

# The Role of the Dumai City Government in the Use of Reducing Poverty

Muhamad Syukri Harto

Human Resources and Human Resources Development Agency  
Sudirman<sup>st</sup>, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

**Abstract:-** This study aims to describe various factors that cause poverty in Dumai City. This study also aims to analyse the role of the Dumai City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty at the research site. The research method used is a qualitative method. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews, observation and document review. The results of the study show that the implementation of the Dumai City Government's policy program has succeeded in reducing poverty even though it has not yet reached the maximum level. Data analysis shows that religious factors involving elements of sin and reward need to be taken into account in managing the Dumai City Government program to display the characteristics of the public interest rather than personal interests. The implementation of the Dumai City Government policy has more or less succeeded in improving the service system to the community and improving the living standards of local people as measured by internal factors which include mental improvement of the poor, education and health, as well as external factors that include politics, social culture and economics.

**Keywords :** *Poverty, Role of the Dumai City Government.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that already exists since long ago. Throughout Indonesia's history, poverty continues to be a serious problem; even almost all the energy has been mobilized to overcome the problem of poverty. Poverty has caused a lot the people of Indonesia cannot improve their standard of living and live in backwardness, such as many children who cannot participate in proper and quality education, the population is not able to afford education, lack of public facilities and infrastructure, limited employment opportunities and lack of social security for families. Even worse, poverty has caused the people Indonesia is difficult to meet the needs of their daily lives.

The state of poverty in Indonesia has caused many new problems which eventually many people behave badly such as stealing, killing and robbing other people's property. Poverty has made the Indonesian people trapped in a culture of me asking, begging, the fate of the dependency, especially to the government through providing assistance. However, even though poverty in Indonesia is a universal phenomenon, but the effort to reduce poverty in Indonesia has shown improved development. According to the Central Statistics Agency in September 2017, the number of poor people (population with per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line) in Indonesia reached 26.58 million

people (10.12%), decreasing by 1.19 million people compared to the conditions in March 2017 which amounted to 27.77 million people (10.64%). Compared to more than ten years ago, namely in 2007, the number above is very proud. It can be seen that the poverty rate in Indonesia in 2007 reached 37.17 million people (16.58%). The condition of 2007 has also been better compared to the situation in 2003 which reached 37.30 million people, equivalent to 17.42% of the total population of Indonesia. (Data from the Dumai City Statistic Center for 2017).

Poverty in Indonesia is experienced in almost all regions of the archipelago, including the City of Dumai. Poverty in Indonesia in general and Dumai City in particular not only extends to one particular group of people, but occurs at all levels of society especially the people who live in the city and rural areas. Poverty is caused by their lagging from the influence of development that they should get. Dumai is one area in Province Riau that has become secede from Bengkalis district in 1999. In 2013, the numbers in Dumai city of 4, 83%, then increased to 5, 26% in 2014 (Census Dumai year 2015). This is very contradictory when seen from Dumai strategic layout with South China bordering the State of Malaysia, has a wealth of natural resources, and has the international sea port hub (Pelindo I) and has an industrial area. See the above phenomenon with in the background wealth of natural resources, a large regional economic potential as well the strategic position of the city that are owned by municipalities and the reason for the author's Dumai research more about skin through research on the role of the Dumai City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty.

## II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background above, the focus of the problem in this study consisted of 2 (two) things:

- What are the factors that cause poverty in Dumai City?
- What is the role of the Dumai City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty in the research area?

## III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS

The objectives to be achieved in this study are to:

- Knowing the causes of poverty in Dumai City.
- Analysing the role of the Dumai City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty in the research area.

The benefits of this research was that the general Retained Earnings, a study of programs to reduce poverty in Indonesia needs to be done, this is because many Indonesia's

population since time immemorial were below the poverty line. This situation caused many Indonesians to take improper actions, such as stealing, begging and others so on. A study of the role of the City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty in Dumai City also needs to be done, because the City of Dumai has become one of the cities in Riau Province which has developed since becoming a Municipality. However, the development and potential possessed by the City of Dumai is not in line with the condition of its people, where the poverty rate has increased. In addition, the efforts of the Dumai City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty in the research area also need to be done, considering that even the City Government's policies have been implemented but have not provided maximum results in improving the living standards of the local poor. The interests of this study are expected to provide a positive umpan balik mainly in providing input to its common centres. The Government and Local Government in use should be against poverty. In addition, this study is expected to produce the best analysis to see the extent of the success of the role of the Dumai City Government in its efforts to reduce poverty in the regions research.

#### IV. THEORETICAL REVIEW

##### ➤ *General Concept of Poverty*

In general, poverty describes various socio-economic conditions of the community. Poverty is a situation syndrome that includes elements of food shortages and low levels of education, health, income, unemployment, unsafe housing conditions, unsecured employment and the attitudes and negative thinking. Therefore, the concept of poverty is not limited to material failure, but also spiritual needs (Rani Osman Hassan and Abdul Majid Salleh, 1988: 31).

##### ➤ *Definition of Poverty*

Experts have explained the meaning of poverty according to their respective fields of knowledge. Economists define poverty from the perspective of total income, sociologists define it from a cultural perspective and social stratification of society, while health experts define poverty from the point of view of food and calories. However, various definitions given have the basic equality that can be highlighted in the definition of the concept of poverty is in terms of shortages of good. Kekuasaan revenue shortfalls or malnutrition or other deficiencies. All of them highlight that poverty is a disadvantage (Amartya Sen, 1981: 22). Soerjono Soekanto (2011), states that from a sociological perspective, poverty is defined as a situation where a person cannot maintain himself according to the group's level of life and is unable to use his mental or physical resources. In the previous article, Soerjono Soekanto (1995: 406) argues that poverty is defined as a situation where a person cannot maintain himself according to the standard of living of the group and also cannot utilize mental or physical energy in the group.

Amartya Sen (2011), winner of the Nobel Prize, notes that from an economic perspective, poverty is the lack of knowledge and skills of an individual. This is due to low education. From a political perspective, poverty is

characterized by limited space to participate in political programs both in determining party policies or participants. Poverty according to Amartya Sen is also defined as lacking the ability of individuals to fulfill basic needs of life. According to al-Ghazali (1994), reformist Islam, that poverty is an individual who works but his income is not sufficient to meet the necessities of life both for his own or family's needs. According to al-Ghazali, from an Islamic perspective, poverty is divided into two: (i) spiritual poverty, spiritually poor because of lack of charity, such as prayer, reading and others, and (ii) mental or moral poverty.

Among its other experts who define poverty including John Friedman (1979). He explained that poverty is an inequality of opportunity to gather basic social forces such as production capital, financial resources, social and political mobility. Therefore it is stated that poverty is associated with social aspects and aspects of natural resources. According to Jeremy (2006: 20), poverty is an absolute lack or lack of basic needs for someone to survive. A resident is said to be poor if indicated by low levels of education, work productivity, income, health and nutrition and welfare of his life.

While Nugroho, Iwan and Dahuri (2004: 165-168) state that poverty is an absolute and relative state that causes a person or community group in a certain area not to have sufficient property for basic needs according to certain values or norms in society for reasons nature, culture and structure. Structural poverty is caused by the limited quality of natural resources and human resources. Structural poverty is caused directly or indirectly by various policies and decisions in development. This poverty can generally be identified through unfavorable economic transformation.

Definition of poverty according to institutions in Indonesia; The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) states that poverty is a situation where a person or group of men and women cannot fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and clean water, and does not have access to education and decent work and develop people's lives. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) defines poverty as the amount of rupiah or money spent on consumption needs of less than 2,100 calories per capita. The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) also explained that families were said to be poor if they could not work either because they were sick, unable to eat twice a day, not enough clothes, inadequate income to meet secondary needs and not own their own homes which is suitable to be inhabited.

##### ➤ *Characteristics and Dimensions of Poverty*

From the various definitions above can be summarized about the characteristics of poverty so that it can facilitate measurement and how to overcome them. According to Jeremy (2006), poverty is divided into two, namely:

- Absolute poverty is poverty for individuals who do not have assets. This is marked by people whose lives are always in trouble. The parable of the absolute poor is the elderly, thin and dull, running away from war zones in Central Africa or storms in Southeast Asia, and people in

arid regions such as Zimbabwe or Ethiopia that seem thin and stagnant without strength.

- Relative poverty, is poverty that compares someone with other people in their environment, especially those who are more fortunate.

Absolute poverty is indicated by the level of poverty based on the main requirements. While the relative poverty is poverty in relation to the ratio of the absolute poverty line or the distribution of income (welfare) yang g uneven (ADB, 1999: 26).

Meanwhile, Kamal Salih, 1984: 28 states that there are three characteristics of poverty that can distinguish between poor and non-poor :

- Threat

People who live in poverty are easily affected by natural disasters that they don't want. This is caused by the effects of frequent inflation, falling harvest prices, floods, diseases and waste.

- Limited choice

Poor people generally do not have a variety of life choices compared to non-poor groups such as job choices, children's education, life pleasures and eating habits.

- Limited access

The poor are also pressured by the position of those who do not have assets such as land or property that can be used to change the situation of those who are poor. Besides that, inferiority also weakens the mentality when mingling in the community with a very limited economic situation.

Ter da pat four dimensions of poverty that includes a financial dimension, the dimension of capabilities, social exclusion dimension and the dimension of participation. Of these four dimensions can be summarized in dimension - the dimension of income and non-income (United Nations, 2004: 29).

#### ➤ *Poverty Measurement Indicator*

In general, individual or household income is used as a guide in measuring poverty. This is because lack of income is calculated as a cause of poverty (Kamal Salih 1984: 29 & Belfield 2015). In addition, a lack of non-income can also be used as poverty measures as well as a lack of public facilities such as education, health and other physical facilities (Abul Hasan M. Sadeq, 2002: 136). There are two approaches to using income as an indicator of poverty measurement, which is an absolute and relative way (Townsend, 1979). The absolute way is defined as the minimum standard in a person's or family's standard of living according to basic needs such as food, clothing and housing. The income needed to meet this need is calculated and referred to as the poverty line. A person or family with a minimum income below the income needed is called 'poor'. In fact, the relative way to compare poverty with the status of society as a whole is to link poverty with income distribution in the community (Kamal Salih, 1984: 30).

The approach commonly used in measuring the level of non-food poverty is the Human Development Index. The

Human Development Index consists of three basic components: life expectancy, education level index and purchasing power parity index. Life expectancy index is related to the age of the average population for survival. When the education level index consists of the school average index and literacy index. The average school index can be calculated through the component of school participation, level or middle class available. The literacy rate is the ability to read and write to the age of 15 years and above. Based on this indicator, the education index can be identified as determining the progress of education of a nation (Dadang S. Ansori, 2002). The purchasing power parity index consists of income measured by *purchasing power parity*, income parameters with indicators of public purchasing power, and measuring people who are independent and have access to decent.

According to Sayogyo in Syahrizal (2006: 8), the classification of poverty based on expenditure per capita per year is measured by local rice. In rural areas the criteria for poverty can be explained as follows:

- The poorest, namely when the annual per capita expenditure is 180 kg.
- Poor, if the expenditure per capita per year is 180 kg of rice to 240 kg of rice or when the production per capita per year 240 kg of rice becomes 320 kg of rice.
- Almost poor, if annual per capita expenditure is 320 kg to 480 kg of rice.
- Not poor, that is if production is greater than 480 kg per capita per year.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) uses the poverty line indicator based on the standard calorie per capita adequacy in one day with 2,100 calories. BPS uses two poverty lines:

- Very poor, that is if all income can only meet the needs of 2,100 calories.
- Poor, namely income can meet caloric needs or meet minimum requirements for health, education, housing, clothing and other minimum requirements for cooking and transportation facilities.

#### ➤ *Causes of Poverty*

All forms of schemes prepared to overcome poverty often see the causes of poverty in an area. This is because identifying the causes of poverty is fundamental to achieving the success of the scheme. In the economic system there are two main causes of poverty: namely macro and micro. Poverty macro includes the Gross National Product (GNP) is low and uneven distribution of income. A country can be said to be poor because the country's percapita income is low, this is because the GNP is low. Likewise, the population is bad because of uneven income distribution, because the source of income is only focused on several people and causes poverty for others (Abul Hasan M. Sadeq, 2007: 115). The micro poverty led to a lot of things, like a poor man ka rena unemployment and disability a know that I was born a poor family and did not have the same opportunity to receive education and training, access to quality employment and access to basic facilities accordingly.



The causes of poverty are divided into two parts: (Sunyoto Usman, 1998,3)

- Natural poverty, namely natural poverty that occurs because of individual physical failure and the environment as an object, so that someone becomes difficult in doing business or work. Viewed from individuals, poverty can occur due to laziness, lack of skills, lack of intellectual abilities, physical weakness and no determination to achieve victory. In addition, poverty can also be caused by poor people with low poverty rates, because they can not get out of poverty.
- Structural poverty is a relative part, where there is a group of poor people, while the other groups are not poor. The prevailing socioeconomic system allows the focus of power and resources on certain parties, which blocks opportunities for others. This causes many poor people who cannot use economic access and other facilities that are truly available to them.

#### ➤ *Theory of Handling Poverty*

Identifying the causes of poverty is the first step in any scheme aimed at reducing poverty. This is so that the policies set out to reduce poverty are in line with their actual goals. The following are various ways to overcome the problem of poverty and how to overcome poverty in the view of Islam and conventional views.

#### • *Islamic perspective*

As a religion that emphasizes balance, Islam emphasizes both aspects, namely the world and the hereafter. In Islam, a person can improve spiritual things by improving its earthly life. Sharia (Al-Quran and Sunnah) has provided a relatively comprehensive guide to Muslims how to live life including dealing with the problem of poverty. The Quranic verse gives the image that Allah provides sufficient sustenance for His servants in QS. 7: 10 and QS. 62: 10. Some Muslim scientists argue that poverty can be overcome in various ways according to the cause. Muhammad Ridwan (2014) argues that poverty can be overcome by guiding the teachings of Al-Quran. Among the steps that must be taken are working and working, saving lives and not overdoing it, realizing charity and issuing charity. Yusuf al-Qardhawi (2009), explained that the dimension of Islam which is able to release its people from poverty is zakat. At present, zakat is not only known in classical times, but has grown like zakat investment or investment and the zakat profession. If the rich middle class Muslims know the issue of zakat and zakat that are spread correctly, perfectly and professionally, then the poverty rate in Indonesia will decrease. Zakat so is great potential but not heeded. At the macro level according to the Islamic perspective, poverty can be overcome by encouraging economic growth and income distribution. The level of microeconomics can be overcome by providing employment opportunities. Whereas in matters of faith and wa ta k can be overcome by improving human resource development. Poverty reduction policies must be seen in the context of the dynamic relationship between the process of economic growth and progressive value.

#### • *Conventional Perspective*

Conventional sociological theories that can be understood by scientists in understanding poverty and alleviate poverty. These theories sometimes overlap, are slightly contradictory and not contradictory. Among these theories include:

- a) Theory of Neo Liberal
- b) Democratic Social Theory
- c) Marginal Theory / Culture Poverty
- d) Theory Development / patterned Developing
- e) Structural theory
- f) Economic theory

The following is an explanation of each theory;

#### ➤ *Theory of Neoliberal*

Paul Spicker (1995) argues that poverty is an individual problem caused by individual weaknesses and choices. Poverty will decline if market forces are expanded and economic growth increases. According to neo-liberal ideals, the strategy to eradicate poverty must be residual and only involve family members, reaching religious groups or institutions. In this case, the state is not permitted to intervene unless the institution cannot carry out its duties.

#### ➤ *Social Democratic theory*

Cheyne, Cristine, Mike O'Brien and Michael Belgrave (1998: 72) see that poverty is not an individual problem, but a structural problem. Poverty is the result of injustice and imbalance in society due to restrictions on access to group resources. The theory of social democracy emphasizes the importance of the role of the state in providing fundamental financing and social services for all citizens. Although this theory at all ti dak agree on the free market and not anti-capitalist economic system. Even capitalists are still seen as the most effective form of economic organization. Supporters of this theory argue that equality is an important requirement for gaining independence and freedom. Achieving this freedom can only be done if everyone has a source of welfare. Freedom of view is not only free of influence but also free of choice.

#### ➤ *Marginal Theory / Culture of Poverty*

This theory assumes that urban poverty is the result of centralized poverty among certain communities. Oscar Lewis (1966) is a theoretical flow mar g inal theorize the concept of Culture of Poverty. According to Lewis, the world community is poor because of the culture of poverty that has apathetic character, which gives up only on destiny. In addition, poverty in this theory also occurs because the family system is not healthy, lacks education, lacks the desire to build a good future, often crime and violence.

There are two approaches are those of the marginal theory:

- This initiative must come from outside the community .
- Planning must focus on changing values because the cause of the problem is in value.

In Indonesia, the problem of poverty is directly or indirectly related to structural poverty and cultural poverty. The problem is based on the status of Indonesia as a developing country and also the history of Indonesia's resistance to Dutch colonialism for approximately 350 years. Among the long process of Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia is to seek commercial activities in the form of taxes, clearing new land and opening roads which have an impact on the decline of farmers' welfare, and those who have large capital are getting richer.

➤ *Theory Developmental / Patterned Development*

This theory arose from the theory of development of theory, especially neo-liberal. This theory looks at the causes of poverty in the economy and society as a whole. Adam Smith (1776) in his book ' *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* ' explains that power is in the hands of giant trading companies such as the East India Company. To keep their interest, then the protectionist movement enforced so that competition becomes very limited. This protectionism is a high tariff for imported goods. This then makes domestic productivity prices cheaper. There are three fundamental assumptions in this theory;

- The state becomes poor because of the lack of industrialization, capital, management capabilities and infrastructure needed to improve the economy.
- Economic growth is the main criterion for development which is considered a problem of imbalance.
- Poverty will disappear as market growth and economic growth increase. These three assumptions show that poverty is not a cultural issue, but an economic and development problem.

➤ *Theory Structural Dependency*

It is stated that resources flow from the 'periphery' of poor and underdeveloped countries to the 'core' of rich countries, enriches the latter at the expense of the first". (Hans Singer 1998). Although the architect of this structural theory is the economist Argentinian Raúl Prebisch, the thoughts derived from this dependency theory are Andre Gunder Frank (1967), the author of the famous book *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*. This structural dependence theory assumes that poverty is not due to cultural issues and economic development alone, but the world political economy. His theory refers to the assumption that the world is dominated by one economy in such a way that all nations in the world will be integrated into a capitalist environment which causes setbacks in poor countries. As a result, poor countries are getting poorer.

➤ *Theory of Political Economy*

This theory is rooted in the classic writings of Karl Marx and Engels (1962) who gained intellectual standing from well-known economic figures such as Smith (1937), Pye (1966) and Mill (1970). Political economy theory has concerns about social wealth and also the impact of community development from one level to another. The political economy approach also tries to explain the social relations that exist among members of the community in

all production processes, exchange and use of goods and services.

The political economy approach gives high value to material conditions, especially economic factors in all social life. Without doubt, economic needs are the most basic need for humans, because they need to eat before they can do other work in their lives. The point of the above poverty theories , provide information that poverty is a complex matter that can be approached from various perspectives. For the purpose of this study, the approach is to see all motivations, methods, elements/supporting factors, ideas, approaches as a whole and observe the benefits to be positive in explaining poverty in Dumai.

## V. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors that Become the Cause of Poverty in Dumai City Discussion of the causes of poverty in Dumai City is inseparable from talking about the causes of poverty in Indonesia.

➤ *Factors Causing Poverty in Indonesia*

Many experts point out several factors that cause poverty in Indonesia . Hartomo and Aziz ( Dadan Hudyana , 2009: 28-29) stated sump wa low educational factor was the cause of someone less *skill* needed in his life. Lack of education and skills that have resulted in the limited one to enter the world of work. Likewise with lazy work included in because someone is passive or relies on fate. This makes someone insensitive towards the environment which ultimately dispels the enthusiasm for work.

Another factor that causes poverty in Indonesia is the limited natural resources. Community groups will be hit by poverty if their natural resources no longer benefit their lives. The term often used in this case is' the community becomes poor if the source is the natural power is poor/lacking. In addition, the limited employment makes many Indonesian people unemployed/not working. Indirectly, the absence of work causes people to have no income and the absence of income makes people poor. The next factor according to Hartomo and Aziz (Dadan Hudyana , 2009: 28-29) which causes many people in Indonesia to become poor is the limited capital for businesses. In addition, the family burden is not matched by increased revenues to Tolo k measuring one becomes poor because income earned is not sufficient for the needs of the family. Other experts, namely Suryadiningrat (Dadan Hud yana, 2009: 30), describe that k e poverty in Indonesia is essentially due to a lack of individual commitment to the ethics and values of the truth of religious teachings, honesty and justice. This results in the occurrence of human persecution of oneself and others.

Human persecution of oneself is nothing but the lack of desire and effort to work, unwillingness to learn, lack of long-term plans, poor culture and erroneous understanding of poverty. The persecution of other people can be seen from the inability of someone to work and try. This is due to the rich do not have a concern about the fate of the poor

, coupled again with the policy of the government that does not show partiality to the poor.

Meanwhile, Kartasmita (Rahmawati, 2006: 4) explains that the background of the causes of poverty in Indonesia is 3 factors; namely low levels of education, health and small employment opportunities. The low level of these three factors results in the limited ability of a person to seek and take advantage of job opportunities because of limited knowledge, lack of nutrition which leads to physical weakness and thinking power and loss of enthusiasm in finding employment opportunities.

Nasikun (Suryawati, 2005: 5), argues that the cause of poverty in Indonesia is the pattern of production in the style of "Dutch colonial" such as the limited work of farmers in general because the most fertile land is controlled by large-scale farmers. In addition, the management of the source power of nature and the environment are low causing the decline produktivit axles . Poverty is also caused by natural cycles so that poverty in Indonesia is increasingly widespread. Farmers who live in marginal lands are not able to produce the maxim al and sustainable for the land they have will flood if it rains, but if the dry season arrives the land will be short of water.

Nasikun also stated that poverty occurring in Indonesia is a factor of women who are "underestimated". Women are considered as the second class, so access and rewards of work given are lower than those of men. Furthermore , cultural and ethnic factors also cause poverty in Indonesia. This happened with a consumptive lifestyle among farmers and fishermen when harvesting arrived and consumptive customs when the traditional ceremony was held . Figure 01 explains various factors that cause poverty in Indonesia according to experts.

mentally weak to get out of poverty. Whereas the external causes are influenced by socio-cultural, economic and political or government policies that do not favor the benefit of the poor.

➤ *Poverty Factors in Dumai City*

Dumai is one of the regencies/cities in Province Riau that has become City and secede from Sub Bengkalis since 1999. In 2013 , the poverty rate in Dumai by 4,83 % , then increased to 5.2 6 % in 2014 (Census year 2014). Poverty increase occurred in Dumai between the years 2014-2015 was caused by the development plan "goes one-sided ", that policies made by the Government of Dumai not fully see the real conditions and the interests of the real pro for the poor in Dumai, or some of the programs that have been planned and the implementation does not correspond to the needs of the poor. In 1998, a study of poverty in Dumai City was conducted precisely in New Basilam Village (Desmaniar, 2002). The study was conducted aimed at finding out the description of the poverty situation of 80 poor household heads. Research was also conducted to determine the causes of poverty in Dumai City. Indicator assessing poverty in the study using the idea of structural poverty such as facilities and infrastructure of education, clean water, and transportation. As for the aspects of culture viewed from the essence of the life as man's work and position it in space and time as well as hake k at the relationship between humans and the environment and its relationship with human beings. The results of the study explained that the factor of culture does not significantly impact on the pe nyebab poverty in Dumai. Furthermore, the structural aspects show that the causes of poverty are from outside influences such as absence government policies derived from the desires of the lower classes or the poor. Tear 1999, also conducted a study of poverty in Dumai by Sujianto (2009) which is entitled Policy Poverty Liberation, Review of Local Culture. The results of the study explained that poverty in Dumai not only be an individual, but also is primordial tribal, no social security, living in isolated areas and others. The portrait of poverty in the community of Dumai in this study can seen from several factors:

- Factors of the (internal) like behavior, preferences or the ability of individuals to run the life.
- Factors from the outside (external) as social, culture, workers illegally from countries neighboring and factors truktural . Table 01 describes the causes of poverty in Dumai City according to Sujianto.

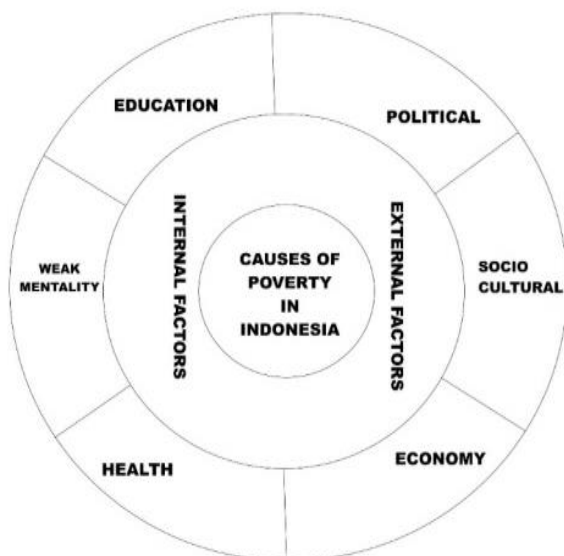


Fig 1:- Factors Causes of Poverty in Indonesia By The Experts

Figure 1 above describes the sump wa factors from outside and factors from within because se one or group categorized as poor according to the experts. Factors of the affected by the lack of education, case e hatan and

No.	Factor	Item	Problems
1.	In	Mental Factor	- Community behavior - Options in seeing opportunities - Kema mpuan in running i live
		Supporting Factors	- Economic less - Low education - Prolonged pain
2.	Output	Social and Cultural Environment	- Deviant living habits such as using drugs and drugs - The inability of parents and children to get out of the cycle of poverty
		Structural	- Policy government that is not pro- poor - The lack of attention of the Dumai City Government for improving the living standards of the people in the city

Table 1:- Causes of Poverty in Dumai City According to Sujianto (Source: Sujianto (2009), 'Poverty Exemption Policy, Review of Local Culture ').

Both studies above (Desmaniar and Sujianto) has a shopping. First performed only village with a system of management of government are doing house-cleaning between the village government to reign. Studies conducted both by government management system in Dumai. In addition, the first studies carried out in the village of Basilam Baru one area in Dumai are isolated and difficult to reach from the center of the city of Dumai who at the time was the status as a dministratif, where the authority of government and also financial controls are in the center of Bengkalis Regency. While the study both more on a review of the local culture.

➤ *The Role of Dumai City Government's Policies and Programs in Reducing Poverty in the Research Area*

The characteristics of this study are closely related to the regulations of the Head of the State Administration Agency Number 4 of 2017 concerning the Guidelines for the Implementation of Academic Scientific Orations. The following is a discussion that will describe two things , namely poverty and independent regional programs in Dumai City, as well as the City Government's policies through programs to reduce poverty in Dumai City.

• **Poverty and Independent Regional Programs in Dumai City**

Poverty generally found on a bunch of community people. The group is said to be poor because of their lagging behind the proper development. If enjoying the form of advances, including an attempt to change their lives for the better. Changes in attitudes and habits are very difficult for a group of people who are familiar with their lifestyle. Even if there is a change, it will definitely run very slowly . This is what happened in Dumai City. Various theories and analyzes state that the tradition of the people of Dumai City is often associated with their powerlessness to change and get out of the poverty line. This is said to be in line with the theory of ' Individual Behavior ' which states that one 's unproductive attitude has changed yebab right circumstances they become poor (Michael Sherraden 2006: 48). While the theory social said poor state has been influencing the behavior se each person such as the emergence of non-

productive attitude which is the result of adaptation to a poor state. This has an impact on the feeling of being " isolated " and ashamed to mingle with the people around them.

However , the helplessness becomes worse with their own attitudes and behavior . By Therefore , gradually takes termination 'chain' by various parties tend to have p engaruh strong to make changes in the attitude of people like this . Powerlessness them i tu not only poor in material terms, but ' powerlessnes ' of psychological and everyday life . Handling the problem of poverty it 's Elain is expected to come from the poor is concerned , of course expected to come from the Government of Dumai and other institutions that require attention to the fate of the poor through development programs.

• **City Government Policy Through Programs to Reduce Poverty in Dumai City**

Based on the matters described above , the P emeritah Dumai have me like right programs to solve the problem of poverty. The program was carried out through several stages starting from 1 999.

Description of program Dumai City Government in reducing the numbers of poverty consists of three things, namely objectivity, systematic approach and generalization. It done by building a strong character to want to be working and always strive towards mem per repaired the standard of living and m enanamkan interest and potential self- small so that the work that occupied by each member of society to skills, which grow naturally. Besides that, The Dumai City Government needs to provide all forms of facilities and infrastructure for the development of local community skills.

Additionally in the field of social , Dumai City Government to a class that is able to willing to share to his brother who can not afford the way of issuing zakat, donation, charity and endowments as well as delivering a chance that as possible to the women to be creative to develop the potential self. Community roles sip il also participated driven . So far , the Dumai City Government program in its efforts to reduce poverty is considered to have



provided a positive trend even though it has not been fully effective . This evidence can be seen in Table 02 about

poverty data in Dumai City from 2011 to 2016.

No.	Year	total Poor Population (Thousand Souls)	total Poor Population (Percentage)
1	2011	13.97	5.27
2	2012	14.30	5.23
3	2013	13.70	4.98
4	2014	13.62	4.83
5	2015	14.97	5.26
6	2016	13.76	4.74

Table 2:- Number of Poor Population in Dumai City Between Year 2011-2016 (Source: Dumai City Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) )

Based on the results of the author's research in the field, the effectiveness of the Dumai City Government policies and programs is more caused by 2 (two) factors, namely internal (external) factors and external (external) factors. This evidence is obtained from the results of interviews and observations. The results of the interviews the researchers got through question and answer directly to the respondents divided into 3 (three) categories, namely the policy makers of Dumai City Government, policy implementers and policy assessors. Table 03 describes the

methods for selecting interview respondents in the investigation process.

Respondent category	Selected Interviewee Respondents	Investigation Process
Policy Determinants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Head of Dumai City Cooperative, Small &amp; Medium Business Office</li> <li>o Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency in Dumai City</li> <li>o Head of the Dumai City</li> </ul>	Investigation Process 1. Internal Factors: - Education Dimension - Health Dimension - Weak Mental Repair Dimensions 2. External Factors: - Political Dimension - Social and Cultural Dimensions - Economic dimension
Implementing Policy Appraiser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lurah</li> <li>- Teacher</li> <li>- Medical</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sociologist</li> <li>- Expert in Education</li> <li>- Economist</li> </ul>	

Table 3:- Methods of Sample Selection of Respondents Interviews in the Research Process

The results of researcher interviews with all respondents are as follows:

Feedback Formulation from Respondents Interview About Dumai City Government Policy Against Internal Factors (Internal Factors).



Dimensions	Prior Elements	After Elements
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Instill an understanding of the importance of learning for the future</li> <li>✓ Give confidence to the public about the importance of self-development through education &amp; skills</li> <li>✓ Providing the widest opportunity for people who cannot afford to get proper education to a higher level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Instill an understanding of the importance of learning for the future</li> <li>✓ Give confidence to the community about the importance of self-development through education &amp; skills</li> <li>✓ Providing the widest opportunity for people who cannot afford to get proper education to a higher level</li> <li>✓ Add learning facilities and infrastructure for the community such as vocational schools or skill schools</li> <li>✓ Providing ease of school tuition to students who are classified as poor. The government of Dumai City should also provide scholarships to foreign countries for the poor who want to continue their studies to a higher level</li> </ul>

A. Education Dimension

Dimintions	Prior Elements	After Elements
Health	Building a life pattern as in the general public environment Manage & add health infrastructure Motivating the need to maintain a healthy diet for the development of nutrition for mothers and children	Building a life pattern as in the general public environment Manage & add health infrastrucatur Motivating the need to maintain a healthy diet for the development of nutrition for mothers and children Linking health with religious elements so that servants always maintain a clean life and a good heart, social, mind and heart

B. Dimintions Health

Dimintions	Prior Elements	After Elements
Weak Mental Repair	Establish a dynamic civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the mentality of the community to actively work for increasing income</li> <li>➤ Build strong character to always strive towards improving living standards</li> </ul>	Establish a dynamic civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the mentality of the community to actively work for increasing income</li> <li>➤ Build strong character to always strive towards improving living standards</li> <li>➤ Providing facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of the people</li> <li>➤ Instill self-interest and potential since childhood so that the work occupied by each individual is based on the skills that grow naturally</li> </ul>

C. Dimintions Weak Mental Repair

➤ *Feedback Formulation from Respondents Interview About Dumai City Government Policy Against External Factors (External Factors)*

Dimensions	Prior Elements	After Elements
Political considerations	Involving the community in determining government policies in efforts to overcome poverty in Dumai City ✓ Improve the mentality of City Government staff on the implementation of programs to eradicate poverty in Dumai City ✓ Eliminate City Government policies that are not pro on the benefit of the poor	Involving the community in determining government policies in efforts to overcome poverty in Dumai City  Improve the mentality of City Government staff on the implementation of programs to eradicate poverty in Dumai City

A. Political Dimensions

Dimensions	Prior Elements	After Elements
Social and Cultural	Giving awareness to the groups who are able to share with their inadequate siblings ✓ Providing the widest opportunity for women to be creative in developing their potential ✓ Control indigenous culture in the city of Dumai to keep each other's patterns of help helping each other	Include religious services in giving awareness to groups who are able to share with their inadequate siblings ✓ Providing the widest opportunity for women to be creative in developing their potential ✓ Control indigenous culture in the city of Dumai to keep each other's patterns of help helping each other

B. Social and Cultural Dimensions

Dimensions	Prior Elements	After Elements
Economic considerations	Prevent corruption in the poverty alleviation program created by the City Government  ✓ Remove the element of gharar (obscurity) in public service ✓ Making appropriate policies in equitable distribution of natural resources	Element of sin and reward ✓ Elements of success in life ✓ Prevent corruption in poverty alleviation programs created by the City Government ✓ Remove the element of gharar (obscurity) in public service ✓ Making appropriate policies in equitable distribution of natural resources

C. Dimensions Economic

**VI. CONCLUSION**

Poverty in Indonesia in general and Dumai City in particular is a phenomenon that has existed since ancient times until now. However, this fact does not necessarily make the Government of Indonesia and the City Government of Dumai remain silent about the situation. The government continues to make improvements by making pro-people policies and programs. Among the policies set by the Government of Indonesia is to provide the widest opportunity to each region to conduct financial management and management independently, not least in Dumai City.

Dumai City as one of the rich regions in Riau Province is a concern in terms of imbalance between the potential of regions with poverty factors. The poverty rate in Dumai City

of 4.83% in 2013 increased to 5.26% in 2014. This is very contradictory when viewed from the location of the strategic city of Dumai with the South China Sea bordering Malaysia, has a wealth of natural resources and has an international hub sea port (Pelindo I) and has five industrial estates.

One of the researchers conducting research related to the causes of poverty in Dumai City was Sujianto in 2009 under the title 'Poverty Exemption Policy, Review of Local Culture'. The results of the study explained that poverty in Dumai City is not only individual, but also primordial in ethnicity, no social security, living in isolated areas and so on. Portrait of poverty in Dumai City community in this study can be seen from several factors:

- Internal factors such as behavior, choices or individual abilities in carrying out life.

- External (external) factors such as social environment, cultural environment, deportation of illegal workers from neighboring countries and structural factors.

In Dumai City, a policy program aimed at reducing poverty is carried out through mental and cultural improvement of the weak poor. This is done by building strong character to want to work and always striving towards improving living standards and instilling self-interest and potential since childhood so that the work occupied by each member of the community is based on expertise that grows naturally. Besides that, the Dumai City Government also provides all forms of facilities and infrastructure to develop the expertise of the local community. In addition, in the field of social affairs, the Dumai City Government instills awareness of the groups who are able to share with their inadequate siblings by issuing zakat, infaq, alms and endowments and contributing to the widest opportunity for women to develop their potential. The role of civil society was also encouraged.

So far, the Dumai City Government program in its efforts to reduce poverty is considered to have provided a positive trend even though it has not been fully effective. The ineffectiveness of the Dumai City Government policies and programs is more caused by 2 (two) factors; namely factors from within (internal) and external (external) factors.

**Suggestion:-** The current state of Dumai City Government is very different. The difference lies in government and financial management authorities, where the two authorities are in the area, namely, the Government of the City of Dumai. Broader research objectives and poverty rates in Dumai City are still not equivalent to the wealth of natural resources and economic potential and strategic city location. Therefore, there is a need for new research to find out the current conditions of the poor in the research area, as well as to find out whether the City Government's policies are considered effective in managing their regions for the purpose of reducing poverty. Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions above which are accompanied by the latest review, there are 4 (four) important things that are suggested and need to be carried out by the Dumai City Government Civil Service (ASN) in its efforts to overcome the problem of poverty:

- Mapping the main factors causing poverty.
- Focused efforts need to be made to reduce poverty.
- Determine the right policy to be applied in accordance with the real needs of the latest poor.
- Conduct strict supervision and supervision of all programs so that all forms of business carried out for the purpose of eradicating poverty are on target.

The four things need serious attention from the Dumai City Government, considering that the stated things are considered to provide real answers to reduce the number of poor people and improve the quality of life of poor people in Dumai City.

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