

MAPPING AND STRATEGIES FOR LOCALE SPECIFIC-BASED POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN TABANAN REGENCY, BALI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is one of the main problems in a complex and chronic process of economic development that has no border in time and space dimension. Tabanan Regency, one of the regions with the highest poverty index among other regions has 41.894 people in poverty and Kediri sub-district has a pole position of people in poverty. One of the poverty problems to implement poverty alleviation is not optimal because the indicator does not use local specific or the root of the problem. This study aimed to analyze poverty condition in Tabanan Regency includes 1) describing real condition of poverty in Tabanan Regency with Nested Spheres of Poverty; 2) identifying the determinant of poverty in Tabanan Regency; 3) determining strategy of poverty alleviation based on local genius. The method used in this study was descriptive-quantitative using poverty index and other statistical descriptive analysis. The area of the study is ten sub-districts in Tabanan Regency: Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, Penebel, Pupuan, West Selemadeg, and East Selemadeg. The result of this study is poverty in Tabanan Regency is of moderate category for all aspect of Nested Spheres of Poverty, so poverty problem is still important program to alleviate. Aggregately, the rank priority of poverty is economic, wealth, political, natural resources, knowledge, health, social and infrastructure. The strategy to alleviate poverty in Tabanan Regency is to strengthen the economy, social culture and local institution, mitigating vulnerability of poverty, and sustainable program for increasing the welfare of the community. © 2014 Journal of Rural Indonesia [JoRI] IPB. All rights reserved.

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Introduction

Poverty is one of the main problems in a quite complex and chronic development process and is not limited to the dimensions of space and time. Resistance of poverty not only occurs persistently in the economic aspects but also in social, cultural, political and institutional aspects. The problem of poverty becomes a major issue of development, especially in developing

countries including in Indonesia, which has a population of nearly 220 million people. Causes of poverty arise because of the inequality in resource ownership patterns that lead to unequal distribution of income; poor people only have limited and low quality resources. Poverty arises due to differences in the low quality of human resources; hence low wages and productivity (Kuncoro 2006: 120).

The launching of the implementation of various poverty alleviation programs by both the Government and other institutions in the empirical level often do not bring the conditions of poor community to change significantly. It is characterized by the fact that there are still many poor people who remain highly vulnerable to economic, social and political changes as well as natural disasters that occur in the various regions. The existence of social assistance programs which is not empowering in nature trigger high levels of dependency. Some sources of weaknesses of the social assistance programs, among others, are still a centralized policy, which is more focused on macro-economic growth, poverty-oriented view of the economy, the placement of community as object, and the assumption that the problem of poverty and the management are uniform throughout the regions.

In principle, the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs is determined by the area of clarity in defining the target groups of the poor and the identification of the causes of poverty as the root causes of poverty. The facts show that the assistance provided do not fully provide a significantly positive effect on poverty alleviation caused by communities that are not well targeted and have not touched the root of the problem or locally-specific poverty indicators for each area.

Mapping poverty in Tabanan in this study is more emphasized on poverty indicator-based approach to the use of site-specific poverty reduction strategy will thus also be based on site-specific. So to capture all the concepts and attributes of poverty, the concept of poverty is formed by subjective well-being, and surrounded by a core aspect of poverty, which covers basic needs, and contextual environments that support as a means to get out of poverty.

Basic needs and individual capabilities are combined into three categories: health, material, formal, and informal or traditional knowledge. Context consists of five environments. Natural environment includes the availability and quality of natural resources. The economic environment includes economic opportunities and safety networks. Aspects like social capital and social

cohesion, mutual trust and conflict, build a social environment. The political environment consists of rights and participation or representation in decision-making, empowerment and freedom. Environmental context of the environment affects four other contexts, namely infrastructure and services in which the environment is largely supported by government agencies, NGOs, development projects, and private sector. Context is supporting environment that supports the efforts of its own initiative to come out of poverty (Cahyat *et al*, 2007).

Statistically in 2010, Tabanan regency has the highest level of poverty severity among districts/cities which was 0.31. The number of poor people based on the data of the Coordinating Team for Bali Provincial Poverty recorded 41 894 inhabitants with Kediri Sub-district occupies the pole position 9882 of the poor people and 2,466 poor households. While based on the data of PPLS in 2011, the number of target households (RTS) in Tabanan reached 23 162, and Pupuan is the sub-district that has the highest number of target households that reaches 3,622 where the target households are largely a productive age, which reached 80.70 percent (<http://tabanankab.go.id>). Departing from the severity of the phenomenon of poverty in Tabanan, it requires Local Government to give priority of poverty reduction programs into the main agenda in the medium and long term development plans.

So it would need to do a study on the identification of the poor and its causes, preventive efforts can be formulated in the province of Bali, especially in Tabanan Regency using locale specific. The purpose of this study is 1) to describe the real conditions of poverty in Tabanan by using locally specific indicators; 2) to identify the determinants of poverty in Tabanan based on the results of mapping the local specific poverty indicators; 3) to formulate a poverty reduction strategy that can be used as a prescription or information about alternative programs alleviating poverty in Tabanan based on locale specific.

Review of Literature

Dimensions of Poverty and Welfare

Poverty is a lack of things in many ways. Poverty can be caused by a lack of income, or non-fulfillment of basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health, education, and others. But poverty is also highly subjective and may be caused by feelings of deprivation, vulnerability, isolation, shame, suffering, or other bad feelings. Moreover, poverty is the result of a lack of facilities, capabilities, and freedom of choice for a better future. If there is no supporting environment to get out of poverty, it will be trapped in a chronic poverty.

The concept of poverty can be explained through Nested Spheres of Poverty (NESP). The central part of this concept is a subjective well-being (SJS), which surrounded a core aspect of poverty, which covers basic needs and contextual supporting environments as a means to get out of poverty. Subjective welfare is very individual and emotional. Welfare does not have a constant value, but varies according to mood and environment. Personal feelings such as happiness, security, engagement and satisfaction, contribute to subjective well-being as a whole. Other forms of welfare are also included, such as temporal welfare, social welfare, Possession of self dignity and feeling safe and secure.

The core of this model includes basic needs such as food, health, housing and education. Also included is the capability of individuals in general (i.e. skills and physical condition) to get out of poverty. In the NESP model, basic needs and individual capabilities are combined into three categories: health, materials, and knowledge (formal, informal or traditional). Contexts consist of five environments. Natural environment includes the availability and quality of natural resources. The economic environment includes economic opportunities and safety nets. Aspects like social capital and social cohesion, mutual trust and conflict, build a social environment. The political environment consists of rights and participation or representation in decision-making, empowerment and freedom. The outer layer of the NESP model is the fifth environmental context, which affects all four contexts other environmental infrastructure and

services. Both are mostly provided by government agencies, NGOs, development projects, and private sectors. Context is supporting environment that supports the efforts of its own initiative to come out of poverty (Gönner, *et al*, 2007; Cahyat *et al*, 2007).

Causes of Poverty

According to Kuncoro (2006: 120) there are several causes of poverty in Indonesia as follows:

1. At the macro level, poverty arises because of the inequality of resource ownership patterns that cause unequal income distribution, poor people only have the resources in limited quantities and of poor quality;
2. Poverty arise due to differences in the quality of human resources due to the quality of human resources means low productivity is also low, wages are too low;
3. Poverty arises because differences in access and capital.

The three causes of poverty that lead to the vicious circle of poverty theory. The presence of retardation, market imperfections, lack of capital leads to low productivity. The low productivity results in low income they receive. The low incomes will have implications for the low savings and investment; low investment will result in retardation and so on. Logic thinking expressed by Nurkse and quoted by Kuncoro (2006: 120) argues that a poor country is poor because it is poor.

Research Methods

Types and Sources of Data

The data used in this study were primary and secondary data, namely:

1. Primary data, the data and information were obtained directly from the informant / respondent. This data were obtained through interviews with poor households in Tabanan Regency of Bali Province, which became the sampling unit in this study. The population of this study was the entire villages in Tabanan Regency of Bali Province using the technique of proportional area sample with a sample size of 125.

2. Secondary data, i.e. data and supporting information were obtained from documents/publications/research reports from departments/agencies and other data sources. This data were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and especially the data Tabanan regency of Bali Province in the figure, the Regional Planning Board of Tabanan Regency and other relevant data.

Research Location

Location of the study area is Tabanan Regency, which entirely consists of ten (10) districts used as the object of study, namely: Selemadeg Sub-district, West Selemadeg, East Selemadeg, Kerambitan, Tabanan, Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, Penebel, and Pupuan. Observation time of the study involve the conditions of these sub-districts in 1 (one) year period (late 2013 through late 2014).

Research Instrument

The instrument used in this research was a descriptive study through literature surveys and field surveys through in-depth interviews. Interviews were conducted are open-ended and closed-ended questions.

Data Analysis Techniques

Implementation of this research used such methods as observation, household surveys and semi-structured informal interviews for deepening the material to the various parties concerned. While for the data analysis, statistical analysis of the index calculation for poor households was used and it was also used for poverty mapping and descriptive analysis was used to formulate policies in poverty reduction strategies.

Results

General Characteristics of Respondents

General characteristics of poor households sampled in the study can be seen based on gender, last education pursued and number of family members who become dependents, and the number of families in the household. Based on gender, the overall respondents that became the sample were 93.6 percent male and 6.4

percent women; generally, the primary respondent was the head of the household. The average age is still considered in the productive age group in the labor force ranging between 24 and 35 years was 17.1 percent, ranging between 35 and 60 years was 69.1 per cent and above the age of 60 years was 13.8 percent. This indicates that the head of the household's ability to meet the needs of the household is still considerably potential.

Based on the last education level pursued, the head of the households who on average graduated from elementary school were 40.7 percent, 26.8 percent graduated from Junior High School (SMP), 21.2 percent graduated from high school and and the remaining 11.4 percent did not graduate from elementary school (SD) or not attending school. The low level of education of household head indicates the limited access to education of household heads. This will have implications in mindset and productivity of members of poor households but most households had secondary education.

Judging from the composition of the family, the average number of family members in the poor households inhabited by 3 (three) to 4 (four) persons and only 2.4 percent were inhabited by seven (7) members of the family. While the number of boys who were still alive under the age of 17 years and girls under the age of 17 years was the same, that is, on average two persons in a Poor Households (RTM). This indicates that a normal condition for the number of children under the age of 17 years is still the responsibility of the family.

Description of Respondents' Welfare Economic Conditions

Average main livelihood of poor household heads is farming with a land area of 0.5 ha; other employment involves farm laborers, fishermen, construction workers, plantation workers, or other jobs with income below Rp. 600,000 per month. The main livelihood of the respondents was farm laborers and construction workers. More than half of the respondents (78.3 percent) did not have another job outside the main job and only 21.7 percent have other work as labors,

artisans, drivers, and other irregular jobs. Judging from the level of income earned by households in a month generally is uncertain, but the average ranges from Rp. 500.000 up to Rp 1.000.000 and spending was at the same range as the income. Generally spending a lot more used for the consumption of daily food needs. This suggests that the income derived almost entirely to meet the consumption needs and none can be set aside for savings. A total of 77.6 percent of households had no assets or savings.

The indebtedness pattern is also found in poor households, where 72.6 percent of poor households ever went into debt in a year, generally in the form of money. Sources of debt were obtained from cooperatives, credit agencies, neighbors and some of the brothers. The average size debt was between Rp. 500,000 and Rp 1.000.000. In general, these loans were used for the purpose of fulfilling the needs of medical costs, the need for food, school fees, and ceremonies. Fulfillment of basic needs such as health and tertiary education is still a major problem for poor households.

A total of 89.2 percent of people did not have the skills to support the main job while 10.8 percent did. This condition is consistent with the low community participation in joint venture group where 73.5 percent do not belong in the group and only 26.5 per cent of which have been incorporated such as farmer groups. On average, people have joined a joint venture group for five to six years.

In general, people have a desire to open an independent business which is about 60.4 percent, the desired form of business is raising chickens and cows and some others want a trading business and home craft industry. The public expects the government's role in supporting their efforts in the form of venture capital. Problem of capital is still a major issue in the development of the community. It is seen that 64.8 percent of the people still find difficulties in applying for a loan and 27.2 percent of people never make business loans, either in bank non-bank financial institutions.

Conditions of Social Capital

Based on the results of the study, social capital built in the community is quite high. This is evident from the high participation in social organizations in the community that is 63.9 percent of the activities in *banjar adat* and *subak*. This phenomenon indicates that the important media in social approach still lies in the religious activities. This is in line with the conditions of the life characteristics the people in Tabanan Regency which is quite laden with religious activities. The decision-making process was more on household heads, 25.6 percent; village heads or RT / RW 19.7 percent and community and religious leaders 18.8 percent. So is the case when there is a conflict in society, settlement issues through village deliberation was 55.9 percent and 43.2 percent through meetings of RT/RW and 0.8 percent though the meeting by the authorities.

House or Shelter Conditions

The physical condition of houses of the poor can be seen from the house floor area and materials, roofs, walls, toilet facilities (MCK), and the source of illumination. The home ownership status of poor households, 97.5 percent owned their own homes and only 2.5 percent who rent houses. Overall, poor households who became the sample of the study had a floor area of less than 8 square meters which are occupied on average by 4 (four) members of the family. These conditions are categorized as the conditions unfit for residential households with an average of four people inhabited. This is compounded by the floor material: ground 14.4 percent, cement 78.4 percent, and ceramics 7.2 percent.

As for the wall material, 33.6 percent was from bamboo or walls without plaster and 53.6 percent of wood or half brick, and bricked wall with full plaster 12.8 percent. Structure of clay tile roofs both manual and press was 97.6 percent and only 2.4 percent were using palm leaves. For the toilet facilities, 55.3 percent of households had toilet facilities (MCK) and shared them with other households and two percent already had their own toilets. With respect to light source, 96.8 percent had

electricity and only 3.2 percent had no electricity. Seeing the dwelling of poor households, it indicates that the condition was under decent living standards. Government assistance programs in the rehabilitation of residential homes were done in the form of home improvement in general but it is still not sufficient to meet the dwelling worth living.

Food Fulfillment

A total of 59.2 percent of the poor in a week never/only once consume the minimum nutritional needs of the chicken, meat or dairy, generally people only eat fish and vegetables which were taken from the yard of the house while 40.8 percent of them never/more than once consumed a standard nutritional need. Frequency of eating, 48.8 percent ate less than two meals a day.

To meet the needs of cooking, an average of 88.6 percent of the poor households was still using a furnace with fuel wood and kerosene. Firewood is usually supplied from farms and only 11.4 percent use LPG which is a subsidy from the Government. As for the need of drinking water, 50.8 percent were fulfilled from a common well with neighbors and 49.2 percent who have their own wells or taps. As for the fulfillment of clean water, 85.6 percent of them received water from the public water supply, 14.4 percent were not getting clean water.

Based on study results, in terms of education, poor households are good enough in that more than 76 percent of children ages 7 to 16 years who are in school. This shows the awareness of the public to take formal education is quite good and supported also by the availability of educational facilities which are quite good.

Fulfillment of Education Needs

Of access roads and bridges that exist in the village, 53.6 percent are already available and in good condition and 46.4 percent said that they were already available but still bad, so is the case with access to a nearby market 54.4 percent was felt difficult, this is because the houses of the

poor households are far away from the center of the growth.

Fulfillment of Service Access

In general, according to the perception of poor households, the access to health services such as health centers is quite easy and the service is good enough. 57.1 percent of the people already had a JAMKESNAS health insurance card for poor households. This indicates perceived health services are still lacking for the poor in meeting the health insurance.

Mapping Poverty Index and Identification of Causes Aggregate Poverty Index Aggregate

Poverty index provides an overview of poverty in general and very important to know the priority issues or aspects of serious concern in the fight against poverty in Tabanan Regency. Poverty index includes an index number of the core or basic needs and the context or environment supporting indexes. Index of basic needs include several indices of health, wealth and knowledge while the contextual index comprises an index of political, economic, social, natural and infrastructure and services.

Aggregately, the poverty index of Tabanan Regency was an average of 48.74 with classification score: 0 to 39 for the critical condition, 40 to 60 for medium or moderate condition and 61 to 100 for good categories, so that the aggregate index of poor households are classified medium/moderate. This indicates that in the aggregate, the problem of poverty is still a major concern of all aspects that need to be treated seriously and planned so that the problem of poverty can be reduced in the better range of the index.

While regionally, poverty index in the entire sub-districts shows that poverty is medium/moderate. Baturiti Sub-District had the lowest index which was 39.29, East Selemadeg Sub-District 40.94, Pupuan Sub-District 43.49, and Marga Sub-District 44.63.

Table 1. Aggregate Poverty Index Based on the Sub-Districts

No	Sub-Districts	Average Index	Category
1	Selemadeg	51.00	Moderate
2	Kerambitan	48.15	Moderate
3	Tabanan	52.08	Moderate
4	Kediri	48.76	Moderate
5	Marga	44.63	Moderate
6	Baturiti	39.29	Moderate
7	Penebel	48.88	Moderate
8	Pupuan	43.49	Moderate
9	West Selemadeg	51.82	Moderate
10	East Selemadeg	40.94	Moderate
Regency		48.74	Moderate

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Table 2. Tabanan Regency Core Welfare Index Based on Classification

No	Classification	Average Index	Category
1	Health	61.00	Good
2	Material Wealth	35.76	Critical
3	Knowledge	51.60	Moderate
Description :			
Score Classification:			
Health : 0 - 42 Critical; 43 - 57 Medium/moderate; 58 - 100 Good			
Material : 0 - 40 Critical; 41 - 59 Medium/moderate; 60 - 100 Good			
Knowledge : 0 - 33 Critical; 34 - 66 Medium/moderate; 67 - 100 Good			

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Seen from the core or basic needs index, health index is within the good range, 61.00, with a limit of 58 to 100 meaning that the index of the public on the health needs is good both from the quantity and quality of services provided by the government as well as nutrition and clean water for poor households. It is different from the index indicated by material wealth and knowledge of poor households which are in the range of being critical or bad, that is, with the average wealth of material 35.76 with the index limit 0 to 40. The knowledge index was 51.60 being in the category of medium/moderate with the index limit of 34 to 66. This indicates that the problem of access to both formal and informal education was quite as good as the education level of the household head having on average graduated from Junior High School (SMP) as well as with members of the household with many children attending upper secondary

education. Although on the other hand, poor households generally do not have the skills to support the main job and other jobs. So is the case with material wealth indicators which may include, among others, conditions of houses which were inhabitably unfit and ownership of assets/savings which are still lacking.

Table 3. Contextual Index of Tabanan Regency Based on Classification

No	Klasifikasi	Average Index	Category
1.	Political	36.13	Critical
2.	Economic	22.48	Critical
3.	Social	67.73	Good
4.	Natural	45.10	Medium/Moderate
5.	Infrastructural	68.64	Good
Description :			
Score Classification:			
Political : 0 - 33 Critical; 34 - 66 Medium/moderate; 67 - 100 Good			
Economic : 0 - 40 Critical; 41 - 59 medium/moderate; 60 - 100 Good			
Social : 0 - 39 Critical; 40 - 60 medium/moderate; 61 - 100 Good			
Natural : 0 - 42 Critical; 43 - 57 medium/moderate; 58 - 100 Good			
Infrastructural : 0 - 38 Critical; 39 - 61 medium/moderate; 62 - 100 Good			

Source: Primary data, processed, 2014

Table 4. Subjective Wellbeing Index Based on the Sub-Districts

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	28.70	Critical
2.	Kerambitan	20.31	Critical
3.	Tabanan	29.76	Critical
4.	Kediri	25.00	Critical
5.	Marga	26.19	Critical
6.	Baturiti	0,00	Critical
7.	Penebel	16.67	Critical
8.	Pupuan	11.90	Critical
9.	West Selemadeg	24.64	Critical
10.	East Selemadeg	11.11	Critical
Regency		22.67	Critical

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Judging from the context of the index, it covers the political, economic, social, natural and infrastructure, and service environment. Natural context index indicates moderate condition. While the political and economic context index indicates a critical or poor condition. Critical condition at the economic indicators can be seen from the poor income, income stability which is still not fixed, the ability to meet the basic needs of rice is still low and accessibility to business credit is still limited. Natural conditions can be

seen from the access to natural resources, and the management of the natural environment surrounding communities. While the political environment in question is the community access to natural resources, access to information and public participation in environmental decision-making is still bad while the social conditions and the supporting infrastructure are good because the social cohesion in a society is well built through the role of traditional institutions.

While seen from the index of subjective well-being that includes the feeling of prosperity, poverty and happiness, it showed a critical condition (22.67) which is in the range of 0 to 33. So is it seen from the sub-districts, all sub-districts have a critical index of subjective well-being. Feelings of subjective well-being is a collection of feelings of someone in the form of feeling prosperous, feeling happy, a sense of good respect, feeling being recognized, feeling poor, feeling deprived, and the like. These feelings are very common and are influenced by all aspects of life. This feeling might be temporary and may be influenced by momentary events. Subjective welfare is very individual and emotional. Welfare does not have a constant value, but changes according to the mood change and the environment.

Based on Aspects of Poverty Index Nested Spheres of Poverty

Poverty indexes with models of Nested Spheres of Poverty (NESP) approach the concept of poverty to welfare. Dimension of poverty with the model of Nested Spheres of Poverty is formed from the subjective welfare which is supported by a core aspect of poverty, which covers basic needs, and contextual environments that serves as a media in the face of poverty vulnerability.

The core aspects of poverty include fulfillment of basic needs such as food, health, housing and education of the community, including capabilities such as physical condition and skill to get out of poverty. Based on the aspects of basic needs for food, health and

nutrition, the Sub-district of Tabanan, Marga, Baturiti, Pupuan and East Selemadeg were still in the moderate condition.

Table 5 . Core Welfare Index Based on Health Classification

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	68,06	Good
2.	Kerambitan	61,72	Good
3.	Tabanan	57,14	Moderate
4.	Kediri	65,63	Good
5.	Marga	53,57	Moderate
6.	Baturiti	54,17	Moderate
7.	Penebel	66,67	Good
8.	Pupuan	48,21	Moderate
9.	West Selemadeg	62,50	Good
10.	East Selemadeg	54,17	Moderate

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

The next aspect is the core welfare of material wealth. This aspect includes fulfilling the needs of poor households for the physical condition of residential living and ownership of the asset either movable or immovable. Based on the aspect of wealth of materials, nearly all the sub-districts showed critical condition, which means the condition is still not unfit for residential living and poor households have no assets or savings, only the Sub-district of Kediri, Marga, and Penebel which showed the condition of being moderate.

Table 6. Core Welfare Index Classification Based on Material Wealth

No	Sub-Districts	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	37.78	Critical
2.	Kerambitan	30.94	Critical
3.	Tabanan	38.57	Critical
4.	Kediri	41.67	Moderate
5.	Marga	50.00	Moderate
6.	Baturiti	33.33	Critical
7.	Penebel	50.00	Moderate
8.	Pupuan	27.14	Critical
9.	West Selemadeg	33.91	Critical
10.	East Selemadeg	31.67	Critical

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Another core aspect of welfare covers knowledge of education of household head, number of children in school and the skills possessed by household heads in support of the

main work. All sub-districts, with respect to knowledge aspect, were quite good with the middle level of secondary education, but not supported by the skills/low participation in the joint venture group. In general, households had only one general livelihood, as agricultural laborers.

Table 7. Core Welfare Index Based on Classification of Knowledge

No	Sub-Districts	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	52.78	Moderate
2.	Kerambitan	55.73	Moderate
3.	Tabanan	53.57	Moderate
4.	Kediri	41.67	Moderate
5.	Marga	57.14	Moderate
6.	Baturiti	55.56	Moderate
7.	Penebel	61.11	Moderate
8.	Pupuan	50.00	Moderate
9.	West Selemadeg	46.38	Moderate
10.	East Selemadeg	50.00	Moderate

Sumber: Primary Data, processed, 2014

In addition to the core welfare, other supporting welfare aspects are the contexts which consist of the natural environment which includes the availability and quality of natural resources. Economic environments include economic opportunities and safety nets. Aspects like social capital and social cohesion, mutual trust and conflict are to build a social environment. The political environment consists of rights and participation or representation in decision-making, empowerment and freedom. Infrastructure and services affects four other environmental contexts.

Aspects of the natural environment as a whole also belonged to the critical condition. Some areas in the most critical condition were the Sub-district of Kediri, Marga, Baturiti, Penebel and East Selemadeg. In general, the respondents claimed not to know the environmental problems such as land degradation, land fire, the quality of water resources and resource exploitation. Public ignorance shows poor public awareness of the condition of the surrounding natural environment.

Table 8. Welfare Index Context Based on Classification of Natural Environment

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	43.75	Moderate
2.	Kerambitan	55.47	Moderate
3.	Tabanan	56.25	Moderate
4.	Kediri	36.46	Critical
5.	Marga	-1.78	Critical
6.	Baturiti	0.00	Critical
7.	Penebel	20.83	Critical
8.	Pupuan	50.00	Moderate
9.	West Selemadeg	61.96	Good
10.	East Selemadeg	4.17	Critical

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Index value based on the economic aspects for the entire sub-districts was in a critical category, given the source and income stability is still limited

Table 9. Welfare Context Based on Classification Index of Economic Environment

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	29.44	Critical
2.	Kerambitan	8.75	Critical
3.	Tabanan	22.14	Critical
4.	Kediri	33.33	Critical
5.	Marga	31.43	Critical
6.	Baturiti	13.33	Critical
7.	Penebel	23.33	Critical
8.	Pupuan	12.86	Critical
9.	West Selemadeg	34.78	Critical
10.	East Selemadeg	11.67	Critical

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Aspects of the social environment is an aspect with the highest index value meaning good, only Baturiti and Penebel Sub-districts which have an index by category of moderate, but overall social aspect was pretty good. Social cohesion in the community is supported by high social tolerance among communities which in turn minimizes the friction that may occur in the community. This becomes reinforcing social capital in community and capacity building which is very important in implementing the concept of community empowerment.

Table 10. Welfare Context Index Based on Classification of Social Environment

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	66.67	Good
2.	Kerambitan	68.75	Good
3.	Tabanan	65.47	Good
4.	Kediri	65.28	Good

5.	Marga	71.43	Good
6.	Baturiti	55.56	Moderate
7.	Penebel	55.56	Moderate
8.	Pupuan	69.05	Good
9.	West Selemadeg	70.29	Good
10.	East Selemadeg	72.22	Good

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

The political environment includes the accessibility of surrounding natural resources around, public information through the media, decision-making in the environment. Based on the value of the index, the entire sub-districts were in critical condition, some are in the category of moderate, they are the Sub-district of Kediri, Selemadeg, West Selemadeg and Tabanan. This is due to the limitation of community factors in the management of economic resources because of the non-utilization of a joint partnership as a community media. Another thing is that in Tabanan Regency decisions generally lie in the meetings so that the aspirations of the community are represented in the village meetings and the role of community leaders.

Table 11. Welfare Context Index Based on the Classification of Political Environment

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	36.11	Moderate
2.	Kerambitan	29.17	Critical
3.	Tabanan	52.38	Moderate
4.	Kediri	38.89	Moderate
5.	Marga	23.81	Critical
6.	Baturiti	22.22	Critical
7.	Penebel	27.78	Critical
8.	Pupuan	26.19	Critical
9.	West Selemadeg	44.93	Moderate
10.	East Selemadeg	33.33	Critical

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Another aspect of the context is infrastructure and services that include public facilities such as education, health, communication, spiritual services and tourism.

Table 12. Welfare Context Index Based on the Classification of Infrastructure

No	Sub-District	Average Index	Category
1.	Selemadeg	69.72	Good
2.	Kerambitan	72.03	Good
3.	Tabanan	75.71	Good
4.	Kediri	65.42	Good
5.	Marga	53.57	Moderate

6.	Baturiti	63.33	Good
7.	Penebel	65.00	Good
8.	Pupuan	67.86	Good
9.	West Selemadeg	68.26	Good
10.	East Selemadeg	61.67	Good

Source: Primary Data, processed, 2014

Based on the value of the index, the entire sub-districts show good condition, except Marga Sub-district which is in the category of moderate, although some indicators of education, health and access to public facilities such as markets, are still being felt as moderately fine even though the access to it is still difficult.

Identify Causes of Poverty

Poverty in Tabanan which aggregately is still in the category of being moderate still requires major attention from the local government to analyze in depth the causes of poverty. Based on the results of poverty mapping in four sub-districts in various aspects, the causes of poverty can be identified through the priority order in the various aspects of the problem which will be different from each region.

In aggregate order of priority of poverty causes, the most severe or critical of the various aspects respectively are the economic environment, material wealth, political environment, natural environment, knowledge, nutrition and health, social environment, and infrastructure and services.

Poverty Reduction Strategy

In general, poverty strategy that includes various aspects is determined by the internal support from the community and external support from the government, private sectors and other concerned parties.

Strengthening the Economy

Overcoming economic problems is done through the creation of opportunities of sources of increased income for the poor which include several aspects, namely optimizing the utilization of local resources, the creation of employment diversification, improvement of entrepreneurial

skills, increased ease of access to capital, the development of local markets. Geographically, the economic potential of Tabanan regency is agriculture and tourism so that poverty reduction programs emphasized the potential sector that drives the local economy.

Socio-Cultural and Institutional

Efforts to improve services of social facilities are also an important factor, that is, through reducing the costs of education and health. Problems in education and health care costs can be overcome through policy of budget sharing between the central government and local governments. It is necessary to support policies that regulate and require the use of some funds of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

From the institutional aspect, the support of local government in poverty alleviation programs should maintain its continuity by paying attention to all aspects of society to fit the needs of the community and target-oriented. Synchronization policies between government institutions and other interested parties are very important in the implementation of the program. On the other hand, the role of community institutions is also needed as a social control over poverty reduction programs.

Poverty Vulnerability Mitigation

Vulnerability needs to be reduced because people need a sense of security. Most of the poor are vulnerable to becoming poor again or trapped in a cycle of poverty. Not only through the public safety net, but also requires a safety net based on family or community, to avoid the risk of revenue diversification and dependence on reciprocal relationships through extended social networks.

Sustainability

Sustainability is needed to ensure the success of poverty reduction in the long term. Maintaining continuity of the natural environment as an effort of mitigating disasters and is also very important in the effort of

reducing poverty. The poor are the most vulnerable to access basic services, the uncertainty in terms of property rights as an incentive to manage resources in a sustainable way, subsistence and livelihoods and limited access to financial resources, so the ability to diversify livelihoods and recuperate after a disaster is very limited.

Conclusions

- 1). The high level of poverty severity (P2) in Tabanan Regency is in contrast to its regional macroeconomic conditions as one of tourism destinations which economically provide multiplier effects in the regional economy.
- 2). The results of the poverty mapping in Tabanan Regency based on the model of Nested Spheres of Poverty shows that the aggregate poverty are in the category of moderate looked at from the mean aspect used. Nevertheless the problem of poverty is still a major concern of all aspects that need serious handling and planning so that the problem of poverty can be reduced in the range of better index.
- 3). In aggregate the order of priority of the most critical causes of poverty from various aspects are respectively the economic environment, material wealth, political environment, the natural environment, knowledge, nutrition and health, social environment, and infrastructure and services.
- 4). Poverty reduction strategies in Tabanan Regency must be based on the root of the problems faced by the community. In this case the economic problem is a problem of the highest priority, so some strategies of poverty reduction are through: 1) strengthening the economic aspect; 2) strengthening the socio-cultural and institutional aspects; 3) mitigation of the vulnerability of poverty; and 4) sustainability in improving the welfare of the poor.

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