

# Collaboration of Poverty Handling in Indonesia

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**Abstract:-** Collaboration handling poverty, using qualitative research methods through the approach of Phenomenology, the results showed the handling of poverty in Indonesia is the time schedule of activities are important, this is due to the question of the poverty can have an impact to the development of other sectors, thus impacting the slowness of the development process itself, to speed up the handling of results of poverty required cooperation among related Government, private, world education and all stake holders, given the poverty in Indonesia was not caused by one thing but a lot of factors, so handling should be done simultaneously, terkordinasi and continuous improvement is carried out so that the expected fore the issue of poverty will be in the press in such a way.

**Keywords:** -Poor Handling, Policy, Service, Quality

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Central Bureau of statistics (BPS) stated, an index of the depth of poverty and poverty severity index Indonesia in the period September hingag March 2016 2017 rising. It signifies, Government efforts to alleviate poverty will be increasingly difficult.

poverty depth index in September 2016 was 1.74 and in March 2017 rising into 1.83. Likewise the poverty severity index rising 0.48 0.44 of being on the same period.

According to him, the issue of poverty is not only seen from the amount and percentage of the poor population, but also the level of depth and severity of poverty. For the more severe levels of poverty in a country then that alleviate poverty more difficult. If seen between urban and rural areas, the poverty

depth index value and index of the severity of poverty is higher in rural areas than urban areas. In March 2017, the index value of the depth of poverty for urban areas of 1.24 and much higher in rural areas reached 2.49. While the poverty severity index value to urban is 0.31, while in the countryside reached 0.67, "said he, previously, BPS released the number of poor in Indonesia reached 27.77 million people in March 2017. That number increased by over 10,000 people compared conditions September 2016 to reach 27.76 million people. The figure is a population with a per capita monthly expenditure below the poverty line. One that causes the increase of the number of poor in Indonesia is terlambatnya channeling prosperous rice (ranstra).

Between mid-1960-70s until 1996, when Indonesia was under the leadership of Suharto's "new order" Government, Indonesia's poverty rate dropped dramatically — both in the villages and in the towns because of strong economic growth and the existence of poverty reduction programs that efficiently. During the rule of Suharto, Indonesia population numbers living below the poverty line dropped dramatically, from initially about half of the total population of Indonesia, until only about 11 per cent only.

However, when at the end of the year 1990-an Asian financial crisis occurs, the level of poverty in Indonesia leapt high, from 11 per cent to 19.9 per cent at the end of 1998, which means the achievements already won new order is destroyed instantly.

The following table shows the numbers of poverty in Indonesia, either absolute or relative (to read analysis of Gini Ratio please read the information at the bottom of the pages of this site):

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>The Relative Poverty</b>	16.6	15.4	14.2	13.3	12.5	11.7	11.5	11.0	11.1	10.9 <sup>1</sup>
<b>(% of population)</b>	37	35	33	31	30	29	29	28	29	28 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Absolute Poverty</b>	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40

<sup>1</sup> March 2016<sup>6</sup>Source: the World Bank and the Central Bureau of statistics (BPS)

Fig. 1: The Statistics of Poverty and Inequality in Indonesia:

The table above shows the drop in national poverty were slowly and consistently. However, the Government of Indonesia to use terms that are not strictly about the definition of a poverty line, so that it looks more positive is a picture of reality. The year 2016 Indonesia Government defines the poverty line with pendapatan per month (per capita) as much as Rp 354.386 (about USD \$25) which thus means a very low standard of living, as well as create the sense of a person's own Indonesia .

But if we use the value of the poverty line used by the World Bank, which classify the percentage of the population of Indonesia are living with an income of less than USD \$1.25 per day as those who live below the poverty line (with the word another poor), then a percentage of the table above would appear to be inaccurate because its value as it is raised a few percent. Further, according to the World Bank, if we count the number of residents of Indonesia living with an income of less than USD \$2 per day the number will increase even more sharply again. This shows that the majority of the population of Indonesia are living almost under the poverty line. Reports later again in the media in Indonesia informed that about a quarter of the population of Indonesia (around 65 million people) live only a little above the national poverty line.

In some recent years poverty in Indonesia showed a significant decline. Nevertheless, it is estimated this will slow down the decline in the future. Those who in recent years was able to get out of poverty are those who live on the extreme poverty line which means strong support is not required to issue them from poverty. However, in line with the decline in the group, the group that was at the very bottom of the line kemiskinanlah which should now be assisted to get up and out of poverty. This is more complicated and will result in a decline in the poverty rate figures are running more slowly than before.

Stability of food prices (especially rice) is very important for Indonesia as a country whose inhabitants spend most of their income to buy the rice (and other food products). Therefore, the pressure of inflation in the price of rice (for example because of a failed harvest) can have serious consequences for those who are poor or nearly poor. Even most of those who live just a little above the poverty line could fall into poverty because of high inflation.

In addition to the inflation caused by rising food prices, the Government's decision to reduce subsidies (mainly subsidies for FUEL and electricity) causes high inflation. For example, the time the Government of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) do a FUEL subsidy cuts by the end of 2005 the occurrence of significant increase in poverty between the years 2005 and 2006. The international oil price rise made the Government was forced to reduce FUEL subsidies that time in order to ease the Government's

budget deficit. The consequences are two-digit inflation at between 14 to 19 percent (year-to-year) occur until October 2006. President of Joko Widodo also reducing FUEL subsidies, both in late 2014 or early 2015. But because of the weak international oil prices at that time, this decision does not imply a tremendous impact on the inflation rate. Anyway, the inflation rate in Indonesia rose to between 8-9 percent (t/t) in 2014 then there is increasing poverty little in Indonesia between 2014 and 2015, either in urban or rural areas.

From the figures above indicate that the phenomenon of poverty is the real issue and have a broad impact, both from a micro or macro scale, so that the need of handling profesional, where government involvement in support of the entire stake holder, private, education should cooperate in addressing the poverty issue

## II. PROBLEM

How to build collaboration handling poverty in Indonesia ?

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. *Public Policy Theory*

Public policy is one of the rules made by the Government and is part of a political decision to tackle various problems and issues that exist and flourish in the community. It is also the public policy decisions made by the Government to perform a particular action choice not to do something or to do a certain action.

Public policy is what is selected by the Government to be done or not done. Carl Friedrich in Dede Mariana (2010) sets forth that the policy is potentially experiencing unplanned actions or activities proposed by a person, group, or Government in an environment where there are certain obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed in order to be useful in addressing it to achieve the objectives in question.

Public policy is needed, at least because: 1) public policy is regulation; 2) Regulation is a rule created the State organizers namely Government; 3) So, public policy is needed to set up or manage the life of society, nation, State, in all aspects of the lives of many people living in urination; 4) public policy is one tool or device is needed to achieve the goals that have been set by the Government on behalf of the public interest.

The process of public policy, at the very least include: 1) the formulation of a problem; 2) Forecasting; 3) Recommendations; 4) Monitoring; 5) evaluation. Innovative public policy always should be: 1) Based upon the public interest; 2) planning, execution, and oversight, as well as his engaging public pastisipasi; 3) their definitions are always

dynamically moving in accordance with the development aspirations of the public.

Terminologikebijakanpublik (*public policy*) It turns out much at all, depending on the corner where we perceive it. Easton gives a definition of public policy as the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society or as an assignment in the forced values to all the community members 2). Laswell and Kaplan also defines public policy as a projected program of goal, value, and practice or program goal achievement, values in the practices. Understanding public policy others also expressed by Anderson which States the U.S. public policy a purposive course of action followed by an actor on the set of an actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern or as an action that has a specific purpose that followed and implemented by a principal or a group of perpetrators in order to solve a problem.

According to the public policy aspects of Dye (1995) in SusySusilawati (2007) can be defined as everything done Government, why they do, and the results that make a life together performing different (what government do, why they do it, and what difference it makes). Dumn (2003) in SusySusilawati (2007) suggests that public policy is a complex dependence patterns of collective choices that are mutually dependent, including decisions not to act, made by the body or the Office of the Government.

The stakeholders here are individuals, groups, or institutions having an interest against a policy. This policy can be a stakeholder of the actors involved in the formulation and implementation of policy, the beneficiaries as well as victims harmed by a public policy. There are three groups of key stakeholders stakeholders i.e., primary, and secondary stakeholders (Suharto, 2007 in Yulidkk, 2012). While the public policy process itself consists of three stages, namely the formulation, implementation, and evaluation (in Yulidkk, 2012).

### B. *The Transparency of Public Policy*

Public transparency is the principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the Organization of the Government, i.e. information about policy, the process and its implementation, as well as the results of the achieved. Assumptions can be formulated, more transparent public policy, which in this case is a GRANT then supervision is performed by the Board will be increased because the society is also involved in overseeing public policies (Yulinda and Lilik in Earn Rudiyanto, 2012).

Implementation of policies is a process implementing the policy decisions made by the individual/group or Government officials as well as private in order to achievement of the objectives outlined in the policy decisions that will affect the final results of a policy. With regard to the success of the implementation of the policy, Edward III suggested four

factors that affect the implementation of the same policies or whether a policy is successful (1) communication (2) resources (3) Dispositions/Attitudes (4) Structure Bureaucracy.

### C. *The Theory of Policy Formulation*

The formulation of the policy is the policy early in public policy. In either the theory of policy formulation, there are at least 13 (thirteen) of the types of policy formulation, namely, institutional theory, theory, theory of process groups, the elite theory, the theory of rational, incremental theory, game theory, public choice theory, theory the system of integrated observations, theory, theory, theory of strategic, democratic and deliberative theories (in Burhanuddin, 2009).

#### a). *The Role of Public Policies*

On the substance of public policy is Government intervention aimed at changing or influencing the direction and speed of the changes that are taking place in the community, in order to realize the desired condition. The intervention was done through a series of strategies or policies by using various policy instruments. In this case, the condition that want to be influenced as well as possible changes will happen is very specific in nature. This means that relies heavily on the timeliness and accuracy of the target as well as the accuracy of the environmental community.

Things like this can only be understood and lived exactly by those who live in the communities concerned. Competitive advantage from each State is determined by how much the ability of the countries create an environment, which can foster the competitiveness of every performer in it, particularly the economy. In the context of global competition then the task of the public sector is building an environment that allows each offender, either business or non bisnis to be able to develop themselves into competitive offender offender. Good public policy is the policy that encourages every citizen to build a saingnya power and instead directs citizens to patterns of dependency. This is the meaning of strategic public policy and why public policy becomes so important that, in the face of challenges in the present and the future.

### D. *Development Management Perspective*

#### a). *The Notion of Management*

Mary Parker Follett for example, defines management as the art work through other people. This definition means that a Manager is in charge of organizing and directing others to achieve the goals of the organization. Ricky W Griffin defines management as a process of planning, organizing, coordination, and control of resources to achieve objectives (goals) effectively and efficiently. Effectively means that the goal can be achieved in accordance with the planning, while

efficient means that the task was carried out correctly, well organized, and within the planned timetable.

Mary Parker Follett in Hani Handoko defines management: u.s. art in finishing work through others, as art in the finished work through other people. Described next, in achieving the objectives of the Organization, the Manager uses another person or it can be said the Manager did not do the tasks themselves in achieving the objectives of the organization. So, it can be concluded in this case that the function of the Manager is to manage and direct the others to achieve the goals of the organization. James AF Stoner in SuponoBoedyo (2011) provides a definition of management is the process of planning, organizing, and directing the surveillance efforts of the members of the Organization and use of resources-the resources of other organizations in order to can achieve the goals of the organization.

Management is a science that studies how to achieve objectives effectively and efficiently using the help through other people (in a broader sense in the form of assistance in the form of the thought, effort and you may also intuisinya. ( LamidjanMuntiani and Bambang in 2012). The main element is the management in an organization. The organization can be said to be successful, if already set up its members to run the task each. According to Andrew F Sikula, management is:

#### *b). Construction*

The success or failure of regional development planning that course could not regardless of the mass media in it. Why like that, because the Government, the press, and the public is an aggregation of mutually need each other (Pandialdawati, 2008). Broadly speaking, it can be identified three patterns of thought and practice development that developed in Indonesia, which each emphasized different approaches, namely the emphasis the political, economic, and moral imperative as a commander.

According to Full-blooded Mardikanto: development is defined as a conscious effort and planned to implement a change – a change that leads to economic growth and improved quality of life or well being of all citizens, especially for long term. This effort was undertaken by the Government which is supported by the participation of the citizens by using technology. Whereas Lionberger and Gwin defines development as a process of problem solving, whether problems faced by agencies in every level of government bureaucracy, among scientists and extension officers, or the problems faced by citizens the community.

The term development could be interpreted differently by each person, the one with the other, or one with other countries. It is important for us to be able to have the same definition in the means of development. Traditionally, the development means the continuous improvement in the Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) or gross domestic product (GDP) of a country. For the area, meaning that traditional development focused on GDP of a provincial, city and County (RM Riadi and Caska, 2008). In the great dictionary of Indonesian Language means, the development process, the ways, and the deeds of the building (researcher Mochamad, dkk, 2012).

Kartasasmita in Redatin, dkk (2013) are of the opinion, in order to empower the people, then it should be created a climate that can develop the potential and power of the community. Construction managers have to show partiality in earnest on the populace in order to open the management development opportunities to empower communities through improving the quality of human resources (HR) as a real step in the menumbuhkembangkan the initiative, participation, NGOs, as well as encourage, motivate, and raised awareness of the potential. Instead, without any partiality in earnest from the management development will make the direction of community empowerment becomes a blur.

#### *E. Poverty*

According to wikipedia the poverty is a situation where shortage of ordinary things such as for food, clothing, shelter and drinking water, these things are closely related to the quality of life. Poverty also means lack of access to education and jobs are able to overcome the problem of poverty and get a decent as honorary citizens. Poverty is a global problem. Most people understand the term is subjective and comparative basis, while others see it in terms of moral and evaluative, and others understood it from the established scientific angle. The term "developing countries" is usually used to refer to countries that "poor".

Economic disparities or inequality in the distribution of income between groups of people of high income and low-income community groups as well as the level of poverty or the number of people who are below the poverty line (poverty lines) are the two major problems in many developing countries (LDCs), is no exception in Indonesia (AsepSudrajat, 2013).

In America some psychologists are aware of some of the weaknesses accompanying low income earners in America. But finding the process clearly the impact of poverty on children has focused almost exclusively on the psychosocial characteristics in the family, parents very negative (Bornstein & Bradley, 2003;.G. h. Brody et al., 1994; Conger & Elder, 1994; Luthar, 1999; Mcloyd, in 1998 Gary w. Evans, 2004). Focus on the psychosocial processes is limited in two respects. First, psychological research on poverty have ignored the physical settings that low-income kids and families to inhabit. The family lives in both social and physical world (Bradley, 1999; Evans, Kliever, & Martin, 1991; Parke, 1978; Wachs, 2000; Wohlwill & Heft, 1987 in Gary w. Evans, 2004), and each has a well-documented impact on human development.

Second, poor children face a daunting array of psychosocial and physical conditions are suboptimal.

*a). The types of Poverty*

The magnitude of poverty can be measured with or without reference to the poverty line. The concept that refers to the poverty line is called relative poverty, while the measurement concept that is not based on a poverty line is called absolute poverty. Relative poverty is a measure regarding the gap in income distribution, usually can be defined in relation to the average level of the distribution in question. Absolute poverty is poverty degrees below, where the minimum needs for survival could not be fulfilled. If the change of income poverty and inequality are not moving at the same time, a separate set of policies may be needed to influence the outcome of poverty and distribution of environmental shocks in the j. Edward Taylor and Thomas Reardon (1996). Inequality is low would mean that the poor bear the greater part of the negative impact of the aggregate economic contraction. Inequality is low then it would be a mixed blessing for the poor; help them share in the benefits of growth, but it also exposes them to the cost of a contraction in the Martin Ravallion (1997). The claim that economic growth will quickly reduce the ugliness of poverty has since 1970 in some places, while in others it has held great power). Impact on poor communities are diverse; poverty on the rise in some countries and fell in others. How much of this can be attributed to the difference in the growth rate of average living standards in Martin Ravallion (1995).

#### IV. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of qualitative research approach through phenomenology

#### V. DISCUSSION

The problem of poverty is considered as one of the things that hinder the process of development of a country. One of the countries that are still dibelit this social problem by one of them is. Poverty at the community level is still quite high. Although the country's statistics institutions, always stated that every year poverty tend to decrease.

Poverty is a complex issue in the face by all governments in the world. He's influence by several interrelated factors between one another. These factors, among others, income level, education, healthcare, access to goods and services, geographic location, gender and environmental conditions. Poverty is a condition where a person is unable to meet the needs of the essence in order towards a more dignified life. Therefore, poverty must be solved, because if it is not resolved it will be disturbing to the national construction. In this context, some of the efforts undertaken by the central government of indonesia are the real sector by moving through the small medium enterprises sector. Some policies regarding this sector such as kur (business credit the people) and the

pnpm (national community empowerment program). Strategic efforts that could be undertaken in the framework of empowerment of small medium enterprises among others, first, creating a climate that is conducive to the development of small medium enterprises include regulation and protection efforts. Both create a system guarantee for micro. The third provides technical assistance in the form of mentoring and assistance menejerial. Fourth enlarge access of financial institutions. With these four steps, then the small medium enterprises sector will further move that ultimately will result in the reduction of poverty.

To address the problem of poverty, the Government has a large role. But in reality, the program run by the Government have not been able to touch the subject gives rise to the problem of poverty. There are several government programs that are already running and is intended as a solution to overcome the problem of poverty. As these are Direct Cash assistance program which is the compensation given is overutilizing the natural resources of the removal of subsidies on kerosene and gas fuel conversion program there are also implementation of assistance in the field of health namely guarantee of public health or Jamkesmas. But both of these do not have a significant impact towards the reduction of poverty. Even some State policy experts consider, that it is already supposed to be done by the Government. Either there or not there is a problem of poverty in indonesia. The State is obligated to provide health coverage and the well-being of the community as mandated by the 1945 Constitution.

Poverty reduction efforts in fact is the joint effort of all stakeholders, so that the need of synergy and partnership with all the parties. Government, including local governments, among private, civic organizations, circles among universities and academics, political circles and surely people themselves need to build the same vision, mindset and pattern also follows up with each other strengthened by focused efforts on poverty reduction. In a partnership that corroborate this range targets the improvement of people's welfare is good. The Government strongly supports any initiative and innovation that is run and developed by all parties in support of the efforts of increasing the welfare of the people.

Poverty and unemployment are fundamental issues for developing countries, including Indonesia. The Central Bureau of statistics (BPS) announced the results of the survey in March 2010, the number of poor people in Indonesia as much as 32.53 million or of 14.15% of the total population of Indonesia. This is not much different from the results of the survey in 2009. While the open unemployment rate in February 2010 reach 8.59 million people or amounted to 7.41% of Indonesia's total population. Meanwhile, poverty in Indonesia from year to year is indeed decline. In the year 2010 poverty reached 32 million, then dropped so 30 million in 2011. Until March 2012, the level of poverty in Indonesia is 11.96 percent, when numbers are converted to the number of inhabitants, then found numbers 29.13 million population still

fall into the category of the poor. Boost government poverty eradication with diverse programs, including program PNPM Mandiri, bansos, until the rice is cheap.

The program is felt is still far from ideal, because a decline in poverty are stagnant. In fact, during the Government of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono the poverty figures are divided into the poor and nearly poor. Some observers assess the separation that is the way the Government break up poverty.

This is a national problem which the Government is expected to soon be pressing poverty and unemployment. However, because this is a national problem then is expected to not only the Government who think the problem solving. Private parties or private sector is also expected to help the Government take on the role of pressing poverty and unemployment in the country.

In an effort to reduce poverty, the role of the private sector is also urgently needed, therefore, the Government has taken the initiative to encourage the role of private parties with the publication of law No. 40 year 2007 on limited liability company and law No. 25 years 2007 about Investing that oblige formerto issue corporate social responsibility funds. With this rule, it is expected the private sector especially the sectors or industries that use natural resources in running its business in order to further enhance its role in addressing social problems such as poverty and unemployment through the the Fund's policy of corporate social responsibility towards its employees or commonly referred to as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

CST or Corporate Social Responsibility is the company's commitment to responsible social and environmental basis to the impacts incurred due to the operation of the enterprise sector in the region. Corporate social responsibility currently has become a term that often we hear in an enterprise, even though many of the debates about the definition among scientists, prktisi as well as academics. This is because the CST is a concept or term that comes from the outside, which is indeed primarily provide a definition or meaning in accordance with the understanding of the people of Indonesia, because most things or term from the outside is usually subjected to interpreted by the community, so that the purpose of the concept that it should in fact deviated and differed with the intention originally.

The role of Government, the private sector and the community is needed in order to reduce poverty, so the concept of participatory development could be realized in the life of nation and State. Participatory development is participatory development planning is a pattern of development planning approach which involves the role of society at large and not just as objects but as subjects of development, so that Nuance developed in planning the construction of a genuinely from the bottom (bottom-up).

During this time the private sector is only considered a party that seeks only profit or own capital without regard for the fate of the poor, while the community is considered as objects of development that is not involved in the development process and only receive the program given the absence of an opportunity to participate in such development. So the unsatisfactory development of society and the gap between the rich and the poor is even more difficult to unite. This we can see in the reality of life either in the village or in urban areas. The construction of the buildings, malls, factories and so forth has sometimes resulted in suffering for the poor such as through land or residential eviction masyarakat with over for a better development, but the fact that even giving misery to the residents of poor, especially those who did not have a place to live.

Prahalad in *The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid* see the internal needs of the company through the company's interest in expanding its market through product innovation and empowerment of those who are below the poverty line in order to become consumers. Prahalad argues, by becoming consumers, opportunities to improve the quality of life through the residual economic activity became more considerable.

McKinsey and Company surveys the results of interviews with nearly 400 leadership bid-Ness multinationals around the world at a meeting of the UN Summit on Corporate Citizenship, entitled "Shaping the New Rules of Competition" expresses that view. The survey found the highest priority to social interests company: educational and employment sector (50 percent) and governance (44 percent). A selection was clearly associated the company needs over the availability of skilled and business climate certainty.

Therefore, in order for the participation of the private sector, relevant external impulse to set the behavior of the private sector becomes the absolute. Government regulation governing corporate social activity becomes important. The expansion of the legal rules exist to ensure the responsible behaviour of the private sector, for example the law of labor and the environment, should take precedence. With the role of the CST or the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility that exists in a private company, if underutilized could indeed be useful and more or less could affect the pattern of changes in poverty in this country. The CSR is responsible for the company's commitment in social and environment against the impact of incurred due to the operation of the enterprise sector in the region. When the previous company only pays attention to profit (Profit), in the future the company will also have to pay attention to the Community (People) and environmental (Planet).

The combination of these three things are known by the term 3 p or Triangle P. one of the implementations of the concept of CSR is to run the program Community Development (community development). Program Community development

community development is an activity that is carried out in a systematic, planned and directed to increase the access of the community to achieve the economic and social conditions of life

This depends on the pattern of life of the community, local wisdom and culture of the community. Currently, the preparation of the model of a good community development programs have switched from Top-Down (the program that made directly by the company), being a Bottom-Up model (program proposed by the community and CSR is mediated by officer of the company). This model is very useful because the programme made in accordance with the needs of the community and the community feel to have such a program. It is important that the funds expended no small number of companies can be put to their best. It's been quite a lot of companies running social responsibility. However, most only a charity (charity or aid) and its impact is only temporary because the funds used are not adapted to the needs of the economy and improvement of the society. Fore, required a good CSR implementation standards so that the major funds are issued pointless wasn't impressed.

However, the umbrella corporate social responsibility legal form of the ACT which have been mentioned above is far from enough to oblige the company in running its social responsibility. There are at least two things that should be done by the Government to reaffirm the ACT.

Poverty reduction is basically can not be separated from the community empowerment program. Community empowerment is a process of development in which the Community initiative to begin the process of social activities to improve the situation and condition yourself. Community empowerment can only occur if its citizens participated. An attempt only managed assessed as "community empowerment" in the community or community group become agents of development, also known as the subject. Here the subject is its driving force, and not just objects or beneficiaries.

In Indonesia, poverty is one of the major problems. Especially seeing the fact that the rate of reduction in the number of poor people in the country based on the poverty line applicable to much slower compared with the rate of economic growth in the period since the Pelita I to 1997 (before the crisis-based). Based on these facts, the question always comes up whether it is indeed a high growth rate can reduce poverty levels or if indeed there was a significant negative correlation between growth rate and the percentage of the population in below poverty line

Actually required community is the enhancement of well-being. This can be translated to an increase in economic growth and equity (growth and equity). In the context of Indonesia this means an increase in the rate of investment, economic empowerment, increasing rural employment, as well

as the equitable distribution of income and the quality of the access for the community. There are demands upon the completion of poverty through an integrated and comprehensive policy. The findings of the McKinsey lays out the company's interest, to perform social investment there in the area that directly benefit the company and ironically there is a distinct region with a strategic poverty reduction priorities.

Areas such as the quality of education and clean government is the direct benefit to the company. However, the private sector will be engaged in voluntary rural economic development, infrastructure development, and increased equity. If this fact is ignored, it is clear there is a disharmoni between the claims of poverty reduction developed the private sector with an integrated poverty reduction demands expected of the community. If this is neglected, there is obviously a lack of sefahaman between the implementation of the poverty reduction that developed the private sector with an integrated poverty reduction demands which is expected by the people of the community. Poverty is indeed be a very difficult problem to be handled well in any developing and developed countries. With regard to poverty reduction, has held a meeting which was attended by 100 people of genius to discuss poverty reduction in Indonesia. They are members of the Assembly, Mensa, a club which contains people of genius. 100 Person meeting participants that came from 15 countries from all over the world. Mensa Chairman Indonesia SahatSimarmata, says the meeting was based on concerns over the condition of Indonesia Society Mensa against poor. He invited the members of the Assembly from around the world to discuss combating poverty.

The third actor role between Government, the private sector and the community is indeed very necessary in an effort to reduce the percentage of poverty in Indonesia. The Government has issued many policies on poverty reduction and the role of the actor to the three in overcoming poverty, one of which is presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 about Accelerating poverty reduction. In the regulation of this President, it is said that poverty reduction is the Government's policies and programs and local Governments conducted in a systematic, well-planned and synergize with the corporate world and the public to reduce the amount of the poor population in order to increase the degree of people's welfare. The program's poverty reduction is an activity that is carried out by the Government, local governments, businesses, and communities to improve the welfare of the poor through social assistance, community empowerment, empowerment micro and small economies, as well as other programs in order to increase economic activity.

In accordance with peratiran of the President no. 15 above, it turns out the actor's third role is expected to reduce the amount of poverty, with the aim to improve the welfare of the poor through social assistance, community empowerment and etc. In accordance with the terms above, the implementation of the

community empowerment Program centered on human beings (people centered development) base the insight of local resource management, which is the planning mechanisms that emphasize on technology social learning and strategy formulation of the program, in an effort to address the problems of poverty in a community that is quite complex, the Government launched the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) Independent starting in 2008. In this activity are formulated regarding the mechanisms of involvement of society, ranging from the planning stages, execution, and monitoring and evaluation. Through a process of participatory development, critical awareness and independence of society, especially the poor, can grow up to develop so that people are no longer as objects but as subjects of development.

Nationwide, the Government has set an indicator of the success of the participation of the community, including in the form of the presence of the poor/vulnerable/women in decision-making meetings. However, this condition does not necessarily indicate that community participation has been successful as the purpose of this program. The result of this program activity are still very dominant from the Government.

Education active community participation and effective will be realized when starting with a high level of participation from the community interpreted with a degree of presence. The next level of participation will be influenced by the level of education, social status, economic status of citizens so that each individual will provide different forms of participation. Activities participation does is based on the activities of the penyumbangan idea, notion, opinion, initiative, decision making, and problem solving are all that will be effective in a society can be actively present in activities such.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The problem of poverty is a complex problem and multidimensional in nature. Therefore, poverty reduction efforts must be conducted in a comprehensive manner, covering various aspects of people's lives, and implemented integrated. Poverty must be a key goal of the resolution of the problems faced by Indonesia, because the basic aspects of referable economic development success can be measured, when the question of poverty can be handled in a professional manner. The Indonesian Government should continue to empower and build the poor to be able to manage Economic resources that can enhance income and standard of living of the community. There are several factors that can cause the onset of the problem of poverty, including, human resources are low, the SDA was not well was owned directly and properly, low education, do not have the knowledge to develop the sectors of the economy either in the field of agriculture as well as in the field of industry, and many more factors that lead to the onset of the problem of poverty as the author described above.

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