

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI

ARTIKEL JURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI SINTA 4

Judul Artikel : Poverty Alleviation Strategy through Local Government Collaboration

Jurnal : Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya

Penulis : Aziz Widhi Nugroho

Terbitan/Issue : Vol 5 No. 1

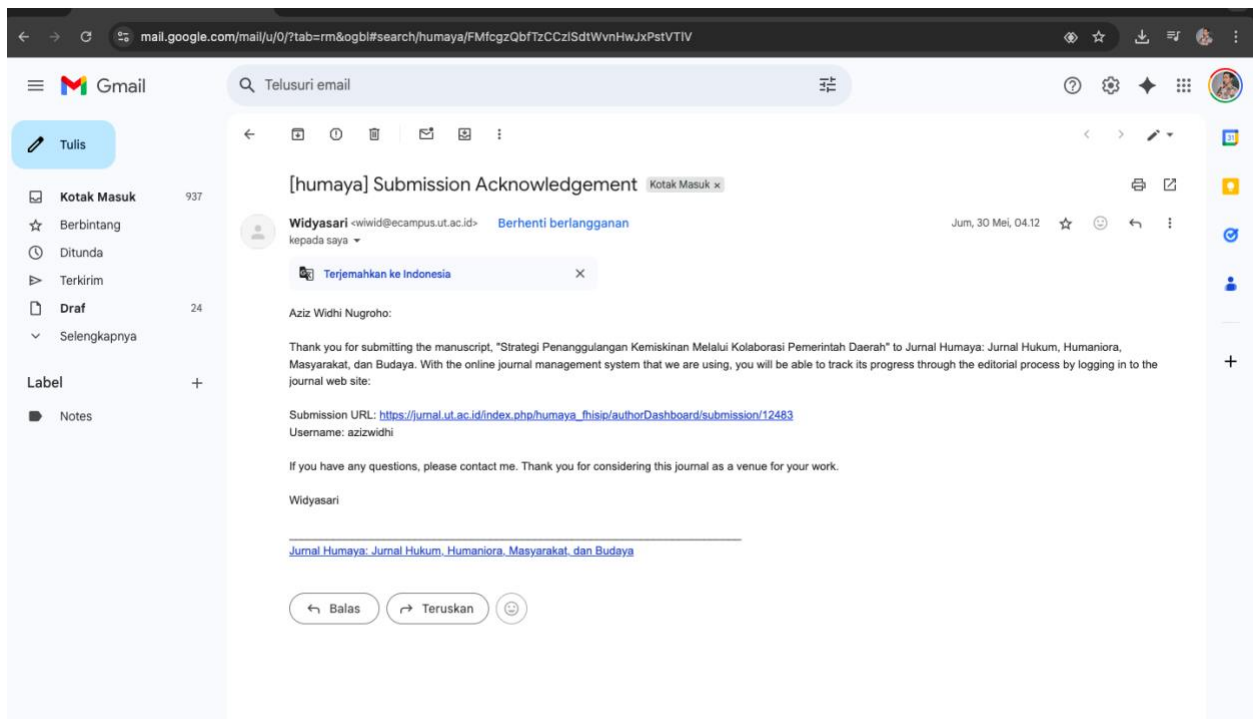
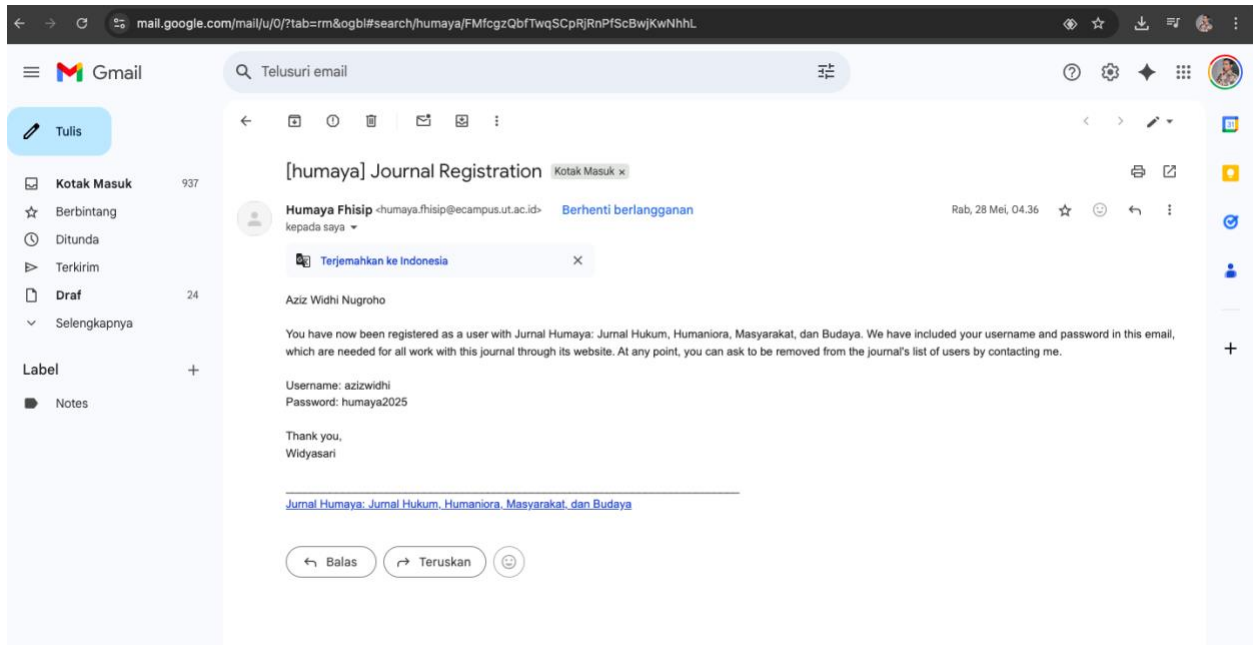
No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti Konfirmasi Submit Artikel	30 Mei 2025
2	Bukti Hasil Review	24 Juni 2025
3	Bukti mengirimkan perbaikan	8 Juli 2025
4	Bukti Konfirmasi Artikel Accepted	10 Juli 2025
5	Bukti Artikel Telah Terbit	21 Juli 2025

URL Article : https://jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.33830/humaya.v5i1.12483>

Sinta ID : <https://sinta.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/journals/profile/12528>

Garuda : <https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/journal/view/23096>



← → ↺ 📄 jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip/authorDashboard/submission/12483 ⭐ ⬇️ ⌵ 👤 ⋮

Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya 🔔 👤

⋮ Back to Submissions

12483 / Aziz Widhi Nugroho / Poverty Alleviation Strategy through Local Government Collaboration Library

Workflow Publication

Submission Review Copyediting Production

Submission Files 🔍 Search

▶ 📄 37922 Jurnal _ kemiskinan 2025.docx May 30, 2025 Article Text

▶ 📄 38157 Blanded Jurnal+_kemiskinan+2025 - Copy.docx June 4, 2025 Article Text

Download All Files

Pre-Review Discussions ➕ Add discussion

Name	From	Last Reply	Replies	Closed
No Items				

https://jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip/\$\$\$\$call\$\$\$tab/author-dash-board/author-dash-board-tab/fetch-tab?submissionId=12483&stageId=1

← → ↺ 📄 jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip/authorDashboard/submission/12483 ⭐ ⬇️ ⌵ 👤 ⋮

Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya 🔔 1 👤

⋮ Back to Submissions

12483 / Aziz Widhi Nugroho / Poverty Alleviation Strategy through Local Government Collaboration Library

Workflow Publication

Submission Review Copyediting Production

Submission Files 🔍 Search

▶ 📄 37922 Jurnal _ kemiskinan 2025.docx May 30, 2025 Article Text

▶ 📄 38157 Blanded Jurnal+_kemiskinan+2025 - Copy.docx June 4, 2025 Article Text

Download All Files

Pre-Review Discussions ➕ Add discussion

Name	From	Last Reply	Replies	Closed
No Items				

Tasks

☐ Hanif Hardianto started a discussion: review artikel: Silakan artikel saudara untuk diperbaiki sesuai dengan arahan reviewer
Poverty Alleviation Strategy through Local Government Collaboration

Mark New Mark Read Delete

1 - 1 of 1 items

← → ↻ 📄 jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip/authorDashboard/submission/12483 ⭐ ⬇️ ⌵ 👤 ⋮

Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya 🔔 👤

← Back to Submissions

Workflow Publication

Submission Review Copyediting Production

Round 1

Round 1 Status

Submission accepted.

Notifications

[humaya] Editor Decision 2025-07-21 10:29 AM

Reviewer's Attachments

🔍 Search

No Files

Revisions

🔍 Search Upload File

tps://jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip/\$\$\$\$call\$\$\$/tab/author-dashboard/author-dash-board-tab/fetch-tab?submissionId=12483&stageId=3

← → ↻ 📄 jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/humaya_fhisip/authorDashboard/submission/12483 ⭐ ⬇️ ⌵ 👤 ⋮

Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya 🔔 👤

← Back to Submissions

12483 / Aziz Widhi Nugroho / Poverty Alleviation Strategy through Local Government Collaboration Library

Workflow Publication

Submission Review Copyediting Production

Copyediting Discussions

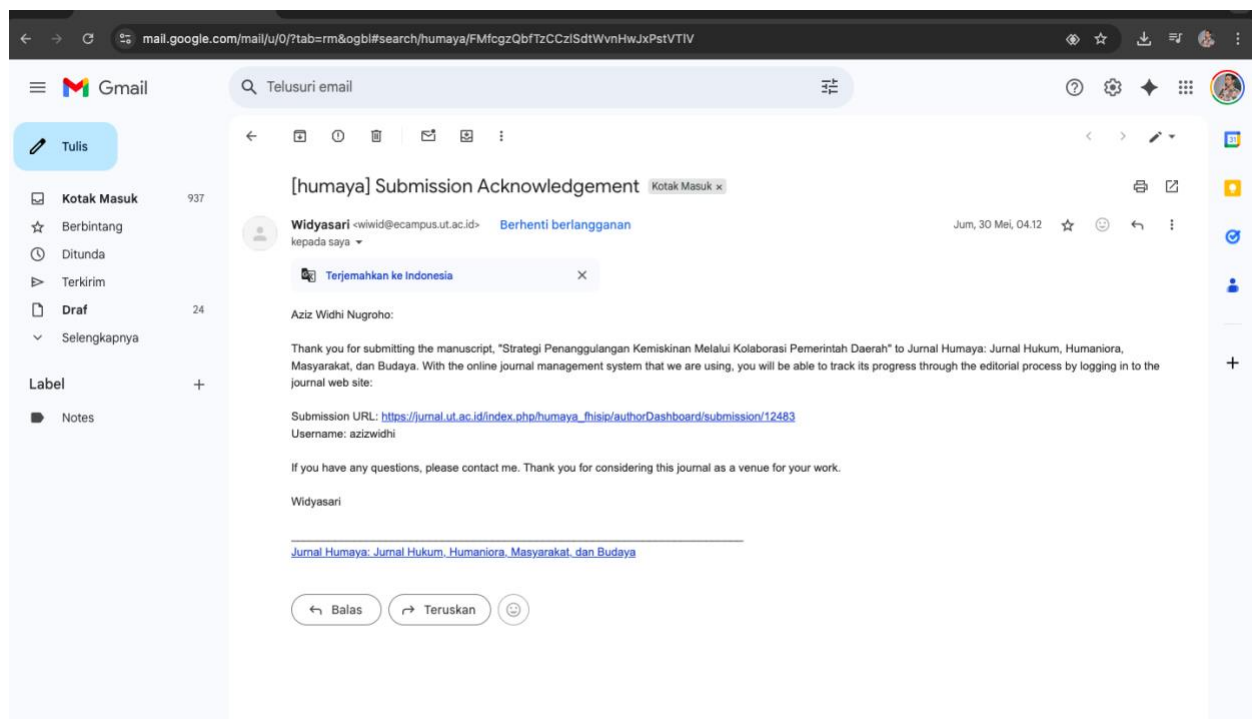
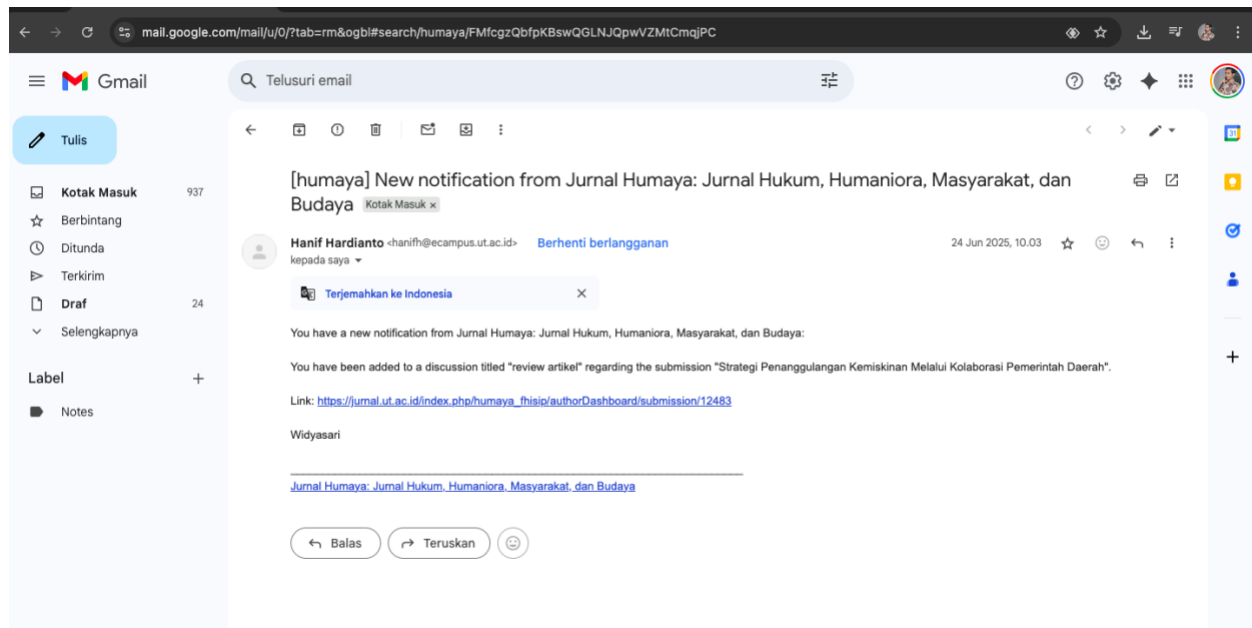
Add discussion

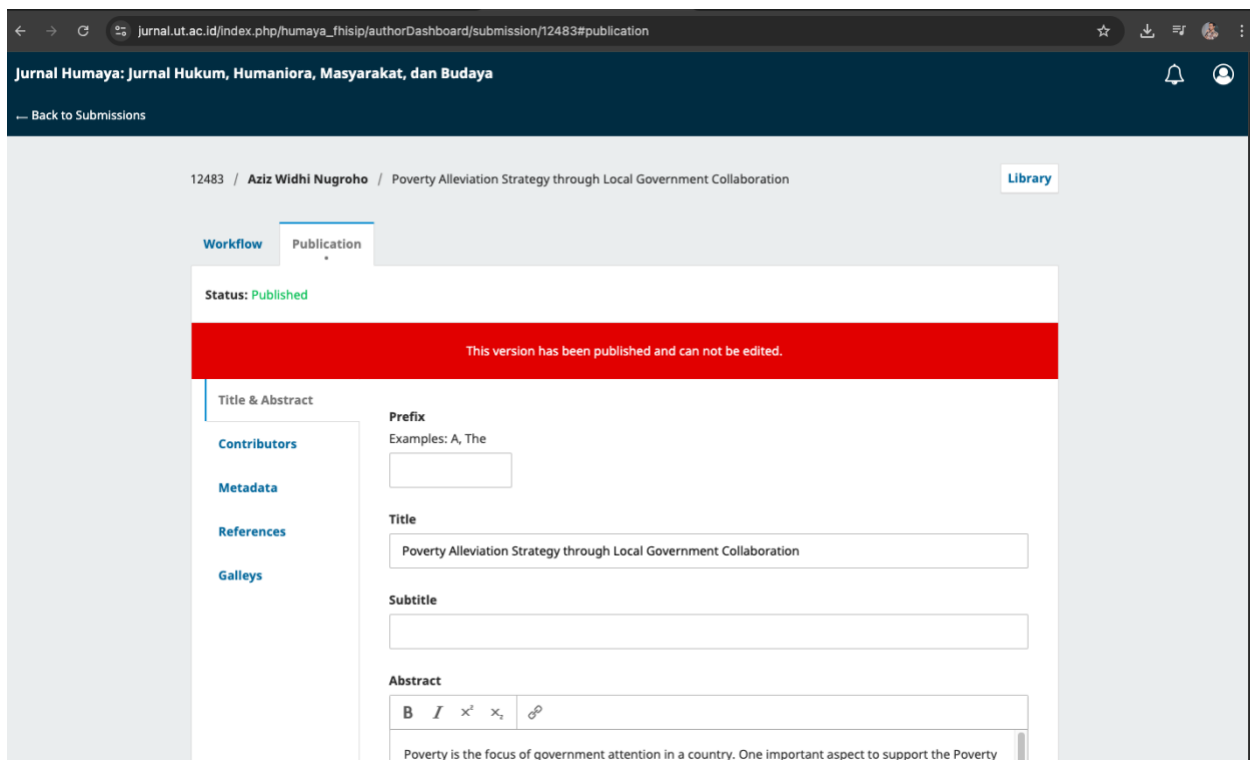
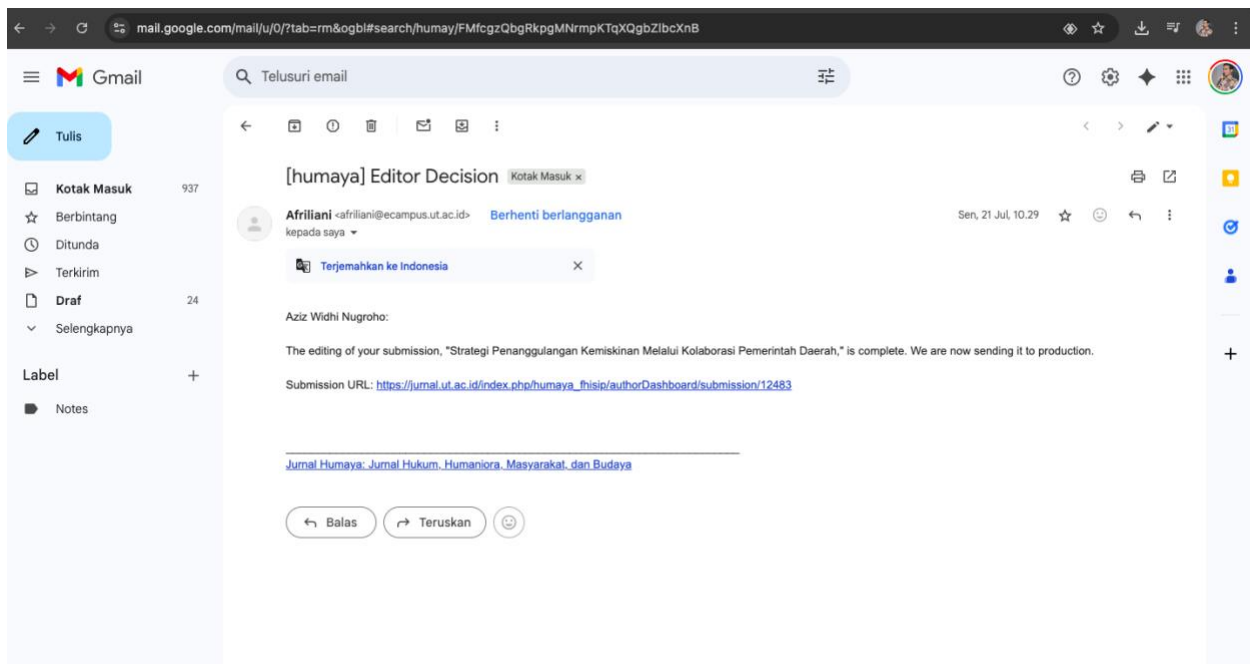
Name	From	Last Reply	Replies	Closed
No Items				

Copyedited

🔍 Search

📄 39812	done Artikel+Copy+Editing_Kemiskinan_review_english.docx	July 21, 2025	Article Text
---------	--	---------------	--------------





Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Melalui Kolaborasi Pemerintah Daerah

First Author^{1,2 *}, *Second Author*¹, *Third Author*² (12 pt)

1. Department, Faculty, University, Country (10 pt)

2. Research Group, Institution, Country (10 pt)

**corresponding author e-mail : name@ institution address.com (10 pt)*

Article Info	Abstract
Keywords: Culture; Poverty Government Social	The problem of poverty is one of the fundamental issues that is the focus of government attention in any country. One important aspect to support the Poverty Alleviation Strategy is the availability of accurate and targeted poverty data. Poverty is a complex problem that is influenced by various interrelated factors, including: income level, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography, gender and environmental conditions. Referring to the national poverty alleviation strategy, poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people, men and women, do not fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life.

Commented [AVF1]: Pada abstrak perlu di lengkapi metode penelitian yang digunakan

Introduction

Poverty is a state of inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of basic needs fulfillment tools, or the difficulty of accessing education and employment(Sandy Kawulur dkk, 2019). The problem of poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the focus of government attention in any country and is a picture of life in many developing countries that cover more than one billion people in the world. Poverty is a problem caused by the national conditions of a country and the global situation. Economic globalization and increasing interdependence between countries are not only challenges and opportunities for economic

growth and development of a country, but also contain risks and uncertainties for the future of the world economy. According to Kunarjo(Hadim, 2024), a country is said to be poor if it is usually characterized by a low per capita income level, has a high population growth rate (more than 2 percent per year), most of the workforce is engaged in the agricultural sector and is trapped in a vicious circle of poverty.

The problem of poverty is one of the fundamental issues that is the focus of government attention in any country. One important aspect to support the Poverty Alleviation Strategy is the availability of accurate and targeted poverty data. Poverty is a complex problem that is influenced by various interrelated factors, including: income level, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography, gender and environmental conditions. Referring to the national poverty alleviation strategy, poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people, men and women, do not fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life.

This definition is based on a rights-based approach that recognizes that poor people have the same basic rights as other members of society. Poverty is no longer understood only as economic inability, but also the failure to fulfill basic rights and differences in treatment for a person or group of people in living a dignified life. Basic rights that are generally recognized include the fulfillment of food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence and the right to participate in socio-political life, both for women and men. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, covering various aspects of community life and implemented in an integrated manner. The multidimensional characteristics of poverty require systematic, comprehensive and integrated poverty alleviation measures in order to fulfill the basic rights of citizens properly through inclusive, equitable and sustainable development to realize a dignified life.

Systematic, comprehensive, and integrated poverty alleviation requires harmonious coordination that is cross-sectoral and cross-stakeholder in a sustainable manner. This is

where the role of the Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team is very important and significant. The effectiveness of poverty alleviation will be greatly influenced by the quality of cross-sectoral and cross-stakeholder coordination in planning and implementing poverty alleviation policies and programs (Josephus Noya, 2025). This coordination is very important considering the many poverty alleviation programs and activities implemented by various government agencies. With good coordination, it is hoped that poverty alleviation programs and activities can achieve the expected results, namely a significant reduction in the number of poor people.

Poverty is a development issue faced in every region in the world. The high poverty rate in the world invites the world's attention to reduce the number of poor people in the world. Reducing the number of poor people in the world is one of the global agreements stated in the Sustainable Development Goals which are further described in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. With the inclusion of poverty alleviation as a global agenda as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals, development policies in Indonesia, both Central and Regional, are prioritized for poverty alleviation programs and activities. As a form of the Government's commitment to poverty alleviation, poverty alleviation has become part of the development plans of the Central Government and Regional Governments, both the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) and the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

The action plan for poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency is formulated concretely in the form of policies and strategies for poverty alleviation integrated into the Wonogiri Regency development planning system, starting from the 2005-2025 RPJPD, the 2016-2021 RPJMD, the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD), and the Regional Poverty Alleviation Strategy (SPKD). In order to accelerate and increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation efforts, the Government has issued Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation. The Presidential Regulation mandates the establishment of a cross-sectoral and cross-stakeholder coordination forum in poverty alleviation, both at the Central

Commented [AVF2]: Penulisan singkatan (RPJMN) apabila tidak harus di translate ke Bahasa Inggris , agar dapat di natural kan saja

Commented [AVF3]: Penulisan singkatan (RPJMN) apabila tidak harus di translate ke Bahasa Inggris , agar dapat di natural kan saja

Commented [AVF4]: Penulisan singkatan (RPJMN) apabila tidak harus di translate ke Bahasa Inggris , agar dapat di natural kan saja

Commented [AVF5]: Penulisan singkatan (RPJMN) apabila tidak harus di translate ke Bahasa Inggris , agar dapat di natural kan saja

and Provincial and Regency/City levels. As a follow-up to the Presidential Regulation, the Minister of Home Affairs issued Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 42 of 2010 concerning the Provincial and Regency/City Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team which clearly regulates the membership structure and roles that must be carried out by the Coordination Team.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia has given instructions and set the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, by 0 (zero) percent throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024. This target is faster than the mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty in all forms by 2030. Poverty Alleviation Planning as a targeted, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional governments, and/or communities in the form of policies, programs and empowerment activities, assistance, and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen. Poverty Alleviation requires integrated efforts and synergy at the central and regional levels, between the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency/City Government, Community and other stakeholders. In line with this, Wonogiri Regency, which is part of the Central Java province, must support the achievement of the Central Java provincial poverty alleviation target and the central government's target for efforts to alleviate poverty.

Efforts to accelerate poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency based on the 2024 RKPD are through activity programs implemented by the Wonogiri Regency Government in order to reduce the number of poor people, which is supported by a stable, quality, inclusive regional economy, and spread to villages. The poverty alleviation program in Wonogiri Regency is in line with the first National Development Priority, namely Strengthening Economic Resilience for quality and equitable growth which is focused on the main target groups, such as farmers, Micro Small Business actors and workers and other vulnerable groups. The poverty alleviation program needs to be supported by economic growth that is spread (Yudi Febriansyah dkk, 2024) throughout the village area, taking into account environmental sustainability and the sustainability of resource availability, involving all

Commented [AVF6]: Perlu komitmen paragraph pada penulisan

community groups by prioritizing the role and contribution of disadvantaged community groups, and eliminating high-cost economic practices.

The future poverty alleviation program is also directed to focus on education and health, especially for poor households, as well as neglected communities through the provision of verified and validated BDT data with distribution in poor villages/sub-districts in Wonogiri Regency. Expansion of employment opportunities is also important not only to overcome unemployment, but also how to increase workforce productivity and create new entrepreneurs (startups) in Wonogiri Regency. In addition, to support poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency, it is also supported by Strengthening the quality of life and capacity of human resources in Wonogiri Regency Towards Advanced Wonogiri Regency Human Resources and Mastering Science and Technology and Development of Basic Infrastructure Facilities and Infrastructure in Supporting Strengthening Economic Competitiveness to reduce poverty pockets. With the direction of poverty alleviation policies as mentioned, it is expected to be able to overcome poverty in Wonogiri Regency.

The success of poverty alleviation is determined by how much the success of poverty alleviation efforts can achieve the target of reducing poverty rates. Based on the formulation of priorities for the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) of Wonogiri Regency in 2024, poverty has been set as one of the macro indicator targets for Development. From this formulation, the poverty rate in Wonogiri Regency, which in 2023 reached 10.94%, is expected to decrease to the single-digit poverty rate target of 9.18-8.62% by the end of 2024. When compared with the poverty target of the Central Java provincial government and the central government, the poverty target of the Wonogiri Regency government is still above the poverty target of the Central Java provincial government and the central government as presented in the following table:

	Angka Kemiskinan
Kab. Wonogiri	9,18-8,62%
Provinsi JawaTengah	9,06 – 8,96%

Commented [AVF7]: Mohon disesuaikan paragraph pada penulisan

Pusat	6,5 – 7,5%
--------------	------------

The strategy to reduce the burden of community expenditure is implemented to ensure that the poor and extreme poor receive various social assistance programs, social security, subsidies, price stability programs, and/or other programs that can reduce the burden of community expenditure. The strategy to reduce the burden of expenditure needs to be supported by social assistance, subsidies, and social security by the Government. The Regional Apparatus prioritizes the distribution of social assistance programs to the extreme poverty target data set by the Wonogiri Regent (Chandra Gian Asmara, 2020). The strategy to increase community productivity and income is directed through empowerment interventions, education and training in order to increase the productivity of poor and vulnerable groups to increase economic capacity or income. The provision of education and training to increase the capacity and quality of human resources that can become local economic actors. In education and training, in addition to emphasizing knowledge, it is also related to technical skills and skills that are of individual interest. Increasing Community Income is achieved through the following efforts:

1 Poverty Alleviation Based on Empowerment of Micro and Small Economic Enterprises, implemented in Wonogiri Regency, is achieved through the Development of Traditional Market Infrastructure, Agribusiness, easy access to capital for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Strengthening Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM desa) and Science and Technology Training (IPTEK) for Beginner Entrepreneurs.

2 Reducing unemployment is achieved through Increasing the competence of prospective workers and increasing the number of job seekers placed.

3 Realization of a healthy investment climate, an economically independent society, Increasing the development of superior tourist destinations and the creative economy, realizing independent youth, and achieving sports and all things, Increasing accountability of BUMD performance, reducing social conflict, realizing Public Order and Peace, enforcing regional regulations and regent regulations.

4 Increasing the independence of Social Welfare Problem Sufferers (PMKS),

Commented [AVF8]: untuk penulisan perpoint: mohon dirapikan sejajarkan pada pointer yang menjadi sub

- 5 Realizing decent housing, productivity of main food ingredients and competitive commodities,
- 6 Realizing ideal food patterns, Increasing fisheries and livestock production,
- 7 Increasing village development through: Increasing independent villages, developing healthy and profitable BUMDes and increasing village innovation.
- 8 Increasing maritime, fisheries and marine management
- 9 Strengthening entrepreneurship, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and cooperatives.
- 10 Increasing added value, employment, and investment in the real sector, and industrialization.
- 11 Increasing high value-added exports and strengthening the Domestic Content Level (TKDN)

The poverty line or poverty threshold is the minimum level of income deemed necessary to obtain an adequate standard of living in a country. The poverty line is useful as an economic tool that can be used to measure the poor and consider socio-economic reforms, such as welfare programs and unemployment insurance to overcome poverty. The Poverty Line (GK) is the sum of the Food Poverty Line (GKM) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NPL). Residents who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line are categorized as poor. The Food Poverty Line (FPL) is the value of minimum food expenditure equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita per day. The basic food commodity package is represented by 52 types of commodities (rice, tubers, fish, meat, eggs and milk, vegetables, nuts, fruits, oils and fats, etc.) The Non-Food Poverty Line (NPL) is the minimum requirement for housing, clothing, education and health. The basic non-food commodity packages are represented by 51 types of commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas. The measurement of the poverty line in Indonesia is carried out by the Central Statistics Agency. Based on the publication of BPS Wonogiri, the poverty line in Wonogiri district in the last 5 years is presented in the graph.

From the graph above, it can be seen that the poverty line in Wonogiri Regency is increasing every year. In 2023, the poverty line in Wonogiri Regency was 414,901. and in the same year there was the largest increase in the poverty line of Rp. 38,138 from the previous year. The increase was likely triggered by the increase in prices of 52 types of food commodities and 51 types of commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas.

In 2023, the percentage of poverty in Wonogiri Regency was 10.94%, this decreased by 0.05%, compared to 2022, where the percentage of poverty in Wonogiri Regency was 10.99%, decreasing compared to 2021, where in 2022, the poverty rate in Wonogiri Regency was 10.99. The number and percentage of poor people are presented in the following graph 2.2.



Research Method

The compilation of this journal uses the constructivism paradigm and qualitative approach where the focus of this research is to understand and develop the meaning of a social phenomenon that is happening so that it can be understood by first collecting the views of participants from the situation being studied. The paradigm and approach were chosen because they are in line with this study which aims to gain an understanding of social phenomena related to poverty policies and regulations in Wonogiri Regency. This study uses primary data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and Focus Group

Discussions (FGD) to obtain information related to the Supervision Study on Stunting Prevention and Handling in Wonogiri Regency and its implementation. In-depth interviews and FGDs were conducted with resource persons, namely stakeholders related to policies and implementation of poverty management in Wonogiri Regency.

Based on data collection techniques, this study is classified as a qualitative data collection technique. Collecting data in the form of information in the form of concepts or images is the definition of qualitative data collection techniques. For this study, the qualitative data collected will be the main source of data in analyzing poverty management in Wonogiri Regency. The techniques used in conducting this research are field research and library research.

Results and Discussions

The President of the Republic of Indonesia has given instructions and set the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, by 0 (zero) percent throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024. This target is faster than the mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty in all forms by 2030. Poverty Alleviation Planning as a targeted, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional governments, and/or communities in the form of policies, programs and empowerment activities, assistance, and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen. Poverty Alleviation requires integrated efforts and synergy at the central and regional levels, between the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency/City Government, Community and other stakeholders. In line with this, Wonogiri Regency, which is part of the Central Java province, must support the achievement of the Central Java provincial poverty alleviation target and the central government's target for efforts to alleviate poverty (Roen, Gie, & Asal, 2024).

Efforts to accelerate poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency based on the 2024 RKPD are through a program of activities implemented by the Wonogiri Regency Government in order to reduce the number of poor people, which is supported by a stable, quality, inclusive

regional economy, and spread to villages. The poverty alleviation program in Wonogiri Regency is in line with the National Development Priority number one, namely Strengthening Economic Resilience for quality and equitable growth which is focused on the main target groups, such as farmers, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and workers and other vulnerable groups. The poverty alleviation program needs to be supported by economic growth that is spread throughout the village area, taking into account environmental sustainability and the sustainability of resource availability, involving all community groups by prioritizing the role and contribution of disadvantaged community groups, and eliminating high-cost economic practices. The future poverty alleviation program is also directed to focus on education and health, especially for poor households, and neglected communities through the provision of verified and validated BDT data with distribution in poor villages/sub-districts in Wonogiri Regency. Expanding employment opportunities is also important not only to overcome unemployment, but also to increase workforce productivity and create new entrepreneurs (startups) in Wonogiri Regency.

Conclusions

The 2024 Annual Action Plan (RAT) for Poverty Alleviation of Wonogiri Regency contains medium-term policies to achieve poverty alleviation targets. The 2024 RAT was prepared with reference to the policy direction stated in the 2021-2026 RPJMD. Furthermore, it is expected that the implementation of poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency in 2024 will be guided by the substance stated in this RAT. The main principle in comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts is through improving and developing the social protection system, increasing access to basic services, empowering poor community groups, and inclusive development. Based on these principles, poverty alleviation is carried out through a strategy of reducing the burden of expenditure on the poor; increasing the income of the poor; Reducing pockets of poverty; and forming synergies in poverty alleviation policies and programs. This strategy is carried out through various poverty alleviation programs involving the central government, regional governments, the business world, and the community to improve the welfare of poor communities, including through social

assistance programs, community empowerment, empowerment of micro and small economic businesses, and other programs in order to increase economic activities.

References

- Chandra Gian Asmara. (2020, October 9). Resmi. Indonesia Punya Omnibus law Cipta Kerja. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20201009182029-4-193286/Simak-Ini-Dia-Pernyataan-Lengkap-Jokowi-Soal-Uu-Cipta-Kerja>.
- Hadim, V. (2024). Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Manggarai Barat. *Ekspektasi: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 9(1), 18–23. doi:10.37478/jpe.v9i1.4380
- Josephus Noya. (2025). INTEGRASI KEBIJAKAN SOSIAL DAN TATA KELOLA ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK: STUDI KASUS PROGRAM PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL DI INDONESIA. *Jurnal Badati*, 7(1), 168–171.
- Roen, Y. A., Gie, E., & Asal, S. (2024). Implementasi Pelibatan Masyarakat Desa Pukdale Kabupaten Kupang Sebagai Strategi Pengentasan Kemiskinan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bangsa*, 1(11), 2702–2707. doi:10.59837/jpmba.v1i11.578
- Sandy Kawulur dkk. (2019). ANALISA PENGARUH PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH DAN DANA DESA DALAM MENURUNKAN TINGKAT KEMISKINAN DI 11 KABUPATEN PROVINSI SULAWESI UTARA. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 19(03), 107–108.
- Yudi Febriansyah dkk. (2024). SEJARAH POLITIK HUKUM INDONESIA DALAM PENYUSUNAN PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN PASCA PEMBERLAKUAN UNDANG-UNDANG CIPTA KERJA. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan Masyarakat*, 15(1), 1–8.

Commented [AVF9]: untuk rujukan agar diperbanyak lagi
sesuaikan literature yang seperangkat penelitian