


Poverty Issues in Social Policy Frames

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Poverty, Social Policy, Social problems, Community Welfare</p>	<p>Poverty is a major issue that the government continues to strive for. Many independent programs are essentially national movements in realizing social policies in the context of poverty alleviation. The research methods used include literature studies and policy analysis. This research discusses the issue of poverty which is still a significant social problem in many countries. In the context of social policy, this study analyzes how social policy can influence and improve poverty situations. This research also explores the factors that influence the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty problems, including challenges and obstacles in the implementation of these social policies. The research results are expected to provide a better understanding of the problem of poverty and the best ways to overcome this problem through social policy, especially in analyzing the factors that influence the effectiveness of social policy in alleviating poverty which includes the design of appropriate social policies, active community involvement. the availability of adequate resources, the linkages of social programs, as well as adequate apparatus capacity. Social policy can be one way to overcome poverty. However, there is still much debate about the best way to tackle poverty, and the effectiveness of social policies in addressing poverty is influenced by several factors.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

A poor living condition is a reflection of a society that is sick. Such conditions are not only a problem for the poor, but also for the rich (Wangke, 2010). Such arguments have placed poverty as one of the most important issues in economic and social policy. Hunger, as a dimension of poverty, experienced by some residents in a society depends not only on the supply of food, but also on its distribution (Huraerah, 2013; Quang & Duc, 2023).

Poverty as a social problem has stimulated research activities as a basis for alleviation policies. There have been various studies aimed at classifying the poor and analyzing the causes of poverty (Aprianto, 2018). Nevertheless, these efforts are not yet complete. First, because poverty is multi-dimensional, and also because poverty stems from a variety of conditions. Second, although it is a topic of great public interest and a subject of political debate, poverty is not a topic whose data are satisfactory for policy makers. The available data is not necessarily the right data, reliable or can be quickly provided when needed

(Mizoguchi, 1990). This is because poverty data is often a by-product of studies other than poverty issues.

Poverty is a serious problem experienced by all countries in the world, especially countries that were established after the third world war. Poverty does not only occur in countries in the African region, but also in countries in the Asian region such as Indonesia. The problem of poverty has become a complex problem, so a country needs policies that can minimize existing conditions (Retnaningsih, 2020; Correa et al., 2022).

Many opinions say that the condition of poverty is a condition that is considered normal (natural) for developing countries like Indonesia. There are still many people who live below the poverty line and live in inappropriate conditions (Purwanto et al, 2013). However, if this continues to be taken for granted, it is possible that Indonesia's future will be in a dangerous precipice. We see that currently, around 32.5 million Indonesians live below the poverty line, there are about half of all households still living around the national poverty line (Rp 200,262/month). This standard is taken from the World Bank (BI) which stipulates that a person's condition is considered below the poverty line if he has an income of less than \$2 per day (Pohan et al, 2018).

Poverty that continues to occur in society will eventually lead to inequality and what is worse if this condition continues to occur will provoke and give birth to disappointment which in turn will lead to rebellion movements. In the context of the social economy, this condition will give rise to a radical movement by some people who feel disappointed because of the ever-increasing inequality. In the study of sociological theory, the condition of economic inequality is due to the large number of capitalists who continue to exploit society. In the capitalist system, a few people get big profits and while most people who work long hours get low wages (Nurwati, 2008).

Even though there have been various social policies implemented to overcome poverty, there has been no policy that has been able to solve the problem of poverty as a whole. This happens because the problem of poverty is complex and multidimensional, and there are factors that influence the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming the problem of poverty (Firdaus, 2014).

In-depth understanding of the factors for the effectiveness of social policies in poverty alleviation is needed, and efforts need to be made to overcome these factors so that social policies can be more effective in overcoming the problem of poverty. In addition, it is also necessary to analyze the social policies that have been implemented, as well as measure the effectiveness of these social policies in overcoming poverty.

In analyzing the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty, it is also necessary to consider social, economic and political context factors that influence the effectiveness of these policies so that the benefits and drawbacks of each of these social policies can be identified. In this context, this research is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of social policies and the factors that influence the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. In addition, the results of this research can also provide input and recommendations for the government and related institutions in the development of social policies that are more effective in overcoming poverty in Indonesia.

Literature Reviews

Poverty

In general, the level of income and needs is used as a measuring stick for poverty. The term "needs" refers only to a person's fundamental requirements, often known as their "minimum basic needs," which must be met in order for that person to be able to (Dama, 2016). A individual or household is considered to be living in poverty when their amount of income is not sufficient to cover their basic requirements for survival. In this context, the World Bank provides the following definition of poverty: "Poverty is concerned with absolute standards of living of portion of society, while the poor in equality refers to relative standards of living across the whole population" (Sen, 1983). To put it another way, poverty can be assessed by contrasting the amount of money earned by an individual or household with the amount of money necessary to fulfill basic requirements. The concept of poverty, when viewed from this angle, can be broken down into two categories: absolute poverty and relative poor. (Nurwati, 2008). If a person's annual income is less than the benchmark for absolute poverty — or, to put it another way, if their income is not sufficient to meet the baseline requirements for subsistence that are established by the absolute poverty line — then that person is considered to be in a state of absolute poverty. So, the minimal income level is a barrier between those who are considered poor and those who are not considered poor. This barrier is also commonly referred to as the poverty line (Windia, 2015). In the meantime, relative poverty is a condition that is a comparison between income groups in society, specifically between groups that may not be poor because they have income levels that are higher than the poverty line, and groups of people who are relatively richer. In other words, relative poverty is a comparison between groups of people who are relatively richer. To put it another way, even while the amount of income has met the level of minimum basic necessities, it is still a significant distance below the income of the community around them, which means that individual or household is still in a precarious financial situation. When measured in terms of income, this phenomenon is referred to as inequality in the distribution of income (Kadji, 2015).

In addition, there are a number of poverty patterns that must be identified upon closer inspection. Secondly, based on the temporal pattern, a region's poverty can be defined as persistent, or chronic or inherited poverty. Typically, these regions contain vital natural resources or are remote. The second pattern is cyclical poverty, which corresponds to the broader economic cycle. The third pattern is seasonal poverty, which is frequently observed among fishermen and farmers of food crops. The fourth pattern is accidental poverty, which is characterized by a decline in a community's standard of living due to natural disasters or the influence of a particular policy. Each pattern of poverty has a close association with a particular place.

Social Policy

According to Bessant et al. (2003), social policy is any endeavor by the government to enhance the quality of human life through the provision of various income subsidies, community services, and other social benefit programs. This perspective influenced Edi Suharto's (2011) definition of social policy as provisions designed to prevent social problems (preventative function), overcome problems (curative function), and promote welfare

(development function) as a form of the state (state bond) in fulfilling the social rights of its citizens. Considering prior perspectives on public policy, we can conclude that social policy is a subfield of social welfare.

Edi Suharto (2011) classifies social policy broadly into three categories: laws, service programs, and taxation regimes. Given this perspective, it is clear that this category asserts that every legislation, law, or municipal regulation pertaining to social problems and social life is a type of social policy foundation, but not all social policies take the form of legislation. First, according to Edi Suharto (2009), the government has the ability to enact public policies that control entrepreneurs, educational institutions, and private firms to implement requirements that have a direct impact on the welfare.

Second, social service programs, the majority of policies are implemented and executed in the form of material help, monetary allowances, the expansion of opportunities, social protection, and social advice (counseling, advocacy, assistance). Third, the fiscal welfare system, or taxation system. In addition to being the primary source of funding for social policy, taxes are also a tool for ensuring an equitable distribution of income. In industrialized nations, public assistance (public assistance) and social security (social security) are two forms of social security whose revenues derive in part from taxation.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative methodology. Qualitative research can yield descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the observed person or behavior (Moleong, 2014). The researcher selected the qualitative approach outlined above in order to acquire a full description of the issue of poverty within the context of a social policy framework. Based on the aforementioned methodology, descriptive research types are utilized. Hence, this research report includes quotations that are given descriptively to provide a comprehensive picture. Interviews, field observations, media notes, memoranda, and other documents provided the information for this study.

According to Moleong (2014), the primary source of data in a qualitative study is words and actions; the remainder is supplementary data. The supplementary information may be presented in the form of documents, media, or other formats. Observed or interviewed subjects' statements and actions are the primary data sources. The primary data sources are documented via handwritten notes or audio recording equipment. Principal data sources are collected through interviews and observations, which are the consequence of seeing, hearing, and asking questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poverty Issues in the Context of Social Policy

In this global era, social problems are increasing and becoming a serious problem. Social problems include poverty, unemployment, crime, etc. To overcome this, what is most needed is awareness of ourselves. If everyone has social awareness, then social problems can be reduced to a minimum. Of course, this is not enough, we must encourage others to care about social problems that are already happening everywhere (Putri, 2018). It is not enough just to

appeal in the form of theory, but also practice, for example by providing drug counseling in schools as a form of concern for social problems related to narcotics.

Although at first only a few people care, but if done continuously, slowly but surely, it will produce something positive. These things must start from ourselves and from the environment around us, for example planting trees for the problem of global warming. People will ask questions and we have to explain about the problem so that they will also be interested in solving the problem. So, we all have to work together in overcoming this social problem that has become the spotlight of the international community. Together, problems will be solved more quickly. Moreover, accompanied by real practices, more and more people will be aware of this social life .

Problems in social life are typically understood to be conditions that are not to be expected, are regarded as being detrimental to social life, and are in conflict with social standards that have been agreed upon (Burlian, 2022). The presence of social problems in the midst of people's lives can be carefully detected through a number of different analytical processes and phases, one of which comes in the form of a diagnosis stage. This can be done with great care. In order to provide an accurate diagnosis of social problems, a method that can conceptually read components of the problem is required as a tool. Eitzen et al. (1992) differentiated between two distinct approaches, which they referred to as the "individual blame approach" and the "system blame approach."

Understanding societal problems on a more individual level can be accomplished through the use of a technique known as the person blaming method. When attempting to diagnose the issue, the individual is typically used as the unit of analysis. The variables that are related to individuals who have problems might be considered as the genesis of the problems that plague society. This diagnosis allows for the identification of causal elements, which may have their roots in both physiological and psychological states as well as the experience of socialization (Eitzen et al, 1992).

The second strategy is known as the system blame approach, and it is a unit of analysis that seeks to determine the causes of issues at the system level. This approach is based on the idea that social systems and structures are the most influential aspects of social existence. People, in their capacity as members of society, are accountable to and under the system's authority. In line with this, societal problems arise as a result of the system that is applied in it being less able to foresee the changes that take place, including adjustments between the many components and pieces that make up the system itself (Eitzen, 1992).

It is clear that the origin of the issue may be tracked back to individual "errors" as well as system "errors" based on the two different approaches that have been taken. In order to get to the bottom of the issue and find a solution to it, integrating the two approaches would be extremely helpful. It is not possible, for instance, to diagnose the problem of unemployment in a more thorough manner at this time. It is sufficient to look at the factors that are inherent in the unemployed, such as being less innovative or lazy to seek opportunities, but it is also necessary to look at the source of the problem at the system level, both the education system, the production system, and the economic system, or even the socio-political system at a broader level. This is because it is not enough to simply look at the factors that are inherent in the unemployed, such as being less innovative or lazy to seek opportunities.

Of these various social problems, the issue of poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem, which requires an integrated and comprehensive approach in handling it. In the context of social policy, the issue of poverty is the main focus in government efforts to improve people's welfare, through programs aimed at reducing poverty and increasing people's access to social resources.

However, even though various social policies have been implemented to overcome poverty, there are still various challenges and debates about the best way to deal with poverty effectively. Some social policies are considered ineffective in overcoming the problem of poverty, because there are still many people who are marginalized and not accommodated in these programs.

One of the important issues in the context of social policy is adequate and efficient budget allocation in the implementation of social policy. Budget limitations can become an obstacle in providing quality and adequate social services for people in need. Therefore, an effective strategy and policy is needed in allocating budgets for social programs that are right on target and beneficial to people in need.

The low level of community participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of social policies is also an important issue in the context of social policies. Limited community participation can result in a lack of understanding and suitability of social programs with community needs, as well as reducing the effectiveness of implemented social programs. The existence of policies that have not been on target or do not accommodate the needs of people who really need them is also an issue that needs attention in the context of social policy. Social policies that are not yet on target can result in ineffective social programs in overcoming poverty, so it is necessary to evaluate and improve the implementation of social policies.

In addition, the issue of poverty in the context of social policy is also closely related to socio-cultural and political aspects. Factors such as discrimination, gender inequality, conflict, and corruption can also affect the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. Therefore, a holistic and integrated approach is needed in dealing with poverty issues, which involves various parties and considers various factors that affect poverty.

In addressing the issue of poverty in the context of social policy, it is necessary to adopt a human rights-based approach, which ensures that every individual has equal rights in accessing social resources and services. In addition, it is also necessary to adopt a sustainable and community-based approach, which takes into account the needs and aspirations of the community in the development of social programs.

Overall, the issue of poverty in the context of social policy is a complex problem and requires an integrated and comprehensive approach to handling it. It is necessary to evaluate and improve the social policies that have been implemented, and it is also necessary to carry out a human rights-based and sustainable approach in overcoming the issue of poverty.

Analysis of factors influencing the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty

a) Proper Social Policy Design

Appropriate social policy design is a very important factor in influencing the effectiveness of social policy in overcoming poverty. Social policies that are well designed and based on empirical data will be more effective in overcoming the problem of poverty.

Conversely, social policies that do not consider social, cultural, and economic factors that affect poverty in an area can reduce the effectiveness of social programs (Bhinadi, 2017).

The design of an appropriate social policy must consider the needs and characteristics of the community that is the target of the program. In addition, social policy must also consider economic factors such as the unemployment rate, economic growth, and inflation. In designing social policies, demographic factors such as poverty rates, availability of employment opportunities, and levels of education must also be considered.

Consideration of social aspects is also very important in designing appropriate social policies. This includes socio-cultural aspects such as customs, beliefs, and social practices that vary in each region. These factors must be considered in the design of social policies so as not to create resistance in society towards the implemented social programs.

In order to ensure the success of social policies, it is necessary to evaluate and monitor the designs of social policies that have been made. This evaluation may include an analysis of the effectiveness, efficiency and social impact of the social programs that have been implemented. With evaluation and monitoring, social policies can be improved and adapted to the changing needs of the community that is the target of the program.

Appropriate social policy design based on empirical data will increase the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. Appropriate social policy design must consider the social, cultural, and economic factors that affect poverty in an area. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate and monitor the design of social policies that have been made so that they can be improved and adapted to the changing needs of the people who are the target of the program.

b) Community engagement

Community involvement in the planning and implementation of social policies is an important factor in influencing the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. Community involvement in social policy enables communities to become part of the decision-making process and strengthens community participation and empowerment. This allows the community to understand the social programs being implemented and ensure that these programs meet their needs and interests (Sutisna, 2013).

Through community involvement, social policies can be more responsive to community needs. Communities involved in planning and implementing social policies will provide valuable input and suggestions for the social policies that are made. Community involvement can also increase community participation in social programs, so as to accelerate the achievement of the goals of the program.

In addition, community involvement in social policies can also increase accountability and transparency in the implementation of social policies. With community involvement, social policies that have been made and implemented will be easier for the community to monitor and evaluate. This will ensure that social programs are implemented properly and do not have a negative impact on the community that is the target of the program.

Community involvement can also increase community understanding of social programs and strengthen community participation and empowerment. Communities involved in planning and implementing social policies will understand the objectives of the implemented social programs and gain trust in the government. This can increase community support for social programs and accelerate the achievement of the goals of the program.

However, although community involvement in social policy is very important, there are challenges in implementing effective community engagement. Some of these challenges include a lack of public understanding of social programs, a lack of ability or resources to be involved in social policies, and the existence of public distrust of the government and implemented social programs.

Community involvement in social policy is an important factor in influencing the effectiveness of social policy in overcoming poverty. Community engagement enables communities to be part of the decision-making process and strengthens community participation and empowerment. However, it is necessary to overcome the challenge of implementing effective community engagement in order to maximize the benefits of community involvement in social policy.

c) Availability of Resources

The factor of availability of resources also greatly influences the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. The resources referred to here include financial resources, human resources, and technological resources. Without sufficient resources, social policies cannot be implemented properly and will reduce effectiveness in overcoming poverty (Ramadani, 2019).

Financial resources are the most crucial resources in implementing social policies to overcome poverty. Without sufficient budget, social policy cannot work properly. In addition, human resources are also very important in the implementation of social policies. Trained field workers and experts are needed to properly implement social programs. Finally, technological resources are also needed to accelerate the implementation of social policies. For example, information technology can be used to efficiently monitor and evaluate social programs.

Therefore, the government must ensure the availability of sufficient resources in implementing social policies. It takes good planning and budget management to ensure sufficient financial resources. The government should also pay attention to the training and education of experts and field officers involved in implementing social policies. Finally, the government can utilize existing technology to accelerate and facilitate the implementation of social policies in overcoming poverty.

d) Linkage of Social programs

The linkage factor of social programs is also very important in increasing the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. The linkages of social programs relate to the integration and coordination between different social programs to achieve the same goal, namely reducing poverty. In fact, there are often many social programs that run separately and are not well coordinated. This can result in program overlap, wasted resources, and an unequal distribution of benefits. Therefore, coordination between social programs is needed to ensure that these social programs complement each other and reduce poverty effectively (Putra, 2007).

In addition, social programs must also be integrated with other relevant policies, such as economic, education and health policies. These policies can affect poverty directly or indirectly, therefore they must be integrated with social programs to achieve optimal results.

Therefore, the government must ensure that existing social programs are well integrated and well coordinated. This can be done by strengthening monitoring and

evaluation systems, reducing program overlap, increasing communication between related institutions, and ensuring integrated planning between social programs and other relevant policies. That way, social policies can work synergistically and effectively in overcoming poverty.

e) Apparatus Capacity

The final factor that also influences the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty is the capacity of government officials involved in implementing social programs. Apparatus capacity includes the ability and skills of government employees, as well as the availability of adequate human and financial resources.

In the context of social policy, the capacity of the apparatus is very important in ensuring that social programs can be implemented properly. In this case, government officials must be able to understand the goals and objectives of the social program, and have the skills and abilities needed to implement the social program.

In addition, the availability of adequate human and financial resources is also very important in ensuring the success of social programs. In this case, the government must ensure that social programs have an adequate budget and are supported by qualified and trained human resources.

To increase the capacity of the apparatus, the government can carry out various efforts, such as training and skills development, providing adequate human and financial resources, and improving government management and administration systems. By increasing the capacity of government officials involved in the implementation of social programs, it is hoped that the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty can be significantly increased.

Overall, the five factors described above are interrelated and influence each other in increasing the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty. In overcoming poverty, it is necessary to design appropriate social policies, active community involvement, availability of adequate resources, linkages of social programs, and adequate apparatus capacity. By taking into account these factors, social policies are expected to have a significant impact on reducing poverty and increasing people's welfare.

CONCLUSION

Social policy can be one way to overcome poverty. However, there is still much debate about the best way to tackle poverty, and the effectiveness of social policies in addressing poverty is influenced by several factors. Several factors influence the effectiveness of social policies in overcoming poverty including the design of appropriate social policies, active community involvement, availability of adequate resources, linkages of social programs, and adequate capacity of the apparatus. In overcoming poverty, the government needs to pay attention to these factors so that social policies can have a significant impact on reducing poverty and increasing people's welfare. Therefore, further research is needed to identify these factors in more detail and develop more effective strategies to overcome poverty. In this case, the role of all parties, both the government and the community, is very important to achieve the common goal of overcoming poverty and improving the welfare of society as a whole.

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