

Preparation of Poverty Strategy Documents in South Tapanuli District, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia

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Abstract- Poverty alleviation is carried out in a sustainable, on target, comprehensive, coordinative, systematic, integrated manner. Various programs have been carried out by the local government of South Tapanuli District to alleviate population poverty. However, this program has not been optimal in increasing and economically independent of the poor. This is due to the unavailability of data on the poor that is more comprehensive, detailed, accurate, and up to date. The availability of data on the poor can be used for control, monitoring, and evaluation of population poverty policies that are right on target and sustainable. The research objective was to formulate a population poverty reduction strategy document based on 5 database classifications. This type of research is descriptive and the population in this study is 14 County districts. This study used a survey method and the sampling method was cluster sampling. The results showed that the number of poor people based on welfare was 17,592 people or 6.56% of the total population of 268,095 people. There were 5,209 people or 1.94% who belonged to Decile 1. A total of 6,860 people or 2.56% belonged to Decile 2. A total of 5,523 people or 2.06% belonged to Decile 3. The number of poor people based on gender was 17,592 people consisted of 15,694 people or 89.21% of the poor men and 1,898 people or 10.79% of the poor women. Based on the results of the research that has been obtained, it is necessary to create commitments and policies so that each agency, service, and office must produce programs and activities to reduce population poverty in South Tapanuli District.

Index Terms: document preparation, North Sumatra, poverty reduction strategy, South Tapanuli District

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a major problem in a country, therefore the central, provincial, district, and city governments work together to overcome it. Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon where the level of poverty is measured based on income and consumption. The deprivation approach states that poverty is not only a matter of actual income but an inability to obtain a certain minimum capacity (Singh and Cudhrama, 2020). Poverty is defined as the inability to meet the necessities of life, such as food, housing, clothing, education, health, and so on (Ginanjar et al., 2018). Poverty alleviation is carried out in a sustainable, on target, comprehensive, coordinative, systematic, integrated manner. Poverty reduction is a very complex problem. This is caused by various factors, such as geography, culture, causes of poverty, people's way of thinking, people's desire to get out of poverty. Poverty alleviation for the population can be carried out if there is support from the business world, non-governmental organizations, and the government. The target of poverty reduction is to increase the income, standard of living, and health of the population through comprehensive poverty reduction measures (Dai et al., 2020).

The Indonesian government has carried out a comprehensive poverty reduction. Various programs are made, such as the provision of poor rice, the family hope program, community health insurance, empowerment of independent communities, capital assistance for micro-economic businesses, and so on. However, the program has not been optimal in increasing and economically independent of the poor. This is due to the unavailability of more comprehensive, detailed, accurate, and up-to-date data on the poor. The availability of data on the poor can be used for control, monitoring, and evaluation of population poverty policies that are right on target and sustainable.

Based on the above problems, the Government of South Tapanuli District, North Sumatra, Indonesia has carried out a Medium-Term Development Plan by surveying to compile a poverty database for the regional population. There are 5 database classifications used during the survey, including 1) the poor based on welfare, 2) the poor by gender, 3) the poor by education level, 4) the poor by business field, and 5) the poor by position in work. These five databases can be used as material for consideration in the formulation and determination of population poverty reduction strategy policies. The research objective was to formulate a population poverty reduction strategy document based on 5 database classifications. Issues Poverty alleviation for the population must be carried out comprehensively, systematically, directed, right on target, justice, and sustainability.

II. METHOD

This research was conducted in South Tapanuli District, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. This type of research is descriptive and the population in this study is 14 county districts. This study used a survey method and the sampling method was cluster sampling. The cluster sample method is determined as follows:

- (1) The number of respondents or samples in the survey was 1000 respondents from 14 County districts in South Tapanuli district.
- (2) The number of samples for each County district is determined by dividing the total population of each sub-district by the total population of South Tapanuli District, then multiplying by 1000 samples.

To determine the number of samples from village X and sub-district X, this is done by dividing the number of villages X by the sum of villages X plus village Y and multiplying by the number of samples for District X, namely the following formula:

$$SB = \frac{\sum X}{n} \times SKT$$

Information:

SB = Survey of South Tapanuli district regional government work units

SKT = Total Cluster Sample

SD = Village Sample

SK = Village Sample

II. 1. Data Collection

Survey data (primary data) was obtained by distributing questionnaires and secondary data (document data) was obtained through existing documents. There are 5 database classifications used during the survey, including 1) the poor based on welfare, 2) the poor by gender, 3) the poor by education level, 4) the poor by business, and 5) the poor by position in work. This research is limited to two databases, namely the first and second databases. Secondary data were obtained through the Integrated Data document from the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on this data, the poverty of the Indonesian population is grouped into 4 levels of population welfare status, namely Decile, 1) the welfare of the very poor, Decile 2) the welfare of the poor, Decile 3) the welfare of the near-poor, and Decile 4) the welfare of the vulnerable to poor.

II. 2. Data Analysis

Survey data (primary data) were analyzed descriptively so that it could be described to describe population poverty in a systematic and detailed manner based on 5 main indicators of poverty. Secondary data (document data) were analyzed qualitatively to match the survey results. The results obtained are in the form of accurate data to create a poverty reduction strategy document in the South Tapanuli district, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

III. 1. Result

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it is obtained data on the poor in the South Tapanuli District, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

A. The poor are based on welfare

The results of data analysis showed that the number of poor people was 17,592 people or 6.56% of the total population of 268,095 people. There were 5,209 people or 1.94% belonging to Decile 1. A total of 6,860 people or 2.56% were classified into Decile 2. A total of 5,523 people or 2.06% belonged to Decile 3 (Tables 1, 2, and 3).

Table 1. Population Poverty Data in South Tapanuli District based on the welfare level of the population in Decile 1 (D1)

County District	Number Population	The Poor Population	
		D1	%
Batang Angkola	32.666	538	1,65
Sipirok	30.775	610	1,98
Batang Toru	29.517	244	0,83
Angkola Selatan	27.177	808	2,97
Angkola Barat	24.414	382	1,56
Sayur Matinggi	23.659	401	1,69
Angkola Timur	18.801	343	1,82
Angkola Sangkununur	18.315	383	2,09
Tano Tomb. Angkola	14.556	327	2.25
Saipar Dolok Hole	12.802	441	3,44
Muara Batang Toru	11.571	283	2,45
Marancar	9.446	161	1,70
Arse	7.946	162	2,04
Aek Bilah	645	126	19,53
Total	268.095	5.209	1,94

Table 2. Population Poverty Data in South Tapanuli District based on the welfare level of the population in Decile 2 (D2)

County District	Number Population	The Poor Population	
		D2	%
Batang Angkola	32.666	843	2.58
Sipirok	30.775	679	2.21
Batang Toru	29.517	437	1.48
Angkola Selatan	27.177	872	3.21
Angkola Barat	24.414	572	2.34
Sayur Matinggi	23.659	604	2.55
Angkola Timur	18.801	498	2.65
Angkola Sangku-nur	18.315	534	2.92
Tano Tomb. Angkola	14.556	356	2.45
Saipar Dolok Hole	12.802	433	3.38
Muara Batang Toru	11.571	403	3.48
Marancar	9.446	263	2.78
Arse	7.946	196	2.47
Aek Bilah	645	170	26.36
Total	268.095	6860	2.56

Table 3. Population Poverty Data in South Tapanuli District Based on The Welfare Level of The Population in Decile 3 (D3)

County District	Number Population	The Poor Population	
		D3	%
Batang Angkola	32.666	799	2.45
Sipirok	30.775	513	1.67
Batang Toru	29.517	406	1.38
Angkola Selatan	27.177	616	2.27
Angkola Barat	24.414	494	2.02
Sayur Matinggi	23.659	576	2.43
Angkola Timur	18.801	385	2.05
Angkola Sangkunur	18.315	400	2.18
Tano Tomb. Angkola	14.556	259	1.78
Saipar Dolok Hole	12.802	308	2.41
Muara Batang Toru	11.571	255	2.20
Marancar	9.446	208	2.20
Arse	7.946	171	2.15
Aek Bilah	645	133	20.62
Total	268.095	5523	2.06

Table 4. Population Poverty Data in South Tapanuli District Based on the Welfare Level if The Population in Decile 1, Decile 2, and Decile 3

County District	Number Population	The Poor Population	
		Total D1, D2, D3	%
Batang Angkola	32.666	2180	6.67
Sipirok	30.775	1802	5.86
Batang Toru	29.517	1087	3.68
Angkola Selatan	27.177	2296	8.46
Angkola Barat	24.414	1448	5.93
Sayur Matinggi	23.659	1581	6.68
Angkola Timur	18.801	1226	6.52
Angkola Sangkunur	18.315	1317	7.19
Tano Tomb. Angkola	14.556	942	6.47
Saipar Dolok Hole	12.802	1182	9.23
Muara Batang Toru	11.571	941	8.13
Marancar	9.446	632	6.69

Arse	7.946	529	6.66
Aek Bilah	645	429	66.51
Total	268.095	17592	6.56

Based on Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, it is known that the number of poor people in 14 County districts in the South Tapanuli District is between 3.68% and 9.23% of the total population in each County district, except in Aek Bilah County district poor people 66.51% of the total population in the sub-district.

B. Poor Population Based on Gender

The number of poor people in South Tapanuli District based on gender is 17,592 people consisting of 15,694 people or 89.21% of the poor men and 1,898 people or 10.79% of the poor women. If it is compared to the number of the male population with the number of the male population and the number of the poor female population with the number of the female population. It is known that among the 133,140 male population, there are 15,694 people or 11.79% are poor men. Among the 134,955 women, there are 1,898 women or 10.79% poor women. For more details, see Table 5 below.

Table 5. Poor People in South Tapanuli District by Gender

Village Name /County District	Number Population	Number of Poor Residents	Number of Poor Residents (%)
Batang Angkola	32666	2180	6,67
Sipirok	30775	1802	5.86
Batang Toru	29517	1087	3,68
Angkola Selatan	27177	2296	8,45
Angkola Barat	24414	1448	5,93
Sayur Matinggi	23659	1581	6,68
Angkola Timur	18801	1226	6,52
Angkola Sangkunar	18315	1317	7,19
Tano Tomb. Angkola	14556	942	6,47
Saipar Dolok Hole	12802	1182	9,23
Muara Batang Toru	11571	941	8,13
Marancar	9446	632	6,69
Aarse	7946	529	6,66
Aek bilah	6450	429	6,65
Total	268095	17592	6,56

Table 6. The Male Population of The Poor In South Tapanuli District

Village Name /County District	Number Population	Number of Poor Population	Number Poor Population Male	Number Poor Population Male/ Poor County District (%)
Batang Angkola	15902	1915	12.04	87.84
Sipirok	15183	1616	10.64	89.68
Batang Toru	14671	977	6.66	89.88

Angkola Selatan	13971	2094	14.99	91.20
Angkola Barat	11948	1274	10.66	87.98
Sayur Matinggi	11493	1386	12.06	87.67
Angkola Timur	9387	1097	11.69	89.48
Angkola Sangkunar	9266	1220	13.17	92.63
Tano Tomb. Angkola	6981	802	11.49	85.14
Saipar Dolok Hole	6403	1074	16.77	90.86
Muara Batang Toru	5966	838	14.05	89.05
Marancar	4720	563	11.93	89.08
Arse	3912	448	11.45	84.69
Aek Bilah	3337	390	11.69	90.91
Total	133140	15694	11.79	89.21

Table 7. Poor women Population in South Tapanuli District

Village Name /County District	Number population	Number of Poor Population	Number Poor Population Women / Village / Village Residents Male	Number of Poor Population Women / Population Poor Village of sub-district(%)
Batang Angkola	15902	1915	12.04	87.84
Sipirok	15183	1616	10.64	89.68
Batang Toru	14671	977	6.66	89.88
Angkola Selatan	13971	2094	14.99	91.20
Angkola Barat	11948	1274	10.66	87.98
Sayur Matinggi	11493	1386	12.06	87.67
Angkola Timur	9387	1097	11.69	89.48
Angkola Sangkunar	9266	1220	13.17	92.63
Tano Tomb. Angkola	6981	802	11.49	85.14
Saipar Dolok Hole	6403	1074	16.77	90.86
Muara Batang Toru	5966	838	14.05	89.05
Marancar	4720	563	11.93	89.08
Arse	3912	448	11.45	84.69
Aek Bilah	3337	390	11.69	90.91
Total	133140	15694	11.79	89.21

Based on Tables 6 and 7 it is known that the difference between the number of poor men and the number of poor women in South Tapanuli District is very high, namely 15,694 poor men and 1,898 poor women. The development strategy developed by the South Tapanuli District government is to increase the population's high economic growth. Economic growth is considered high if it is not followed by an equal distribution of income for all groups of society, there will be a trade-off between growth and equity (Prawoto, 2009). Poverty can be grouped into 3 parts, namely absolute poverty, relative poverty, and cultural poverty. Based on the

data in the Table 7, if someone is classified as absolutely poor, if their income is below the poverty line, it is not sufficient for them to meet the minimum needs of life, such as food, clothing, health, housing, education. A person is classified as relatively poor if he can live above the poverty line but is still below the capacity of the surrounding community. Cultural poverty is when the attitude of a person or group of people who does not want to improve their level of life despite efforts from other parties to help them. The poverty line is a measure of the average capacity of the community to meet the minimum living needs. Through the social approach, it is still difficult to measure the poverty line of the community, but from the theoretical economic indicators, it can be calculated using three approaches, namely the production, income, and expenditure approach.

The success of development can be seen from the increase in people's lives. The willingness of the community to develop is the key to preserving and developing development results. The government has issued Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2005, concerning the Program for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction. These programs include poverty alleviation in rural/urban areas, public health insurance, subsidies and family hope, People's Business Credit, and cheap housing procurement (Djafar and Sune, 2019). Population poverty reduction program through empowerment is a good strategy because it uses a process approach that involves the community. So the community is not only a consumer of the program but also a producer because they have been involved in the poverty reduction process (Yoseph, 2014). The government plays a role in implementing community welfare. Government as an agent of development and reform of the poor. The government plays a role in regulating, allocating, distributing, serving, and empowering the community. The role of the government must be carried to achieve justice and equitable distribution of community welfare. The poverty of the population is still present in various regions because the government has not learned from the community, the government has not maximized the companion as a facilitator, the government has not shared experiences.

According to Foster et al (1984) population poverty is divided into 3 categories, namely the poverty rate index, the poverty depth index, and the poverty severity index. Poverty rates are higher in geographically isolated areas, with resources, lack of employment opportunities, low rainfall, and other hostile climatic conditions (Nargis, 2019). Astuti (2018) states that there is no significant difference between poor households headed by men and those headed by women. The results of research by Sarjono et al., (2017) show that the factors that influence the occurrence of poverty in households in East Jakarta City are gender, a number of household members, and the number of household members who work. Education and gender inequality have a significant and negative effect on poverty. Unemployment has a significant and positive effect on poverty in North Sumatra (Amalia, 2018).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been obtained, it is necessary to create commitments and policies so that each agency, service, and office must produce programs and activities to reduce population poverty in South Tapanuli District.

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