



Poverty Policy Planning Through Field Condition Mapping (Study on Community Poverty in Lamongan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia)

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Abstract: *Poverty handling requires proper planning so that the implementation process runs according to the expected goals. Poverty Planning in Lamongan Regency begins with the step of identifying and mapping the causes of poverty. Special efforts to accelerate poverty reduction in 2021 will be carried out in 6 priority areas with high poverty levels. These efforts are carried out through collaborative interventions, one of which is by mapping poverty reduction programs/activities both sourced from the APBN and from the APBD. Based on this mapping, various programs from both the central and regional governments can be directed to the poor.*

Keywords: *Poverty; Policy Planning; and Lamongan Regency.*

I. Introduction

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem and is a global, national and even local issue so it needs to be a development priority (Schleicher et al., 2018). Poverty does not only describe economic powerlessness, but also relates to the ability to fulfill basic rights, including the fulfillment of food, education, health, employment, housing, clean water and other needs (Purwani & Arvianti, 2020). Various policies, strategies, programs, and activities at the national, provincial and district/city levels are expected to reduce the number of poor people, but the rate is still quite high and inequality is difficult to reduce.

Efforts to reduce the poverty rate seem meaningless to us, this is because at the beginning of 2020 there was a Covid-19 pandemic (Finch & Finch, 2020). The pandemic attacks the health of the human body which causes death, besides attacking human health, it also has an impact on the community's economy. The pace of economic growth seemed to just stop.

Economic growth means the development of the fiscal economy that occurs in an area, such as an increase in the number of industries, an increase in the production of economic sectors, an increase in the number of infrastructure facilities (schools, roads, hospitals and public facilities), an increase in the production of existing economic activities and developments. other developments (Qiang & Jian, 2020). Economic growth which is calculated from GRDP at constant prices is a weighted average of the sectoral level, meaning that if a sector has the most important role and its growth is slow, then this can result in hampering the overall economic growth rate.

Unemployment includes residents who are looking for work, preparing for a business, or feel it is impossible to get a job, or already have a job but have not started work. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is a number that shows the number of unemployed for 100 people who are in the labor force category (Central Buerau of Statistics, 2015).



The unemployment rate is closely related to the rate of population growth. A high rate of growth will increase the number of the labor force (working age population), the size of this labor force can suppress the availability of jobs in the labor market. The labor force consists of two components, namely people who are unemployed and people who are working. The open unemployment rate in urban areas only shows the visible aspects of the problem of job opportunities in developing countries, like the tip of an iceberg. If they do not work the consequence is that they cannot fulfill their needs properly. , conditions like this have an impact on the creation and swelling of the existing poverty.

Poverty is a problem that involves many aspects because it is related to low income, illiteracy, low health status and inequality between sexes and the bad environment (Word Bank, 2005). In addition, poverty is also a complex problem that is influenced by various interrelated factors, including income levels, economic growth, unemployment rates, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography, gender, and environmental location. Poverty is no longer understood as merely an economic incapacity, but also a failure to fulfill basic rights and different treatment for a person or group of people in living a life with dignity.

Based on the problems mentioned above, the formulation of the problem compiled in this article is how to develop an appropriate plan to overcome poverty through mapping the poverty area in Lamongan Regency?

II. Literature review

Planning

In general, the notion of planning is a process of determining the things to be achieved (goals) in the future and determining the various stages needed to achieve these goals. Planning can also be defined as a coordinated activity to achieve certain goals within a certain period of time. That way, in planning there will be activities of testing several directions of achievement, assessing uncertainty, measuring capacity, determining the direction of achievement, and determining steps to achieve it. In simple terms, planning is a process of thinking logically and making rational decisions before taking an action. It can help us to project the future and decide how to deal with situations that will be encountered in the future. Planning is the initial stage in the activities of an organization related to achieving the goals of the organization. In this article, planning is an effort to anticipate the imbalance that occurs which is cumulative. That is, changes that occur in an initial imbalance can cause changes in the social system which will then bring the existing system away from its original balance. Planning has a very important role in the development process, one of the roles of planning is as a direction for the development process to move towards the goals to be achieved as well as as a benchmark for the success of the development process carried out (Hardiani et al, 2013).

Public policy

Policy is a series of concepts from principles that are used to outline the existence of a problem (Peters, 2018). A plan that has some basis in making it then used in the fields of work, acting behavior, leadership to dealing with problems (Rosenhead et al., 2019). Then the policies issued will be used as guidelines for the rules of action. Public policies are rules that have been agreed to be issued and then used to regulate people to groups and officials (Roberts et al, 2021). The purpose of



the existence of public policy or public policy in solving problems that arise or are also being faced. The definition of public policy actually has many explanations and is limited from other policies.

Poverty

Poverty is a condition where a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life (Bappenas, 2004). Poverty is a condition where there is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of tools to meet basic needs, or the difficulty of accessing education and employment (Bappeda. 2011).

III. Research methods

The type of research used by the author in conducting research related to poverty planning is descriptive qualitative. Collecting data by in-depth interviews with several parties, including the Lamongan District Social Service, Lamongan Community, and Academics. Secondary data were taken from various literatures such as books, and data related to poverty and planning. Analysis of the data using an interactive analysis method.

IV. Discussion

Poverty in Lamongan Regency is mapped by several sub-systems, first outlining the social security sub-system consisting of an increasing vulnerable population, increasing social security assistance. On the other hand, there are constant variables that will have an impact on the vulnerable population which increases when there is a disaster, so that people close to the poor line are prone to increasing vulnerable populations.

The second sub-system is employment, basically one of the causes of poverty is unemployment. The second sub-system translates the relationship between poverty and employment. Poverty increases then increases job seekers, increasing job seekers also increases the need for job opportunities. So with the increase in the need for available employment, it is expected that the workforce will also increase so that unemployment will decrease. People who gain access to work, income should also increase, resulting in a decrease in poverty.

The third sub-system is access to livable houses. Increased income can access decent houses so that the poor are reduced, because people already have the income to get decent houses. The fourth sub-system, which is in accordance with the first SDGS, is food access for the poor. As people's income increases, people's purchasing power for food increases so that the poverty rate can be reduced. The fifth and sixth sub-systems based on many references are closely related to poverty because education and health include causing the person to be poor. Low education affects job access because they do not have the knowledge and skills so that competitiveness is low. including low health limiting them in their activities in work to earn income.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth subsystems are also interrelated. The seventh sub-system consists of the relationship between poverty and empowerment, meaning that as poverty increases, the government will empower the community through training and training for agricultural production,



micro, small and medium industries, and trade. Increased superior production increases income thereby reducing poverty. the eighth sub-system is regional investment which is a constant variable. Regional investment can increase total production because it adds capital to the production cycle and also affects the relationship by increasing the need for employment. After building a system (causal loop diagram / CLD) then a simulation test is carried out. with the model that was developed using the same conceptual framework as the model in the second stage, but using a different language. The CLD generated in this step is then converted to a simulation model so that it can be understood more quickly for the purpose of developing the model itself. This simulation stage can be continued at the model validation stage (model testing). There are two steps in conducting validation, namely structured validation and performance validation. Structural validation is used to validate the created CLD, while performance validation is used to validate stock flows or simulation models that have been created.

V. Conclusion

Poverty alleviation is a top priority for Lamongan Regency, because it is one of the strategic issues to be resolved considering that the percentage of poverty in Lamongan Regency is quite high. Poverty is also one of the main performance indicators (IKU) of Lamongan Regency. In the study, poverty in Lamongan regency is divided into 9 subsystems that are the main causes of poverty, furthermore these subsystems are tested with two validation models, namely structured validation and performance validation.

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