Strategies for Reducing Cultural Poverty

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Abstract. Cultural poverty is a problem that needs to be followed up in order to achieve community welfare. This study applies cluster analysis as an effort to formulate policy. From the data survey, it shows that the culture of poverty include: lack of motivation to move forward, less responsible for oneself, less diligent in trying to achieve a better life, easily give up attitude, and live without hope, and do not have good strategy in achieving goals. The variables that have a significant effect on the formation of cultural poverty are the variables of gender, age, occupation, education, aspects of job satisfaction and income, aspects of willingness to participate in education/training, and variables of desire for better economic conditions. The poor based on cultural poverty are divided into three clusters, namely: a) Cluster 1, groups categorized as recipients of social assistance and protection; b) Cluster 2, groups categorized as recipients of community empowerment programs; c) Cluster 3, groups categorized as recipients of micro and small business empowerment programs. In an effort to reduce cultural poverty, it is necessary to carry out different poverty reduction programs based on clusters.

Keywords: Poverty · Welfare · Cluster · Cultural

1 Introduction

Poverty is a major problem that requires special handling in the development process, both at the national and regional levels. One of the goals of economic development both regionally and nationally, is to increase the welfare of the community in a fair and equitable manner, therefore the reduction of the poverty level can be achieved. Previous studies [15, 17, 19] have shown that education is still an important variable in influencing poverty. Therefore, in an effort to leap into the near future, improving the quality of education, economic and business life can be optimized so as to reduce the level of poverty, so that a better quality of life will be achieved.

The problems and characteristics of poverty in Indonesia are multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral over a long period of time. Thus the government must strive to alleviate and overcome poverty that has occurred so far. Efforts to reduce poverty levels can be carried out by actively involving various parties in the implementation of poverty reduction programs. Poverty is a condition of deprivation, where the shortage is not only in income but also in other dimensions such as health, nutrition and sanitation [1, 11].

Families are considered poor if they cannot fulfil their basic needs, namely clothing, food and housing [16, 18]. Thus, poverty which covers the secondary aspect includes poor social networks, poor financial resources, and poor information.

In measuring poverty, the dimensions that are most often used in the analysis are the dimensions of assets, health, and education [2, 5, 9, 23]. Several experts measure poverty in different dimensions. [5] measures poverty using four dimensions, namely assets, health, education, and women's empowerment. [10] measure poverty using the dimensions of health, education, economy, and household environment. [18] stated that the reasons for measuring poverty are: Poverty reduction is one of the development agendas, to identify individuals or groups of poor people so that the target of pro-poor policy interventions can be achieved, to monitor and evaluate policy interventions in poverty alleviation program, to evaluate the effectiveness of institutions running poverty alleviation programs.

The problem of poverty cannot be separated from the other economic problems in which there is a link between poverty, economic growth, and income inequality [3, 8, 21]. Thus, poverty is not only measured by the level of income but also by the level of vulnerability to become poor [18]. In general, what is meant by the vulnerable population is the population whose level of expenditure is relatively slightly higher than the poverty line. The population of this category is vulnerable to shocks in economic variables. Economic shocks such as floods, the presence of sick family members-especially the head of household, and the like that can cause the vulnerable population to become poor.

Poverty can be measured quantitatively or qualitatively. According to [18], the overall poverty approach focuses on the individual's capability to function in society. In general, poor people have less capability. They do not have sufficient income, education, health or lack of political freedom. [22] argues that the classifications of poverty in Indonesia are: 1) Absolute poverty, namely poverty that occurs if a person's income level is below the poverty line, not sufficient to meet the minimum needs; 2) Relative poverty, namely poverty that occurs if a person has an income above the poverty line but relatively lower than the income of the surrounding community; 3) Cultural poverty, namely poverty which refers to the attitude of someone who does not want to try (cultural factors); 4) Chronic poverty, namely poverty that occurs due to a socio-cultural condition that encourages being unproductive, limited resources, low levels of education and health levels; 5) Temporary poverty, namely poverty that occurs because there is an economic shock so that its nature is temporary, for example natural disasters that can disrupt the community's economy, crop failures, and others.

Poverty can be caused by two important factors, namely poverty culturally and poverty due to structural factors [6]. The causes of cultural poverty can be identified from conditions and situations that can affect the nature of individuals, families, and the environment. Cultural systems that emerge in society can lead to cultural poverty. Cultural poverty arises due to a poor mentality. This culture of poverty can be caused by factors of gender, race, and class [7].

This study conducted in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency as one of the poorest districts in South Kalimantan Province. This study seeks to identify the existence of cultural poverty in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in particular. This is because cultural poverty requires the handling of poverty reduction programs that are relatively more intensive

and sustainable than structural poverty. This study seeks to formulate policies that can be carried out to overcome and alleviate the problems of cultural poverty that exist in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in particular.

2   Methods

The survey of cultural poverty in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency was conducted to identify the existence and characteristics of the cultural poverty. A survey was conducted to 100 respondents as many as 70 males and 30 females, based on poverty data compiled by the regional planning and research agency of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. This study maps the existing poverty culture and policies that can be made to overcome cultural poverty in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. Respondents came from sub-districts in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. The analysis used in this study is a cluster analysis of the conditions of cultural poverty in the community.

3   Result and Discussion

The poverty rate in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency tends to decrease except during the Covid-19 pandemic, the poverty rate has increased (bps.go.id data, 2021). Meanwhile, the depth and severity of poverty tend to fluctuate from year to year (bps.go.id data, 2021). When viewed from the age interval, the respondents of the survey are in the age range which is divided into several intervals, namely the age interval of 21 years to 30 (9 respondents), 31 to 40 years (24 respondents), 41 to 50 years (25 respondents), 51 to 60 years (40 respondents), and there are 2 respondents who are more than 60 years old.

The survey results show that the largest number of respondents are respondents aged 51–60 years. This is because the number of poor people in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency who are categorized as poor are at an old age range, namely in the interval of 51–60 years. Cultural poverty that afflicts the older population will be more difficult to eliminate than the cultural poverty that afflicts the younger population. In relation to the culture of poverty, it needs to prevent the transfer of cultural poverty from the older generation to the younger generation.

Characteristics of respondents based on education level consist of respondents who do not get education from school to respondents who have a high school education level. Respondents who did not receive education were 2 (two) respondents, respondents who received primary education were 72 (seventy-two) respondents. Furthermore, a survey was also conducted on respondents with 15 (fifteen) junior high school education and 8 (eight) high school education respondents. However, there are also 3 (three) respondents who did not answer and inform their education level.

Based on cluster analysis, respondents from poor communities can be divided into several groups (clusters). The group of poverty reduction programs can be divided into three categories, namely: a) The first group, which is categorized as the recipient of social assistance and protection; b) the second group, categorized as recipients of community empowerment programs; c) the third group, categorized as recipients of the micro and small business empowerment program (Table 1).

Table 1. The Effect of Variables on Cluster Identification

Variable	Mean Square (Cluster)
Z_score (gender)	7,445***
Z_score (age)	22,456***
Z_score (occupation)	11,367***
Z_score (education)	22,427***
Z_score (satisfaction with work)	35,569***
Z_score (satisfaction with income)	39,630***
Z_score (want better economic conditions)	4,160**
Z_score (willingness to participate in education/training)	21,838***
Z_score (perception towards education)	1,849

The results of the analysis on the identification of poor community clusters in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency show that the variables of gender, age, occupation, education, aspects of job satisfaction and income, aspects of willingness to attend education/training have a significant 1% effect on the cluster to be formed. The variable of the aspect of desire for better economic conditions has a significant 5% effect on the cluster to be formed. Meanwhile, the perception of education that can change education does not have a significant effect on the formation of poor community clusters based on community culture in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.

The results of the cluster analysis produced 3 (three) groups with different characteristics. The first group is a group of poor people who do not have the desire to attend training, do not know what to do in an effort to change their lives. The second group is a group that states that they are satisfied with an income of 1 to 3 million rupiah, a group that is willing to attend training, and a group who agrees that education can change a person's living conditions. The third group is a group that wants to take part in the training, agreeing that education can change a person's living conditions, and a group who wants other businesses to advance their lives, and a group that has a desire to have an income of 3 (three) to 5 (five) million rupiahs per month. Correct identification of the categorization of the poor into these groups and the implementation of appropriate policies can reduce the percentage of poverty, the level of depth of poverty, as well as the severity of poverty in Hulu Sungai Utara District.

Identification of the categorization of the poor into these groups and the implementation of appropriate policies can reduce the percentage of poverty, the level of depth of poverty, as well as the severity of poverty in Hulu Sungai Utara District. Meanwhile, the variables that have a significant effect on the formation of this group of poor people are the variables of gender, age, occupation, education, aspects of job satisfaction and income, aspects of willingness to take part in education/training, and aspects of desire for better economic conditions. Social assistance is believed to be able to overcome poverty [14]. In an effort to reduce poverty caused by community culture, it is necessary to carry

out different poverty reduction programs which are divided into poverty reduction programs for three groups, namely: a) Groups categorized as recipients of social assistance and protection; b) groups categorized as recipients of community empowerment programs; c) groups categorized as recipients of micro and small business empowerment programs. Furthermore, so that poverty alleviation efforts can run optimally, effectively, efficiently, in an integrated and sustainable programmed manner, regulations are needed for government administrators.

In fact, the problem of poverty is formed from the injustice distribution [12]. Forecasting analysis in Hulu Sungai Utara District shows that the level of income inequality tends to continue to increase [13]. Inequality of distribution affects the ability of individuals, households, and communities to fulfil their basic needs which are divided into several dimensions, namely income, education, health, food/nutrition, access to sanitation and good water quality, employment, housing, access to productive assets, access to the market, and social participation [4]. Therefore, before implement the program, it is necessary to socialize the importance of education and training for the poor in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in particular. Poor people who do not want to attend education/training, and people who are old and have physical or non-physical weaknesses can be included in the Program for Cluster 1, namely the provision of social assistance and protection. Meanwhile, the poor who are willing to continue their education or attend training can implement programs for clusters 2 and 3.

The program for cluster 2 is Community Empowerment, which is an effort to provide power to the community, especially the poor in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. The community empowerment process is a series of activities to strengthen weak groups of society, in this case the poor in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. This is intended so that the community can have social change, namely the community is empowered, has the knowledge and ability to meet their life needs both economically and socially so that they have self-confidence, and are independent in their lives.

The program in cluster 3 is the empowerment of micro and small businesses. The poor people in this study are mostly farmers and woven craftsmen. As it is known that people who work as farmers are not easy to get access to credit to increase their business. This is because the farming community is considered not to have a definite income, because the income of the farming community is determined by the harvest period. Meanwhile, the harvest period is also influenced by weather conditions and other things that can cause harvest failure. Thus, it is not easy for credit lenders to provide access to loans to farming communities. The same thing also happened to weaving craftsmen whose income was uncertain and irregular. Therefore, it is necessary to empower micro and small businesses.

Empowerment that can be carried out on farming communities in the form of micro and small businesses is providing credit or loans to farming communities who are members of farmer groups. Providing access to the economy for micro and small enterprises is expected to improve the standard of living for the poor who are members of these micro and small enterprises. However, the impact of an implemented policy takes a relatively short time. The implementation of this policy can be stated in the making of a Regional Regulation on Poverty Reduction in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.

In order poverty reduction to run optimally, effectively, efficiently, programmed in an integrated and sustainable manner, regulations are needed for government administrators. The regional regulation regulates poverty reduction strategies. The regional regulation must be guided by existing regional planning documents to ensure program linkage, continuity, and sustainability. The objectives of drafting a regional regulation include:

1. Increase the capacity and develop the basic skills and business capabilities of the poor.
2. Strengthening the role of the poor in making public policy decisions that ensure respect, protection, and fulfilment of basic rights.
3. Realizing economic, political, and social conditions and environments that enable the poor to obtain the widest possible opportunities in fulfilling basic rights and improving their standard of living in a sustainable manner.
4. Providing a sense of security for the poor and vulnerable groups; Reducing the number of poor people.

Another effort that can be made by local governments in tackling poverty in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency based on community culture is to optimize the potential in each sub-district. Each sub-district in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency has different potentials from the agricultural, plantation and fishery sectors. In terms of productivity, the districts such as Danau Panggang, Sungai Pandan, Amuntai Tengah, Banjang, Amuntai Utara, Haur Gading, Sungai Tabukan, Amuntai Selatan, and Babirik, have the potential for the agricultural sector, namely lowland rice, corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables, fruits. Meanwhile, Paminggir District has the potential for lowland rice and fruits.

Based on the livestock sector, Danau Panggang District has the potential for broilers, native chickens, ducks, swamp fish, and river fish. Sungai Pandan District has the potential for broilers, native chickens, and ducks. Amuntai Tengah District has the potential for broilers, native chickens, ducks, fish. Paminggir Subdistrict has the maximum potential for buffalo and swamp fish in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. Sungai Tabukan, and Banjang sub-district have the potential for ducks, chickens. Amuntai Utara District has the potential for broilers, native chickens, ducks, and fish. Haur Gading, and Amuntai Selatan District has the potential for broilers, native chickens, and ducks. Then, Paminggir sub-district has the potential for buffalo and fish.

[15, 17, 19] suggests that education is important in reducing poverty. However, there is another perspective on this. [20] stated that despite attending school, people who are in the poverty line do not fully fulfil their right to education. Their achievements also tend to be less in terms of education. Some people get inadequate quality schools. Therefore, coordination between all parties is needed to ensure educational conditions for poor families. The progress of school institutions to fulfil the right to learn and expand the ability of the poor to access quality education needs to be continuously pursued.

The Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) as the master document for regional development planning has also been prepared to tackle the problem of poverty. Several department programs for the medium term in the RPJMD related to poverty reduction strategies will be adapted to poverty problems in each cluster. The following are programs and program indicators in the RPJMD that support cultural poverty reduction based on the cluster division in this study (Appendix 1).

4   Conclusion

Based on community culture, the poor in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency can be divided into three clusters. The first group is a group of poor people who have no desire to attend training, do not know what to do in an effort to change their lives. The second group is a group that states that they are satisfied with an income of 1 to 3 million rupiah, a group that is willing to attend training, and a group who agrees that education can change a person's living conditions. The third group is group that wants to take part in the training, agreeing that education can change a person's living conditions, and a group who wants other businesses to advance their lives, and a group that has a desire to have an income of 3 (three) to 5 (five) million rupiahs per month.

The regional regulation regulates poverty reduction strategies. The regional regulation must be guided by existing regional planning documents to ensure program linkage, continuity and sustainability. Another policy that can be carried out by the Regional Government of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in an effort to reduce poverty based on community culture is to optimize the potential in each sub-district. Each sub-district in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency has different potentials from the agricultural, plantation and fishery sectors.

Appendix 1. Programs and Program Indicators in the RPJMD that Support Cultural Poverty Reduction Based on Cluster Division

Num	CLUSTER 1			CLUSTER 2			CLUSTER 3		
	Providing Social Assistance and Protection			Community Empowerment			Empowerment of Micro and Small Enterprises		
	Program	Indicator	Local Government Autorities	Program	Indicator	Local Government Autorities	Program	Indicator	Local Government Autorities
1	Service Support Program for People with Social Welfare Problems (*PMKS*)	Social Welfare Services and Rehabilitation are running smoothly	welfare department (Kesra)	Program for Empowering the Poor, Indigenous Communities (*KAT*) and Other People with Social Welfare Problems (*PMKS*)	The increasing percentage of poor families ability in meet minimum basic needs, and social functions	Social Department	Program for Empowering the Poor, Indigenous Communities (*KAT*) and Others with Social Welfare Problems (*PMKS*)	Percentage of the Poor who received assistance facilities and infrastructure business support	Social Department
2	Welfare Service and Rehabilitation Programs	Percentage of the implementation of the distribution of assistance for victims of natural disasters and social disaster	Social Department	*Raskin*, *PKH* and *BPJS Kesehatan* Service Programs	Percentage of implementation of coordination of *raskin* distribution and integration of BPJS health service assistance	Social Department	Service Program of *Raskin*, Hope Family Program (PKH) and *BPJS Kesehatan*	Percentage of implementation of coordination of *Raskin* distribution and integration of service assistance of *BPJS Kesehatan*	Social Department
3	Social Welfare Service and Rehabilitation Program for Victims of Natural Disasters and Social Disasters	Percentage of the implementation of the distribution of assistance for victims of natural disasters and social disaster	Social Department	Service Program of *Raskin*	Percentage of implementation of distribution coordination of *raskin*	Social Department	Service Program of *Raskin*	Percentage of implementation of distribution coordination of *raskin*	Social Department

4	Program of Social Welfare Service and Rehabilitation for the Elderly, people with disabilities and neglected people	Percentage of the elderly, people with disabilities, and neglected people whose ability to meet minimum basic needs and social functions has increased	Social Department	Health care program for the poor	Percentage of Health Services for the poor	Health Department	Health care program for the poor	Percentage of Health Services for the poor	Health Department
5	Service Program of *Raskin*, PKH and *BPJS Kesehatan*	Percentage of implementation of coordination of *Raskin* distribution and integration of BPJS Health service assistance	Social Department	Health service improvement partnership program	Coverage of basic health services for the poor	Health Department	Health service improvement partnership program	Coverage of basic health services for the poor	Health Department
6	Orphanage Development Program	Percentage of orphanages maintained	Social Department	Rural Community Empowerment Improvement Program	Percentage of Rural Community Empowerment	Department of Village Community Empowerment (DPMD)	Program for Increasing Entrepreneurship and Life Skills Growth Program for Youth	Percentage of increase in young entrepreneurs	Department of Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism
7	Abandoned Children Development Program	Percentage of neglected children who are fostered	Social Department	Family Quality Improvement Program	Percentage of Poor Female Family Heads	Departent of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A)	Agricultural Extension Improvement and Empowerment Program	Percentage of farmer group coverage	Department of Agriculture

8	Raskin Service Program	Percentage of implementation of coordination of *Raskin* distribution	Social Department				Extension System Development Program	Number of Groups fostered	Fisheries Service
9	Health care program for the poor	Percentage of Health Services for the poor	Health Department				Fishery Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program	Number of processed fishery products	Fisheries Service
10	Health service improvement partnership program	Coverage of basic public health services poor	Health Department				Fishery Products Marketing Improvement Program	Number of processed fishery products	Fisheries Service
11	Elderly Health Service Improvement Program	Percentage of increase in elderly health services	Health Department				Human Resource Development and Fisheries Community Empowerment Program	Percentage of fishery business groups fostered	Fisheries Service
12	Family Quality Improvement Program	Percentage of Poor Female Family Heads	DP3A				Fishery Business Optimization Program	Number of fishery business actors (persons)	Fisheries Service
13							Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise (MSME) Empowerment and Development Program	MSME Workforce Growth	Department of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives
14							Street Vendors and Peddlers Guidance Program	Percentage of street vendors and hawkers who are fostered	Department of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives
15							Workforce Quality and Productivity Improvement Program	The number of workers who received competency-based training	DPTSP

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