

# Social Policy Analysis in Poverty Alleviation

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**Abstract.** This research focuses on the analysis of social policy in overcoming poverty in Banten Province. The problems discussed in this research are related to the lack of compliance with regional regulations that explain or regulate poverty, low job creation or availability which refers to high levels of poverty, and lack of support for it. infrastructure. The aim of this research is to analyze existing social policies to overcome poverty in Banten Province. The research results show that the government's ability to implement poverty reduction policies is very limited. The factors that exist are low education, lazy work, limited natural resources, limited employment opportunities, limited capital and family burden. The conclusion of this research is that the government continues to make efforts to overcome poverty and create and perfect regional regulations and social policies in overcoming poverty and the Banten Province Bappeda on this issue also acts as an actor where the Banten Province Bappeda can create poverty reduction strategies and create or develop a coordination team regional poverty alleviation.

**Keyword:** Analysis; Policy; Poverty

## 1 Introduction

Policy analysis is basically a process for producing recommendations for solving problems faced by society. As a process, policy analysis is understood to consist of a series of activities or stages, which public policy writers group differently.

Policy analysis according to Budi Winarno in Dr. Suharno (2013:76) relates to the investigation and description of the causes and consequences of public policies. In policy analysis we can analyze the formation, substance and impact of certain policies, who the actors are involved in formulating the policy and what the impact of the policy is. This analysis is also carried out without the pretense of approving or rejecting a policy. There are main things that need to be considered in public policy analysis.

Edi Suharto (2008:87) [1] Policy analysis can be focused in various directions. However, the three main focuses generally chosen in social policy analysis include:

- a. Definition of social problems. Formulation or statement of social problems that will be responded to or overcome by policy
- b. Implementation of social policies. A statement regarding the ways or methods by which the social policy is implemented. Policy implementation also includes the operation of selected policy alternatives through several programs or activities

- c. The consequences of social policy. Various considerations regarding the consequences of policies or consequences that may arise as a result of implementing a social policy. The consequences or impacts resulting from a policy can be positive (benefits) or negative (costs). The effects of policies can be predicted before the policy is implemented (retrospective model) or before and after it is implemented (integrative model).

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction[2]. In the Presidential Decree, poverty alleviation is defined as government and regional government policies and programs carried out systematically, planned and in synergy with the business world and society to reduce the number of poor people in order to increase the level of social welfare. Meanwhile, the Poverty Alleviation Program is defined as activities carried out by the government, regional government, business world and society to improve the welfare of the poor through social assistance, community empowerment, empowerment of micro and small economic businesses, as well as other programs in order to increase economic activity.

**Table 1.** Number of Poor Population in Banten Province

Regency /City	Number of Poor Population According to Regency/City in Banten Province (Thousand People)		
	2021	2022	2023
Pandeglang Regency	131,43	114,65	114,23
Lebak Regency	134,75	117,22	114,54
Tangerang Regency	272,35	270,52	276,33
Serang Regency	83,09	75,45	73,83
Tangerang City	134,24	132,88	137,70
Cilegon City	18,89	16,46	18,20
Serang City	47,91	42,56	44,99
South Tangerang City	44,57	44,29	46,31
Banten Province	867,23	814,02	826,13

One area with a fairly high level of poverty is Java. A total of 12.56 million poor people live on the island of Java with a percentage of 8.29%, meaning that half of the poor population in Indonesia is on the island of Java. Meanwhile, the lowest number of poor people is Kalimantan Island with 961.51 thousand people, or the equivalent of 5.81% (Central Statistics Agency, 2019). On the island of Java, there is the youngest province or new province among other provinces, namely the province of Banten which is located at the western tip of the island of Java which is a division of West Java Province. The percentage of poverty levels is quite high in Banten Province, BPS Banten Province statistical data shows that every year the poverty level has a much different percentage in each district/city in Banten Province which indicates that there is still inequality of the poor population, so it can be said that the movement of the poverty rate is still unstable. Banten Province [3](Pradipta & Dewi, 2020)

## 2 Research Methodology

Based on the characteristics of the research which aims to answer research questions regarding Social Policy Analysis in Poverty Alleviation: Banten Province, which is further

emphasized by the research objective which is to describe and analyze the dynamics of these policies through collecting primary data from informants and observing then carrying out secondary data processing in the field, and this research attempts to look at the phenomenon/policy through the text of academic texts or the contents of poverty alleviation policies [4]. Therefore, this research was conducted using qualitative methods. The main objective of this research is to describe and analyze Social Policy in Poverty Alleviation: Case Study of Banten Province, so as to obtain an understanding and analyze the factors that play a role in it. Qualitative research also emphasizes the process aspect. Thus, this research method was chosen and considered appropriate to explore data according to the needs of the research problem through interpretation of processes and meanings for the preparation of an effective and efficient public policy model for poverty alleviation.

### 3 Research Result and Discussion

Based on Banten Province Regional Regulation number 5 of 2019, it explains that poverty is a condition where a person is unable to meet the minimum food standard of living needs with predetermined indicators, including the need for food, clothing, housing, education and health which is marked by a poor family identity card for Banten Province. . Poverty is a socio-economic condition of a person, family or group of people and society where their basic rights are not fulfilled to maintain and develop a dignified life. The Poverty Management Program is an effort made by local governments to overcome/overcome poverty.

Based on the regional regulations above, researchers understand that poverty is a condition that occurs in an area where people do not have the ability to meet the needs included in the standard of living, such as clothing, food, shelter, education, health, where poverty is a condition that is included in the socio-economic field, with the existence of poverty, a solution emerges, namely a poverty reduction or handling program which is an effort to overcome the problem of poverty that occurs in society, researchers can understand that with the existence of this regional regulation, the policies, strategies and programs implemented for poverty alleviation is based on these regulations.

By focusing on social policy analysis specifically on poverty alleviation in the province, researchers will identify and analyze based on the focus of social policy analysis using the concept from Chambers (2000) that in analyzing social policies and social programs, several elements are used, namely:

- a. Goals and objectives
- b. Forms of benefits or series delivered
- c. Entitlement (eligibility) rules
- d. Administrative or organizational structure for service delivery
- e. Financing Methods
- f. Interactions among the foregoing elements

(Chambers, 2000: 71-80)

Data obtained by researchers shows that social policies in overcoming poverty in Banten province are caused by several factors that cause poverty such as,

- a. Low Level of Education

Poverty in Banten is driven by low education and high unemployment rates. The high level of unemployment occurs in industrial areas, namely Cilegon, Regency and Tangerang City, this is evidence of a mismatch between the availability of human

resources and industrial needs. Apart from that, what also drives poverty is the decline in the contribution of the agricultural sector in rural areas, where the average workforce In the agricultural sector, villages have a low level of education, while in the South of Banten, such as Pandeglang and Lebak, there is no industrial growth due to limited access and lack of attention to infrastructure from the regional or district/city governments.

b. Inflation

Poverty in Indonesia is related to inflation. By region, the highest inflation was in the South Banten region, namely 16.5% in Pandeglang, and 15.10% in Lebak, while the lowest was in Tangerang City, 12.84%.

c. Limited natural resources

Limited natural resources and population habits that do not prioritize productivity and competitiveness.

Based on the explanation above, it can be linked to Chambers' theory, namely goals and objectives, where according to the researcher's view, the cause of poverty in Banten Province has begun to be seen so that it can be said that the goals and objectives in social policy regarding poverty in Banten Province are having goals or aims to increase education rates in the province. Banten, reducing the level of inflation that occurs in Banten province, as well as making the best possible use of the resources owned by the Banten province region, in this way it is hoped that the problem of poverty can be resolved, by means of poverty alleviation programs and strategies based on regional regulations that researchers have written previously.

Based on the data obtained by researchers, there are several strategies and programs to alleviate the problem of poverty, especially in Banten Province, where the basis for these strategies and poverty alleviation is Banten Province regional regulation number 5 of 2019, where some of these programs and strategies are in the form of village electricity programs. And house construction, which can also be said to be closely related to the Regional Development Planning Agency. Apart from that, there are several strategies for alleviating poverty in Banten province which refer to the aim of increasing income, reducing spending and reducing pockets of poverty, which are strategies with these objectives. Which is an indicator for a solution to the problem of poverty.

**Table 2.** Banten Province Education Participation Figures

APK Education Level	Gross Participation Rate (APK) According to Education Level in Banten Province		
	2020	2021	2022
Elementary/MI	107,24	106,91	106,89
Junior High/MTs	92,76	94,88	94,05
Senior High/MA	73,35	75,66	75,49

Based on the explanation above, data can be seen relating to education figures in the province of Banten, which is covered in the data covering elementary, middle and high school, which if linked to Chambers' theory can be said to be related to the benefits of a series and eligibility rights, which shows that that education is a series that has many benefits for the state and society, because with a high level of education the economy can improve and reduce the problem of poverty, where this can be one of the programs for the Banten provincial government to reduce poverty.

Another thing in Chambers' theory that is related to the data above according to the researcher's view is the right to eligibility, where according to the researcher's view this refers

to a right that exists among the people in a region, where education is one aspect that is a right for all people in a region. , where the government must be able to meet the needs of the community, one of which is education, so that the community needs to be given proper education by the government to avoid various problems, one of which is poverty and to eradicate poverty that has already occurred, by improving the quality of human resources through improving education in the community, this This can also apply in Banten Province, where in relation to the data above it can be understood that more people adhere to primary school education, while at the junior high school level there has been a quite drastic decline, so it can be said that education in Banten Province still has many aspects that need to be improved.

**Table 3.** Growth of PDRB ADHK Banten Province

Regency/City GRDP	ADHK GRDP Growth Rate According to District/City in Banten Province (Percent)		
	2020	2021	2022
South Tangerang City	-1,01	4,81	5,82
Tangerang City	-7,36	3,90	5,98
Serang City	-1,29	3,88	4,71
Cilegon City	-1,23	5,24	4,50
Tangerang Regency	-3,76	4,70	5,47
Serang Regency	-2,73	3,74	5,04
Pandeglang Regency	-0,67	3,10	3,42
Lebak Regency	-0,91	3,18	3,86
Amount	-3,39	4,49	5,03

Based on the data above, according to the author's view, it is related to Chambers theory, where one of the aspects is related to the administrative structure in services, which according to the researcher's view is related to the situation in Banten Province which is divided into several districts/cities as explained in the data above, so that public services can be better. Easy to implement, as well as being more regular, according to Chambers there is also an aspect of financing methods where the data above can be said to be one of the benchmarks, especially in Banten Province, where the GRDP in the Banten Province region in each Regency/City has increased so that it can be said that there is significant economic growth quite significant but even so it is still said that this figure is not yet high, the last aspect in Chambers' theory is the interaction between elements, which according to the researcher's view is related to poverty in Banten Province which can be resolved with the existence of social policies which include increasing economic growth, improving growth and quality. Education, as well as improving administrative and organizational services in the region, so that there is convenience and prosperity, which is one of the goals of a region including Banten Province

## 4 Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be understood that poverty is a situation in a community group that experiences various limitations in meeting the basic needs needed such as clothing, food, shelter, where poverty can be said to be a problem, where one solution to resolve this problem is with the existence of policies. Social. Poverty Reduction is defined

as government and regional government policies and programs carried out systematically, planned and in synergy with the business world and society to reduce the number of poor people in order to increase the level of community welfare. Based on the discussion of this research, social policy in alleviating poverty in Banten Province is based on Banten Province Regional Regulation number 5 of 2019[5], the problems that cause poverty in Banten Province are lack of education, inflation and limited resources, programs and strategies created to be a solution to the problem This poverty is building houses, village electricity and improving the quality of resources, to achieve equal distribution of income, apart from that improving social policies is also carried out to resolve the problem of poverty, the government continues to make efforts to overcome poverty and create and perfect regional regulations and social policies in overcoming poverty and The Banten Province Bappeda in this problem also plays a role as an actor where the Banten Province Bappeda can create poverty reduction strategies and form or develop a regional poverty alleviation coordination team.

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