

IDENTIFICATION AND PLANNING OF POVERTY AREAS INPALEMBANG CITY

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Abstract: *This study aims to identify, describe and analyze the Poverty Area Mapping of Palembang City. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with explanatory research type, with the number of informants as many as 100 people determined randomly. Data collection techniques in this study were using documentation, observation, questionnaires, interviews, and literature study. The results of the study prove that (1) There has been uneven and inappropriate assistance provided by the Government/Regional Government (Province, Regency/City) in poverty alleviation in Palembang City; (2) Unavailability of up to date data regarding the number of poor people in Palembang City; (3) Poverty Alleviation Programs that are under the regional structure and characteristics of the people of Palembang City, namely programs that are oriented or based on human resource development; (4) The need for a pilot project focused on as a pilot program for poverty alleviation that is oriented to human resource development.*

Keywords: *Identification, Planning, and Poverty*

1. Introduction

Land fires are natural disasters or phenomena that have occurred in the last three years in Palembang. This has an impact on increasing the number of poor people in the city of Palembang. Various existing health prevention programs, in the form of direct cash assistance (BLT), development, and other assistance have been declared ineffective. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and map areas as well as programs that are effective in reducing poverty levels in the city of Palembang.

Table 1.
Number of Population and Poor Population of Palembang City

District	Population of Palembang (people)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Iilir Barat II	65.991	66.891	71.267	72.387	73.269
Gandus	62.146	62.994	64.020	64.994	65.781
Seberang Ulu I	176.749	179.160	91.619	93.013	95.251
Kertapati	84.698	85.853	89.597	90.978	92.082
Jakabaring	-	-	90.791	92.172	92.141

Seberang Ulu II	99.222	100.575	104.209	105.815	107.101
Plaju	81.891	83.008	88.265	89.643	90.735
Iilir Barat I	135.385	137.231	137.863	139.933	141.545
Bukit Kecil	43.967	44.567	48.874	49.657	50.301
Iilir Timur I	71.418	72.391	77.102	78.314	79.269
Kemuning	85.002	86.161	91.419	92.846	93.998
Iilir Timur II	165.238	167.491	93.352	94.810	97.000
Kalidoni	110.982	112.495	111.030	111.691	112.931
Iilir Timur III	-	-	83.640	84.938	84.935
Sako	91.087	92.329	91.754	92.301	93.326
Sematang Borang	37.434	37.945	35.821	36.033	36.445
Sukarami	164.139	166.378	155.590	156.509	158.246
Alang-Alang Lebar	105.168	106.602	96.886	97.455	98.537
Palembang City	1.580.517	1.602.071	1.623.099	1.643.488	1.662.893
Poverty People in Palembang	20.312	19.195	18.441	17.932	18.067

Source: BPS, 2019

Based on table 1, the highest population of Palembang City was in 2015 with a Poverty Number of 20,312 People, the most poverty in Palembang City is a problem that has not been resolved until now, (Ezkirianto & Alexandi, 2013) even in 2019 there will be an increase in the number of poor people (Ranis, 2004), if not quickly addressed, of course (Alvarez et al., 2015), This poverty problem will continue to grow and become a serious problem. The problem of poverty in Palembang City has increased from the previous year, (Zahara et al., 2018) although in previous years there was a decline, this indicates that there is no stability and no significant increase in poverty reduction (Yustini, 2018). Therefore, it is very important to formulate a formulation or regional regulation that can overcome this problem.

The debate about the effectiveness of economic recovery, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), reported that there had been a decline in the poverty rate in 1998 – 2005. In 2002, it was reported that there had been a 4.2% reduction in poverty both in urban areas and 14.2% in rural areas since 1984 (Suryahadi et al., 2006). The problem of poverty is a problem for all countries in the world so that efforts to overcome it need to be carried out in a global context (Kadir & Amalia, 2016). The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have succeeded in reducing the world's poor population by almost half (Sachs, 2012), (Oleribe & Taylor-Robinson, 2016). Furthermore, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) still place poverty alleviation (no poverty) as the main goal (Pangkiro, 2016). This shows that poverty alleviation efforts in any form and dimension are the commitments of all countries in the world, including Indonesia (Dussault et al., 2016). (Syahril, 2014) National poverty reduction efforts have been carried out since the beginning of independence with various approaches and policies. As mandated by the constitution for the creation of a just and prosperous society (Jinping, 2017), the development programs that have been implemented have always given great attention to poverty alleviation (Shah & Saurabh, 2015). In line with that, the development that occurs in the city of Palembang also aims to improve the welfare of the people of Palembang.

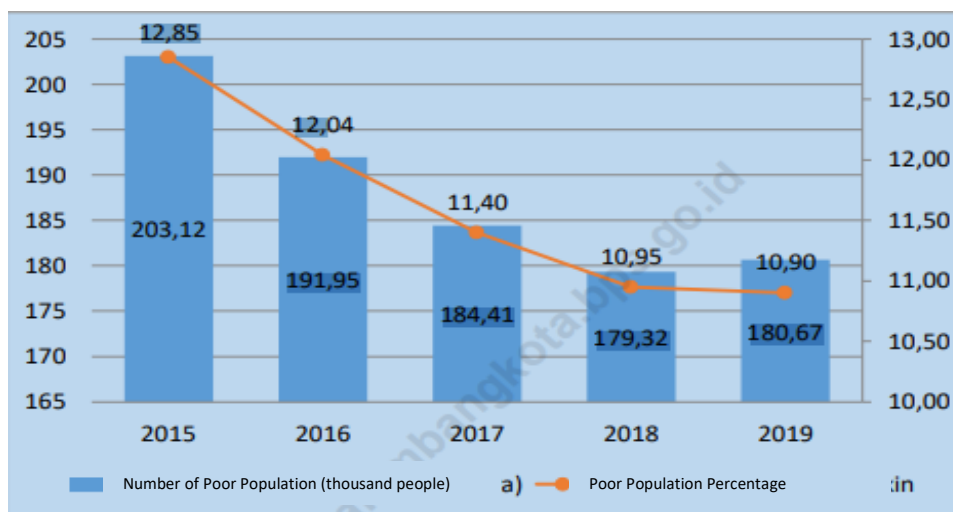


Figure 1. Number and Percentage of Poor Population in Palembang City, (person) 2015-2019

Source: BPS of South Sumatra Province

The number and percentage of poor people in Palembang City from 2015 to 2018 decreased, but in 2019 there was an increase in the number of poor people, and the percentage of poor people decreased. In 2015 the number of poor people reached 203.12 thousand people or 12.85 percent of the total population 2015. The number of poor people in 2016 decreased to 191.95 thousand people or 12.04 percent. In 2017 there was a decrease in the number of poor people to 184.41 thousand people or 11.40 percent of the total population 2017. In 2018 the number of poor people also decreased to 179.32 thousand people or 10.95 percent of the total population. In 2019 the number of poor people increased to 180.67 thousand people or 10.90 percent of the total population of Palembang City 2019.

The Poverty Line is a representation of the minimum amount of rupiah needed to meet the minimum basic needs of food which is equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day and non-food basic needs. People who have an average consumption expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line are categorized as poor.

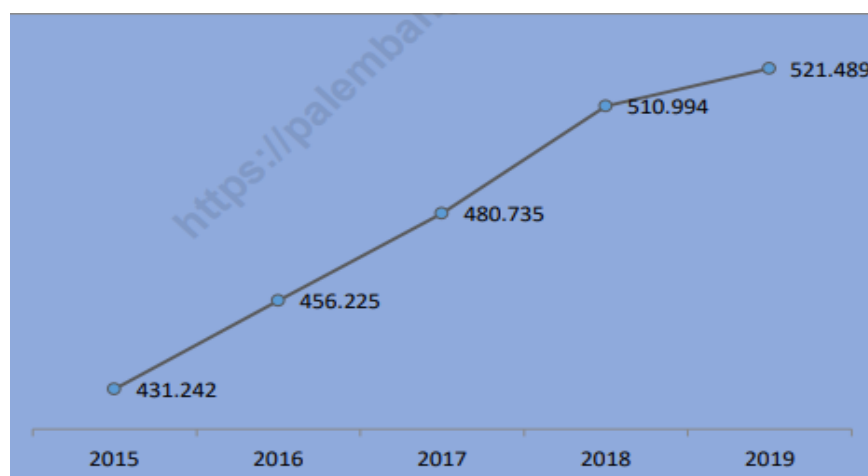


Figure 2. Poverty Line of Palembang City (Rupiah), 2015-2019

Source: BPS of South Sumatra Province

The development of the poverty line in Palembang City continues to increase. In 2015 the poverty line of Palembang City was Rp. 431,242. Until 2019, the poverty line of Palembang City was IDR 521,489. On average, in 2019 the minimum amount of rupiah needed to meet the minimum basic needs for food which is equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day and basic non-food needs are IDR 521,489 per month.

The locus and focus of this study are in the Palembang City area, and the results of this study are expected to be one of the input materials in the formulation of poverty reduction policies in Palembang City.

2. Research Methods

This type of research is survey research using quantitative research methods. Using this type of survey research with in data collection the author collects information from the respondents using a questionnaire as the main method (Patten, 2016). We combined literature study, interview, questioner, observation and focus group discussion (FGD) with three methods are: presentation, in-depth interview and participation. The participants from the Palembang city government agency of southeast Sumatera province, district/city government agencies in Palembang city, southeast Sumatera province, higher education, associations and Business actors related in southeast Sumatera Province.

Data collection using questionnaires FGD with participatory methods. In conducting the FGD the researcher used a participatory method, namely by gathering relevant stakeholders in a coordination meeting which would then produce inputs and formulations. The process of identifying strategic issues can be seen in Figure 3.

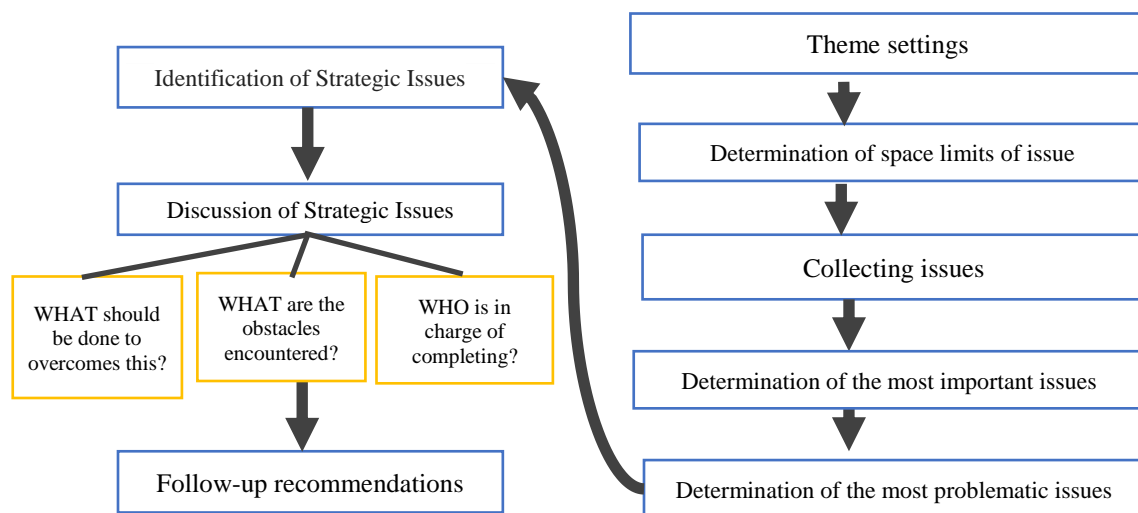


Figure 3. Identification Process of Strategic Issues

Data analysis techniques were used in this study namely spatial analysis and qualitative descriptive analysis. Spatial analysis is based on mapping the poverty areas in Southeast Sumatera Province to answer the first research objective. While the data from the interviews were analyzed descriptively to answer the second and third research objectives.

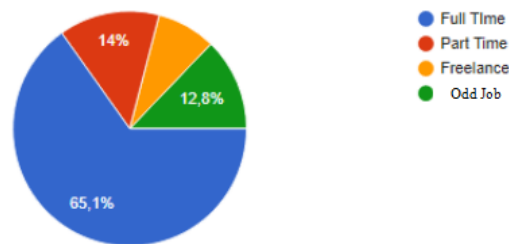
Poverty measurement refers to the concept applied by BPS, namely using the Poverty Line (GK) model. So people who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty

line are categorized as poor people. The informants of this research are people in 18 urban villages including:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Kertapati District | 10 Gandus District |
| 2 Seberang Ulu I District | 11 Ilir Timur II District |
| 3 Seberang Ulu II District | 12 Alang-Alang Lebar District |
| 4 Plaju District | 13 Sako District |
| 5 Ilir Timur I District | 14 Sematang Borang District |
| 6 Bukit Kecil District | 15 Kemuning District |
| 7 Ilir Barat II District | 16 Kalidoni District |
| 8 Sukarame District | 17 Ilir Timur III District |
| 9 Ilir Barat I District | 18 Jakabaring District |

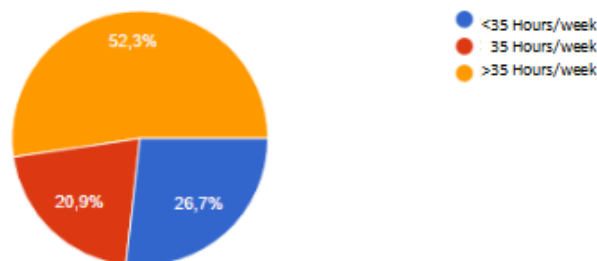
This research was conducted on September 2019 – August 2020.

3. Results and Discussion



Source: survey results
Figure 4. Type of work

Based on figure 4, it can be seen that 65.1% of responses have full-time jobs, 14% as a part timer, 12.8% as a freelancer and as many as 8.1% work as odd job.



Source: survey results
Figure 5. Working time of the week

Based on figure 5, it can be seen that 52.3% of respondents stated that they worked more than 35 hours / week, 20.9% of respondents said they worked for 35 hours/week and 26.7% of respondents stated to work less than 35 hours/week.



Source: survey results
Figure 6. Residential Area

Based on Figure 6, it can be seen that 22.1% of respondents live in Plaju District, 14% of respondents live in IB1 District, 9.3% of respondents live in Sako District, 9.3% of respondents live in Sukarami, and 9.3% of respondents live in Kertapati 8.1%, respondents living in Ilir Timur 2 as much as 7%, respondents living in Jakabaring 7%, respondents living in Seberang Ulu 2 as many as 7%, respondents living in Kalidoni 4.7%, respondents living in Bukit Kecil 3.5%, respondents domiciled in Seberang Ulu 1 as many as 2.3%, respondents domiciled in Alang-alang Lebar 2.3%, respondents domiciled in Gandus 1.2%, respondents domiciled in Ilir Timur 1 as many as 1.2%, and respondents domiciled in Kemuning 1.2%.

Table 2
Number of Poor Population

City	Number of Poor Population (Thousand People)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Palembang	203.12	191.95	184.41	179.32	180.67

Source: BPS Palembang City, 2019

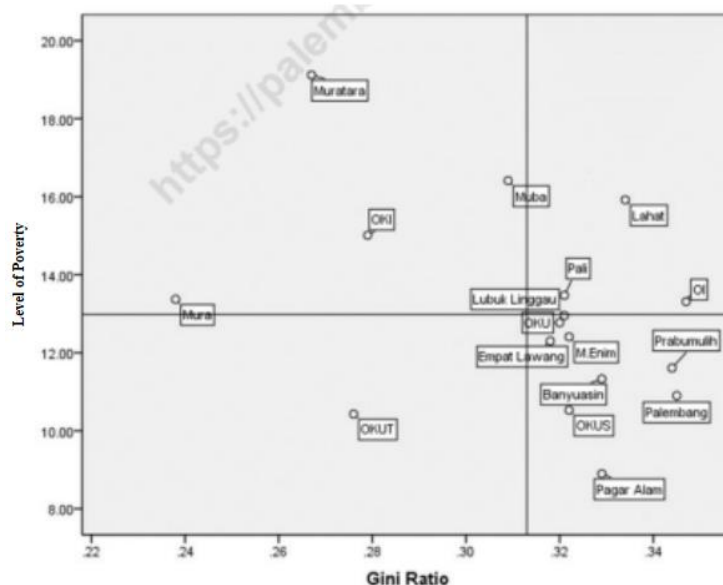
Based on Table 2, the lowest number of poor people in Palembang City in 2018 was 179.32 thousand people and the highest in 2015 was 203.12 thousand people.

Table 3.
Comparison of the Poor and Total Population

No	Year	Total Population	Number of Poor Population
1	2015	1.580.517	20.312
2	2016	1.602.071	19.195
3	2017	1.623.099	18.441
4	2018	1.643.488	17.932
5	2019	1.662.893	18.067

Source: BPS Palembang City, 2019

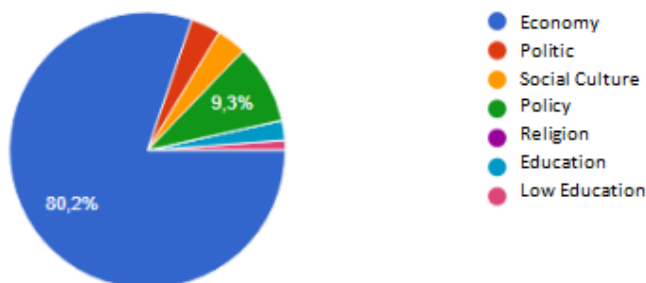
Based on Table 3, the comparison of the poor population and the total poor population in the city of Palembang, experienced a significant change, influenced by population growth, resulting in the number of poor people also increasing.



Source : Susenas, 2019

Figure 8. Quadrant Analysis of District/City Poverty and Inequality in South Sumatra, 2019

Based on the figure above, a Cartesian diagram is used to classify districts/cities in South Sumatra based on the level of poverty and inequality. Quadrant I is a group of districts/cities with high poverty scores and low inequality. Those included in quadrant I are OKI Regency, Musi Banyuasin Regency, Musi Rawas Regency and Muratara Regency. Quadrant II is a group of districts/cities with high poverty scores and high inequality. Those included in quadrant II are Lahat, Ogan Ilir and PALI Regencies. Quadrant III is a group of districts/cities with low poverty and low inequality, namely East Oku District. Quadrant IV is a group of districts/cities with low poverty and high inequality covering all cities in South Sumatra (Palembang City, Prabumulih City, Pagar Alam City and Lubuk Linggau City), and South OKU, Banyuasin, Muara Enim, Empat Lawang and OKU district.

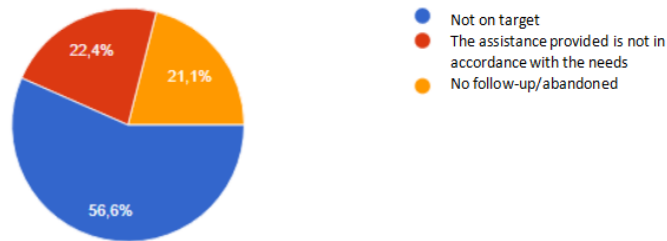


Source: survey results

Figure 9. Main Causes of Poverty in Palembang

Based on figure 9, it can be seen that respondents confirmed that 80.2% of the causes of poverty in Palembang City were due to the economy, 9.3% stated that it was because of regulations/policies that did not yet exist related to poverty so that the prevention program was not

maximized, as much as 3.5% stated that it was because of socio-cultural , as much as 3.5% said it was because of politics, as much as 2.3% because of education, and as much as 1.2% said it was because of low education..



Source: survey results

Figure 10. Palembang City Poverty Reduction Program

Based on Figure 10, it can be seen that 56.6% of respondents stated that the Poverty reduction program in Palembang City was not on target, 22.4% of respondents stated that the assistance provided was not in accordance with their needs, and 21.2% of respondents stated that there was no follow-up to the program..

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

The following are some conclusions from this research:

- 1) Uneven distribution and incompatibility of assistance provided by the Government/Regional Government (Province, Regency/City) in alleviating poverty in Palembang City;
- 2) Unavailability of up to date data regarding the number of poor people in Palembang City;
- 3) Poverty Alleviation Programs that are under the regional structure and characteristics of the people of Palembang City, namely programs that are oriented or based on human resource development;
- 4) The need for a pilot project focused as a pilot of poverty alleviation programs that are oriented to human resource development;

Suggestion

Suggestions from this research:

- 1) Carry out further identification and mapping to all sub-districts in Palembang City;
- 2) It is necessary to draw up a Regional Regulation related to the Management of the Poverty Alleviation Program for the City of Palembang;
- 3) It is necessary to draw up a Regional Regulation related to the Master Plan for the Management of the Palembang City Poverty Program;
- 4) There is a need for an independent institution to implement and monitor the Palembang City Poverty Program;
- 5) It is necessary to have a pilot project location for the poverty alleviation program of Palembang City which is oriented towards human resource development;

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