

LOCAL AUTONOMY REGULATION AS A BASIS FOR REGULATIVE POLICY ON LOCAL POVERTY MANAGE

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Abstract--- *The existence of the law on regional government is directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare through improved services, empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by paying attention to the principles of democratic equality, justice and the uniqueness of a region. and society, and improvement. Poverty is one of the causes of the emergence of other social problems. the existence of the regional autonomy law is a government solution in order to give authority to regional governments to make regulative policies in the context of poverty alleviation in the region. Through concurrent government affairs, it becomes the basis for the implementation of regional authority consisting of mandatory and optional governmental affairs. Based on article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution the regional government has the authority to make regulative policies in drafting regional regulations on poverty reduction in the regions.*

Keywords--- Policy, authority, poverty and prosperity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The state as the mandate holder of people's sovereignty is responsible for carrying out development in order to achieve the welfare of the people. The Indonesian State as an organization of power has a stated purpose and is mandated in the fourth paragraph of the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: "Then, to form a Government of the Republic of Indonesia that protects all of the Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's blood and to promote public welfare, educating the life of the nation, and participating in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. "

Based on the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is clearly stated that this country was formed with the aim of protecting the whole nation and the whole of Indonesian blood and increasing the welfare of the people. This would also be the goal of establishing a regional government aimed at accelerating the realization of people's welfare through improvement, service, empowerment, and community participation, as well as enhancing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, idiosyncrasy and specificity of a region in the State system Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

Strictly speaking, the goal of the State of Indonesia in the fourth anniversary of the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This goal is a form of the promise of the independence of the Indonesian state to all its people as well as being the basic rights of the people. Therefore, the state is obliged to make various efforts in order to fulfill the constitutional rights of its citizens.

One of the four goals is to protect the entire Indonesian people and all Indonesian blood and to promote public welfare. This means that the State of Indonesia must be able to make its citizens free from all forms of poverty, this effort to advance public welfare is carried out in order to create a prosperous and prosperous social life without seeing certain groups and groups, because the meaning of the whole nation is a reflection of all Indonesian conditions without except for both rich and poor and do not see the ethnicity, religion or race. Horald J Laski as quoted by Miriam Budiarjo revealed that the goal of the state is to create conditions in society to achieve their desires to the fullest

One of the acute problems faced by most of the nations of the world is related to poverty. The problem of poverty is still one of the main problems for developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. As a developing country, Indonesia continues to make various efforts and programs in order to reduce or reduce poverty in the community.

The obligation of the state in freeing from these conditions is done through efforts to respect, protect and fulfill the right to basic needs. These efforts must be carried out by the state as the main priority in national development, including for the welfare of the poor

The law on regional autonomy as in the preamble states that the administration of regional government is directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare through improved services, empowerment, and community participation.

Furthermore, in consideration of letter d of Law No. 13 of 2011 concerning the handling of the poor, states that the regulation regarding meeting the basic needs for the poor is still scattered in various laws and regulations, so that an integrated and coordinated handling of the poor is needed;

Poverty, especially in Indonesia, has long been a national problem that needs to be solved together. This situation is one of the causes of other social problems. The problem of health, crime and education is one of the impacts of poverty, because poverty is the root of various other social problems in Indonesia.

Regarding poverty data in Indonesia, the Central Statistics Agency in March 2018 noted that Indonesia had experienced a decline in the percentage of poverty since 1999 which was 9.82 percent. With a poverty percentage of 9.82 percent, the number of poor people or those who spend per capita every month under poverty reaches 25.95 million people.

Data on the national poverty reduction can be seen when compared with the previous period, namely September 2017 the percentage of poverty was recorded at 10.12 percent or equivalent to 26.58 million people in Indonesia. When further specified there is a decrease in the percentage of the poor population both in urban and rural areas. The number of poor people in the city as of March 2018 was 7.02 percent, down compared to September 2017 which was 7.26 percent. While in the countryside in March 2018 it was 13.20 percent, down from September 2017 which was 13.47 percent.

The poverty rate for the region in East Java based on the Central Statistics Agency report in March 2018 the number of poor people reached 4,332.59 thousand people (10.98 percent), this was reduced by 72.68 thousand people compared to the conditions in September 2017 which amounted to 4,405.27 thousand inhabitants (11.20 percent). Poverty in March 2018 was recorded at 74.24 percent, a slight increase compared to September 2017 at 73.96 percent .

METHODS

The nature of the research used in this paper is descriptive research using a qualitative approach. Descriptive research is research that provides as detailed data as possible about humans, circumstances, or other symptoms. The intention is to reinforce the hypotheses, in order to strengthen old theories, or in order to formulate new theories. The next method of approach used in this paper is a sociological juridical approach, namely research that emphasizes the symptoms that arise in society with research of primary data in the field which is done by looking at symptoms that arise in the object of research, or to the reality that exists in society.

This writing will focus on regulative policies that can be carried out by the regional government together with the Pasuruan district DPRD related to poverty reduction based on its authority and function. Of course, as a legal umbrella must be based on the constitution and law No. 13 of 2011 concerning the poor that regulates the normative rights of the poor that must be fulfilled by the local government.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poor life does not only mean living in conditions of lack of clothing, food, and shelter. However, poverty also means low access to productive resources and assets to obtain the necessities of life, including: science, information, technology, and capital.

Poverty according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is a condition of life that is completely lacking experienced by a person or household, so it is unable to meet the minimum needs that are appropriate for their lives to assess poverty, BPS uses the formula of ability to meet basic needs approach. Through this approach, poverty is considered as the inability of a person from an economic aspect to meet the basic needs of food and non-food measured from the expenditure side. From this picture it can be concluded that the poor population is the population that has an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line.

Poverty Line (GK) is based on the results of the sum of the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL). Therefore residents who have a range of per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line are qualified as poor residents. The Food Poverty Line (QCC) is the value of minimum food expenditure equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita per day.

The number of commodities a person's basic food needs are met by 52 types of commodities (grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs and milk, vegetables, nuts, fruits, oils and fats, etc.). Furthermore, the understanding for Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL) is the minimum needs for housing, clothing, education and health. Total non-food basic commodities can be fulfilled by 51 types of commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas.

The solution that can be done to develop strategies to overcome and minimize poverty reduction in the region is to look for clear data on the amount of poverty so that local governments can evaluate their policies related to programs related to poverty reduction and then set targets for the poor with a view to change the state of the poor to a better life, prosperity and benefit. Based on data in 2017 the population is in the poverty line in Pasuruan Regency reaching 315,145 with the population in 2017 reaching 1,629,578 people.

The number of people who are on the poverty line is still relatively high. Those who fall into the category of poor families actually still have the potential, among others in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, marine, handicraft, catering and others. Empowerment has been done for areas that are left behind as pockets poverty is the object of the Maslahat program, is being and will be done in the form of skills training, capital loan assistance, assistance, workshops and so on. While for poor families that cannot be empowered, the interventions that can be carried out are in the form of regulative policies related to poverty reduction in Pasuruan Regency, so that the design related to handling problems related to poverty can be addressed comprehensively.

The Central Statistics Agency defines the poverty line from the value of the rupiah spent to meet the minimum basic needs such as food and non-food needed by an individual to remain in a decent life. Residents who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line are categorized as poor people. The food poverty line is the expenditure value of minimum food needs which is equal to 2,100 kilo calories per capita per day.² consumption is equivalent to 2,100 calories per day plus other basic needs such as food, housing, health.

The problem of poverty is a problem that cannot be handled by the regional government alone. The regional government requires cooperation from all components of society, especially companies in the region, to jointly build commitment in poverty alleviation programs. The regional government needs a concrete action or even a revolutionary breakthrough to solve the problem of poverty in a directed and comprehensible way to realize the constitutional rights of Indonesian citizens in order to achieve a just, prosperous and prosperous Indonesian society's life and competitiveness.

The conceptual scope of poverty can be qualitatively divided into two types, relative poverty (Relative Poverty) and absolute poverty (Absolute Poverty). The meaning of relative poverty is the condition of poverty caused by the impact of development policies from the government that are still not able to reach the maximum level of all levels of society so that it has implications or the impact of inequality in income distribution (see Table 1.1). Absolute poverty is determined based on the inability to meet the minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, health, housing, and education needed to be able to live and work. Furthermore, policies related to poverty reduction need to receive attention with a special portion of the Pasuruan district government to be made immediately juridical instruments as a legal umbrella to oversee and ensure the welfare of the poor

The juridical basis for regulating the authority of the Pasuruan Regency local government regarding poverty reduction must be aligned with the elements related to regulations governing the formation of regional regulations as a legal instrument that is binding and generally applicable and abstract in nature.

Implementation of the principle of decentralization by the Government is by way of the transfer of government affairs by the central government to the autonomous regions related to the rights, authority and obligations to regulate and administer the autonomous regions. is the surrender of Government Affairs

In the implementation of regional autonomy and autonomous regions contained the authority and function to regulate (regulate) and administer (bestuur). The action to regulate is to make legal norms that are generally accepted and usually abstract in nature, furthermore the understanding of taking care is the actions to create new legal norms that are binding individually and concretely and ultimately.

Benyamin Hoesen, defines the meaning of the act of taking care of which can be in the form of providing services to a person, a particular legal entity and / or carrying out concrete development. Legally, Preparation of regional regulations on poverty reduction is an action that can be categorized as the authority to regulate, this means creating new legal norms that are generally and abstractly applicable as the preparation of other laws and regulations.

In the management and administration of government in the regions, the authority to regulate and administer this is a core part of the transfer of government affairs to the autonomous regions. Regarding this matter, Irawan Soejito stated that one of the very important authorities of an area that is authorized to regulate and manage its own household is the authority to establish regional regulations.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the explanation and description above, it can be concluded that the high poverty rate in Pasuruan Regency, one of the factors is the low human resources (HR), this can be proven by the data that the Human Development Index (HDI) in Pasuruan is still more low compared to the province of East Java. Though seen from the side of the number of industrializations it turns out that Pasuruan regency is in the top four highest UMK in East Java. So, it can be ascertained that the potential of Pasuruan regency with all kinds of wealth owned, both the potential of the industry, its coast and coast as well as its plantations and mountains, is actually able to bring it to a better direction. Furthermore, there needs to be a regulative policy between the local government and the Pasuruan Regency Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) to immediately draw up regional regulations on poverty reduction in Pasuruan Regency in order to realize a prosperous, prosperous and competitive Pasuruan Regency in accordance with the vision and mission contained in 2018 RPJMD -2023

The state is responsible for providing the basic rights of the community, including in the field of the implementation of social welfare which is the realization of the state's duty as an executive state.

The task of managing a developing country from the concept of a social management state (sociale verzorgingsstaat), namely the involvement of the government in the fields of socioeconomic welfare and health care carried out by providing facilities. The function of taking care of the implementation of social welfare is carried out by the government and regional governments in providing means of increasing social welfare and poverty reduction. The function of the state as an administrator is also explained by W. Friedman in terms of; the state as provider, this is a function commonly associated with the concept of social welfare state. This capacity, the state makes itself responsible for the provision of social services so as to ensure a minimum standard of living for all. This is in line with E.Utrecht's opinion which states that the government of a welfare state is given the task of organizing public interests, such as public health, teaching, housing, land distribution and so on. The task of organizing public interests in a modern state is referred to by Lemaire as "bestuurszorg"

Furthermore, related to the authority to make regional regulations on poverty reduction by regional governments, is a form of attribution authority that is sourced from the constitution and the law on regional government. So that the regional government has no doubt to immediately compile and stipulate regional regulations relating to poverty reduction as part of its regulating function.

In the administration of government, there are actually three functions that must be carried out by the central and regional governments. This is as contained in article 9 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The article states that; The matter was because it could not compete with foreign products, especially because of the position of Pasuruan Regency, which is located in the Golden Triangle region with extraordinary economic and investment potential.

The Satrya Emas Program is a program that aims as a clinical center and consultation for entrepreneurs to develop in terms of how to obtain capital and how to expand the market share of products from SMEs. Other activities are providing education and training and facilitating network development or marketing access.

The Pasuruan Regency Government through its innovation program for poverty alleviation has been awarded the East Java Public Service Excellence Award 2017 from Markplus Inc. according to them Satrya Emas is considered to be very innovative in providing services to the community, especially to reduce poverty through labor absorption for micro-economic entrepreneurs.

Poverty alleviation through excellent service innovation programs for the poor must always be improved, especially with the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Community challenges are increasingly heavy, it takes not just efficiency and population in large numbers, but more important than that is, innovation, creativity, and the spirit of entrepreneurship to be able to exist in the business world.

It should be noted, the number of SMEs in Pasuruan itself currently reaches 257,144 units, consisting of 245,028 units of macro businesses, 992 units of medium enterprises and 11,124 units of small businesses. The total number of MSMEs has continued to increase in the last 3 years, namely in 2013 totaling 250,154 units and in 2014 as many as 252,984

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