

Poverty Reduction Policies and Problems in Medan City

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Abstract— Various poverty problems that arise in the city of Medan such as the number of job seekers are greater than the number of jobs, the increasing number of births that affect the number of people and working age who do not have the skills and abilities in the world of work are factors that increase the number of poor people in the city of Medan. The purpose of this study is to analyze the policies and problems of poverty alleviation in Medan City, using qualitative methods, which aims to describe, summarize the various conditions of the situation of various variables that arise in society to be the object of research. One of the policies developed and implemented in tackling poverty is the Regional Government Regulation Number .5 of 2015 concerning Poverty Reduction in the City of Medan. However, the actualization of the poverty alleviation policy did not provide a significant change in reducing the population in Medan City. coordination and responsibility. Policy evaluation is the main key to be able to reduce the number of poor groups in the following years.

Keywords— Poverty, Policy, Problems

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a major problem throughout history for poor countries as well as developing countries. Based on data from the World Bank, the poor population in developing countries reaches more than 40%. Because of the high percentage of the poor globally, in 2015, the world countries that joined the United Nations (UN) organization declared a common development goal up to 2030 in the form of a declaration of SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals) which is a continuation of the declaration of MDG's (Millennium Development Goals). The MDGs, there are 17 SDG's goals which are priorities for countries in the world which are derived in the country's internal policies, the SDG's Declaration can strengthen solutions to the problem of world poverty which in the final goal of 230 can eradicate poverty at the world level with the spirit of "no one". left behind" (Alisjahbana and Murniningtyas, 2018). Efforts made by world countries require a long process to break the poverty chain. Because poverty is a problem that is always faced by humans, problems that have been present since humans are born, process until the end of their lives. In other words, the problem of poverty is a global social problem that is of concern to the world and has a different impact on every human being or country experiencing poverty (Nunung, Narwati, 2008).

Indonesia as a developing country is also inseparable from the cycle of poverty problems. This problem has a long history starting from independence until now, the complex problem of poverty in various fields in Indonesia has become a priority and main target in development. Based on BPS data(2019) the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 25.14 million people. Various causes of poverty that occur in Indonesia, including poverty caused by natural disasters, this occurs due to the geographical location of Indonesia which is prone to natural disasters, besides that structural poverty is a form of poverty that often occurs in Indonesia. Structural poverty arises from man-made structures caused by humans, by humans and for humans in economic, political, social and cultural dimensions. Not only that, poverty is also formed from the actions of the community itself, poverty is formed in society in the form of accepting fate and not wanting to make changes, and in the end

poverty becomes something that is preserved in the community and leads to the extinction of physical life (Harisson, 1993).

Poverty is a major problem for Indonesia, because it is very complex and chronic, by means of poverty alleviation that requires targeted, integrated, problem-solving and sustainable analysis (Nano, Pratowo, 2009). Poverty alleviation is an effort to fulfill the basic rights of decent citizens and prioritize the national guarantee system for the Indonesian nation, empowering the community with dignity and being responsible for social service facilities and infrastructure for the entire community (Pertiwi, 2014). Actualization of poverty reduction, the Indonesian government makes poverty reduction policies, both in the fields of education, health, economy, social protection and other fields that can reduce the number of poor people. This policy is also actualized in programs to alleviate poverty.

The government made two strategies to be able to pull the community out of the cycle of poverty, including the first, protecting families, especially the poor, to be able to meet needs in various fields. Second, the government provides training to the community to be able to improve their ability to do business to prevent the emergence of new poor groups. The strategy carried out by the government is an effort made to realize the ideals of the Indonesian nation to create a just and prosperous society (Drebina, 2015). In implementing the strategy drawn up to reduce poverty in Indonesia, the government needs facilitators who are development agents who have the resources, capabilities and power, because an important note online about poverty alleviation problems is the condition of the people who are trapped in situations of social and economic powerlessness. very worrying (Chambers, in Ismi and Marwanti, 2012). Indonesia, which consists of various provinces with various conditions of community groups, experiences the same conditions in overcoming the problem of poverty. Including the city of Medan, which is the fourth largest city in Indonesia, is inseparable from the problem of urban poverty. Various poverty problems that arise in the city of Medan such as the number of job seekers are greater than the number of jobs, the increasing number of births that affect the number of people and working age who do not have the skills and abilities in the world of work are factors that increase the number of poor people in the city of Medan. As shown in table 1 below:

Table. 1.Number of Job Seekers by Gender and Highest Education Level

Highest Education Level	Number of Job Seekers by Gender and Highest Education Level (Soul)		
	Male	Female	Male+Female
	2018	2018	2018
Primary school	93	107	191
Junior high school	123	516	636
Senior High School	540	1998	2448
Diploma/University	545	658	1196

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Medan City, 2018

From the data above, it shows that the number of job seekers is getting higher, giving a burden to the city of Medan which raises problems in various fields of life which in turn creates new poor groups. The problem of poverty in the city of Medan does not only occur because of economic problems, but there are problems of not fulfilling basic rights and discrimination against individuals or community groups to be able to live properly and with dignity. (Henry, et.al, 2015). The form of decentralization for the Regional/City Government provides authority and responsibility that is more focused on poverty alleviation, including for the Medan City Government. One of the poverty reduction policies in the form of Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Poverty Reduction Poverty reduction program. This local regulation contains the efforts of the Medan City Government to be able to meet the six priority needs that are appropriate for the people of Medan City in the form of assistance including food assistance, health assistance, educational assistance, housing assistance, assistance in improving skills, business capital assistance and security protection assistance.

Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning poverty reduction in Medan City is a form of commitment from the Medan City government to be able to reduce the amount of poverty, the implementation of the above Regional Regulation has

been running for more than five years. as a policy maker and implementer, making aid programs based on the six main priority needs according to the Regional Regulation given to the people of Medan City with funding from the Medan City Regional Budget which is issued annually. out of the poverty circle, this can be proven from the decrease in the number of poor people over the last five years not reaching one percent, and the city of Medan is the city with the highest percentage of the number of poor people compared to cities in the province North Sumatra.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is carried out with a qualitative descriptive approach which aims to describe, summarize various conditions of the situation of various variables that arise in society as the object of research. This type of research is used to collect in-depth insights about a problem or generate ideas for research. documents, news, and study results that are relevant to the political communication model in producing gender-responsive policies. Instrument data was obtained from in-depth interviews and Focused Group Discussion (FGD). While the data analysis process was carried out by descriptive narrative techniques by analyzing based on the data obtained at the research location, either in the field or after the data was collected.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poverty is a condition of lack of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and proper drinking water. Not only that, poverty is also associated with the absence of opportunities for health, education and work that can fulfill a person's life. This happens a lot in people in various parts of the world, so that poverty is a global problem. The indicator of the fulfillment of the necessities of life becomes a measuring tool for poverty, and is complemented by marginalization, incapacity, economic powerlessness, and the opportunity to find work in the fields of production and services. Indonesia measures poverty according to World Bank standards, but not only that, there are several internal government adjustments made by BPS in measuring the poverty line. a minimum of 2100 calories per day and minimum expenditures other than food are expenditures for housing, goods and services. for the urban and rural poverty categories, the size of the minimum expenditure needs outside of food is distinguished.

The development of a city is influenced by urbanization and migration that occurs based on economic, social and demographic aspects. Not only natural population growth, the process of urbanization and migration has implications for the number of urban residents. The development of a city is also influenced by economic changes that provide a shift in the world of employment from the agricultural sector to the industrial and trade sectors. These changes simultaneously provide changes in the social dimension in the form of changes in the outlook and lifestyle of urban communities. This change also has positive and negative impacts on the condition of the city and its people. On the positive side, the rapid growth rate caused by the rapid mobility and dynamics of social and economic movement in urban communities has led to various problems such as changes in land use, legal and illegal settlements, feasible and inappropriate, so that rapid movement is also important. provide negative sides such as inequality, inequality and heterogeneity between the population in the social dimension that fosters urban poverty. (Mc Gee, in Amelia, 2009).

Poor community groups in the urban community dimension are individuals who do not have education and skills, individuals who have education and skills but are included in the low category, who earn below-average wages and do not have a good position in the social environment. The urban poor mostly works as laborers in manufacturing companies, selling services such as housemaids, rickshaw pullers and construction workers, sellers of used goods, and all categories of work with a mediocre life (Huntington, in Pandjaitan 2000). Urban poverty has various types with each having specific problems including first, temporary migrant groups are a group of people who come from villages, then move to cities to meet needs through the informal sector, these people are included in the category whose conditions are better because they have the ability to overcome the crisis by having alternative income from the city or from their place of origin. Second, community groups who live and work in the city center by carrying out various activities in the informal sector to meet their needs. Third, community groups who work in the firm sector but because of the economic crisis, pandemic, they have lost their jobs. Fourth is the group that has not been able to meet the needs of the world of work such as the disabled, the elderly and children. The five groups of people who work in inappropriate social situations and conditions such as criminals, prostitutes and other negative activities.

Urban development has a big role and has a positive impact in tackling the problem of poverty both for the city and in the national context. The City Government must be able to find the root of the problem and find solutions to break the chain of poverty, not only that, the government also has a role to provide opportunities and opportunities for all people to be able to fulfill

a decent and better life by diversifying industries and services as a driver of growth and development. municipal and national income. The potential benefits of migration from rural to urban areas depend on the government as a policy maker and implementer to regulate growth, create good governance, and place themselves as public servants. (Baharoglu and Kessides, 2001).

The Face of Poverty in Medan City

The city of Medan as the fourth largest city in Indonesia, continues to experience developments in the economic, social and cultural fields. As the capital of North Sumatra Province, this city is also a center of growth and development in all fields. The rapid development and social movements in the city of Medan, provide an attraction for urbanization and migration, both from various regions in the province of North Sumatra, regions in Indonesia and even from various countries. It can be said that the city of Medan is a miniature of Indonesia, the number of people who migrated to the city of Medan makes this city a plural and plural city. The impact of urbanization, migration and the local community of Medan City adds to the population of Medan City every year, based on data from BPS, the population in Medan City in 2020 reaches more than two million people. The following is an overview of the population of Medan City by age group:

Table. 2. Total Population, Population Density and Population Distribution of Medan City by District in 2020

District Name	Number of Population (people)	Population Density (people/km2)	Population Distribution (%)
Medan Tuntungan	8739	4252	3,88
Medan Johor	136069	9333	6,01
Medan Amplas	129323	11557	5,71
Medan Denai	147981	16351	6,54
Medan Area	99993	18115	4,42
Medan Kota	75153	14261	3,32
Medan Maimun	41092	13789	1,81
Medan Polonia	57501	6382	2,54
Medan Baru	40963	7014	1,81
Medan Selayang	109926	8581	4,86
Medan Sunggal	117189	7590	5,18
Medan Helvetia	153989	11701	6,80
Medan Petisah	63992	9383	2,83
Medan Barat	73424	13776	3,24
Medan Timur	112482	14495	4,97
Medan Perjuangan	96848	23679	4,28
Medan Tembung	138884	17382	6,13
Medan Deli	188807	9060	8,34
Medan Labuhan	120861	3296	5,34
Medan Marelan	172456	7240	7,62
Medan Belawan	99273	3782	4,38
Amount	2264145	8541	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Medan City, 2018

With the heterogeneity of the city, changes in all dimensions are so fast, so that it has a positive impact in the form of city growth and the occurrence of inequality and inequality which has a negative impact and ultimately causes the problem of poverty in the city of Medan. Poverty is a major problem in Medan City, based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) in 2020, the number of poor households in Medan City reached 127,283. The following is a recapitulation of the 2020 DTKS of Medan City.

Table. 3. Recapitulation of Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) for 2020 Medan City

District Name	Number of Households	Number of Household Members
Medan Tuntungan	3901	15902
Medan Johor	7328	31076
Medan Amplas	5656	23501
Medan Denai	7763	35119
Medan Area	3452	14340
Medan Kota	3424	14398
Medan Maimun	3156	13286
Medan Polonia	2972	12144
Medan Baru	1139	4609
Medan Selayang	5034	19500
Medan Sunggal	5279	22544
Medan Helvetia	5657	23352
Medan Petisah	2234	8805
Medan Barat	3603	15887
Medan Timur	4621	18844
Medan Perjuangan	5368	21830
Medan Tembung	7286	28264
Medan Deli	9652	41806
Medan Labuhan	12293	52327
Medan Marelan	12368	54987
Medan Belawan	15097	65049
Amount	127.283	

Source: Medan City Social Service, 2020

From the data above, there are three sub-districts with the highest number of poor households, including Medan Belawan District, Medan Marelan District and Kematan Medan Labuhan which reached 12,293 poor households. The data also illustrates the condition of poverty in the city of Medan which is still high and needs special attention to alleviate poverty. Poverty in Medan City has heterogeneous problems starting from the inability to meet basic needs such as food, drink, shelter and the inability to obtain goods and services. The problems that arise are caused by various factors including the condition of migrants/urbanizations who do not have the ability, skills and skills to survive with a decent life in the city of Medan. In addition to the problem of migrants, there are also local residents of Medan City who do not have the ability or low ability to be able to work in the industrial sector, and are also not supported by jobs that are capable of accommodating people of productive age to be able to work and fulfill their needs. Not only that, poverty is also caused by community groups who do not meet the requirements to be able to work, such as groups with disabilities, children and the elderly. Poverty in Medan City is also described as the inability of individuals or community groups to get access and proper public services.

Poverty Reduction Policy

The problem of poverty is the main priority for the Medan City Government in general, the legislature and the executive at the regional level, to be able to eradicate poverty and achieve targets according to national standards for reducing the number of poor people every year. The problem of poverty is the responsibility of local governments to be able to provide basic community rights in education, health, employment, fulfillment of food and obtain equal access to public services. The Medan City Government as the organizer of regional autonomy, has made various strategies to reduce the number of poor people in Medan City. The Medan City Government provides a solution to be able to break the chain of poverty in Medan City by making policies. Public policies are policies developed by government officials. One of the policies developed and implemented in tackling poverty is the Regional Government Regulation Number .5 of 2015 concerning Poverty Reduction in the City of Medan.

Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning poverty alleviation contains the obligations of local governments to be able to fulfill the basic rights of citizens, take care of the poor and neglected children, also develop a social security system, provide empowerment for the weak and underprivileged in a proper and dignified manner. . The Regional Regulation Number 2015 aims to ensure the protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of the poor in stages and with dignity, accelerate the reduction of poverty, increase community participation and ensure consistency, integration, synchronization and synergy in poverty reduction. The Medan City Government carries out poverty alleviation in an integrated and sustainable manner by formulating various strategies and programs to be able to achieve the objectives of the Regional Regulation.

Countermeasures assistance carried out by the Medan City Government, based on Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 include:

- a. Food Aid
- b. Education Assistance
- c. Health Assistance
- d. Skill improvement assistance
- e. Business capital assistance
- f. Security protection assistance

Assistance programs that have been implemented in the Raskin program, scholarship programs for students, Jampersal, BPJS PBI, house renovation grants, book grants, business capital grants, the assistance provided by the government comes from APBD funds in Medan City every year. In addition to poverty alleviation, the Central Government also provides assistance in the form of poverty reduction programs which in its implementation coordinate with local governments in the form of the PKH, KUBE, BST, Village Fund BLT, and Basic Food Program programs. This program is carried out to fulfill assistance in various fields of education, economy, business capital, food, skills, and security protection. This regulation is implemented by the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPD) which consists of various Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) which are implementers to reduce the poverty level of the Medan City area.

Poverty Reduction Problems

Poverty in the city of Medan is the number one problem that is a tough job for the government. The conditions of various types of poverty have become a benchmark for the government to be able to provide effective solutions to reduce poverty. The government is trying to reduce the amount of poverty in the city of Medan, by issuing Regulation No. 5 of 2015. Over the last five years this regulation has been realized in the form of assistance in various fields. However, the actualization of the poverty alleviation policy did not provide a significant change to reduce the population in Medan City. This can be seen from the percentage of the number of poverty in Medan City over the last five years. The following is data on the poor in the city of Medan from 2015 to 2020.

Table 3. Development of Population and Poor Groups in Medan City for the 2015-2019 Period

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population	2.210.624	2.229.408	2.247.425	2.264.145	2.279.894	2.440.000
Kelompok Miskin	207.500	206.870	204.000	186.450	183.790	183.540
%	9,3%	9,27%	9,07%	8,23%	8,06%	7,5%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Medan City, 2018

From the data above, during the five years of the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning poverty alleviation in Medan City, every year, the percentage decrease in the number of poor groups every year is below 1%. In addition, changes in the number of the poor do not have a significant impact compared to other regions. This is evident from the data on the decline in the number of poor groups in Medan City which is the lowest among regions in North Sumatra Province (BPS Sumatera Utara, 2020. If reviewed from the The contents of the Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Poverty Alleviation, clearly illustrates that the government is obliged to fulfill basic rights for the poor/poor category. This regulation also actually received special attention from the Medan City Government, it can be proven from the very large funds for implementing assistance for the poor community from the Medan City Regional Budget every year.

However, various efforts have been made by the Medan City Government, poverty is still a problem that cannot be resolved. Policies set and implemented are not running effectively. This is due to various factors including the content of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 does not specify the appointment of any Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) as the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) so that the OPD's responsibilities as implementers and achieve government targets are weak. The form of poverty reduction programs is still partial, which should not be in the form of assistance provided directly without assistance from the government. The government also does not involve the private sector to cooperate in poverty alleviation. Not only that, the emergence of problems in collecting data on the poor which is one of the poverty reduction strategies, there are still many people who get the right to be beneficiaries but are not recorded as a category of poor people. The inaccuracy of targeting in data collection is also due to the data still using BPS data from 2015, while social developments and changes make it possible and even certain to create new poor groups. The issue of data collection is a very important note for the Medan City government to enumerate, verify and validate data on poor groups who are indeed eligible to be beneficiaries of the assistance programs provided by the government, especially poverty reduction funds originating from the Medan City Regional Budget.

The next problem arose at the level of the Medan City government itself. The characteristics of the implementor's resources are still very minimal, due to lack of understanding in implementing poverty reduction policies, not only the problem of resources, but also organizational characteristics that are not integral, causing the minimum number of targets to reduce the number of poor groups, each OPD has an ego-sectoral nature, carries out prevention programs. poverty on their own without any coordination between OPD, whereas in dealing with poverty, the government both internally between the executive and the legislature must work together to be able to understand holistically the main problems of poverty, what implementation model must be made to be able to state the policy of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning Poverty alleviation can be declared successful in reducing the population in Medan City in accordance with national scale targets.

IV. CONCLUSION

Poor community groups in the urban community dimension are individuals who do not have education and skills, individuals who have education and skills but are included in the low category, who earn below average wages and do not have a good position in the social environment. The city of Medan as one of the largest cities in Indonesia also has the problem of poverty which is a problem that does not go away all the time. It is not a problem that can be solved in a short time, but there need to be stages carried out by the Medan City Government as a set of organizational units that are responsible for fulfilling the basic rights of its citizens, meeting production and service needs, and fulfilling equal access to services that are decent and dignified. . Solving the problem of poverty is the government's main priority, starting from making policies that contain poverty reduction in a regular, targeted and targeted manner. Various problems of poverty alleviation must become the benchmark for the Medan City

government to be able to evaluate the policy of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015, and develop new strategies to reduce the number of poor groups in Medan City.

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