discussion it is concluded that the area of poverty reduction strategies located in the district. Pasuruan is one of the tactical efforts to reduce poverty in the Pasuruan District. This strategy uses the approach of programs and activities initiated by the local government, where the program is expected to have a major impact on poverty reduction. Assessed these approaches have not been able to touch the root of the main problem of the causes of poverty raise. The strategy used has not been touched on behavior, culture and life orientation culturally poor.

Based on the above description, the writer recommends the following points:

1. Synchronize the poverty alleviation programs in Pasuruan with programs held at the National level and the East Java province, both in the area of the base of the infrastructure, food security, health, education, and employment.
2. The need for policy interventions and poverty reduction programs Pasuruan priority, both in the area of the base of the infrastructure, food security, health, education, and employment. In addition, there needs to be a review of policy and program interventions-such program.
3. Need for escort of all stakeholders either from its own government, private, and community-related sustainability of poverty reduction in Pasuruan.
4. Initiating cross-sectoral activities managed by all SKPDs for more affirmative towards poverty alleviation, as well as the independence-oriented society that does not depend on government assistance.

REFERENCES

Toyo, 2007.¹

The OECD (2011)²

Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction,
A Pasuruan Coordination Team has formed (TKPK) under the Minister of Home
Affairs Regulation Number 42 Year 2010 on the Provincial Poverty Reduction
Coordination Team/City/District, and

The Pasuruan Regency Decree No. 31 of 2010, dated October 6, 2010, Number:
500/488/HK/424-013/2011 dated July 26, 2011, Number: 500/15/HK/424-
013/2012.

Amber (2004: 27)³

Quibria, M.G. (1993: 111). Rural Poverty in Asia: Priority Issues and Policy Options,
Asian Development Bank. **Quibria**, M.G. (editor), 1994.

De wit (1996: 35)⁵

(Government of India Planning Commission, 1982 : 21)"⁶

Amber (2004: 29)⁸

Sumodiningrat, Gunawan. 1999. **Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Jaring Pengaman
Sosial**, Jakarta: Bina Rena Pariwara, Vol 14, No 3 (1999).

Bakhit et al. (2001), Menggempur Akar Kemiskinan.

Final (1996).

Lewis,¹²

Valentine,¹³

Gans¹⁴