Acknowledgement of a New Manuscript
1 pesan

Science Alert <support@scialert.com>
Kepada: Rauf A Hatu <raufhatu037@gmail.com>

7 Oktober 2017 10:57

Dear Rauf A Hatu,

We have received the following article for publication in Asian Journal of Scientific Research on October 06, 2017 and your good name is listed as co-author in this article.

Article Number:
87536-AJSR-ANSI

Title:
Poor Population And Poverty Prevention Program Based On Public Service In Gorontalo â€“ Indonesia

Author(s) Name:
Rosman Ilato, Rauf A Hatu, Abdul Rahman Pakaya, Mery Balango, Haris Mahmud

Submitted to:
Asian Journal of Scientific Research

Corresponding Author:
Fachrudin Pakaja

Your paper will undergo the NORMAL REVIEW PROCESS. The process normally takes 3 to 4 weeks to complete depending on the number of rounds the reviews need to take place.

Please do expect slight delay if the review period overlaps with a long holiday or Summer/Winter break.

Once again, thank you very much for your submission to the Asian Journal of Scientific Research.

Regard
Touseef
Academic Editor
Asian Journal of Scientific Research
Submission Receipt

Manuscript #: STT3-8259-A1060

Title: Poor Population And Poverty Prevention Program Based On Public Service In Gorontalo - Indonesia

Abstract:
Based on statistical data, Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province is categorized as poor areas in Gorontalo Province, because: 1) The total number of poor people is around 36,200, and 2) BPS reports that the percentage of people below the poverty line for the year 2013 is only about 36.9%. This is compared to the national poverty average of Rp 36,520,-. By this condition, the capacity of Local Government Institutions should be strengthened in order to meet the needs of the population. Specifically, the purpose of this study is to identify the identification and the analysis of the poor population and the households as well as the success of the poverty prevention program of public service-based carried out by the government of Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province. To that, at the end, the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province can be decreased significantly. This research uses the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, to analysis of qualitative and quantitative description. The emphasis of the research is on the work of the Regional Development Planning Commission, the Social Office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office, District and Village, and the others of the Regional Development Organizations whose role are directly involved in carrying out the Poverty Prevention Program based on public services in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The result of the research shows that: 1) The indicators used for poverty are the criteria of poverty in the field of: a) employment and entrepreneurship, b) health, c) education, d) infrastructure, e) food endowment, f) the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency for the last 5 (five) years is greater than 10%, i.e. in the year 2011 is 20.79, in 2012 is 21.57%, in 2013 is 21.05%, in 2014 is 21.28%, and in 2015 is 21.13%, ii) the budget for poverty alleviation programs through poverty assistance based on public service in Gorontalo District in 2016 is Rp 88,193,293,-.

Categories:
Social Sciences, Demography

Full Name: Rizma Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tauman Dato</td>
<td><a href="mailto:naman_lab@yahoo.co.id">naman_lab@yahoo.co.id</a></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauf A Katsu</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raufkho37@gmail.com">raufkho37@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sbdl Rahmen Rokaya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sbdr.rahman.ung@gmail.com">sbdr.rahman.ung@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hery Balango</td>
<td><a href="mailto:heribalango@yahoo.co.id">heribalango@yahoo.co.id</a></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris Halmud</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Kaiser Jamil

Editorial In Chief Of Asian Journal of Scientific Research

Submission of Paper to Asian Journal of Scientific Research

I wish to submit my regular article for intended publication in Asian Journal of Scientific Research.

I declare that the work submitted for publication is original, previously unpublished in English or any other language(s), and not under consideration for publication elsewhere. I also certify that all the authors have approved the paper for release and are in agreement with its content.

I would be grateful if my article is considered favourably.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rosman Ilato\textsuperscript{1} Author
Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Gorontalo

Professor Rauf Hatu\textsuperscript{2} Author
Faculty of Social Science, State University of Gorontalo

Dr. Abdul Rahman Pakaya\textsuperscript{3} Author
Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Gorontalo

Mary Balango\textsuperscript{4} Author & Haris Mahmud\textsuperscript{5} Author
Poor Population And Poverty Prevention Program Based On Public Service In Gorontalo – Indonesia

Rosman Ilato¹
Rauf A. Hatu²
Abd. Rahman Pakaya³
Mery Balango¹
Haris Machmud⁴

Abstract

Based on statistical data, Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province is categorized as poor areas in Gorontalo Province, because: 1) The total number of poor people is around 21.80%, and 2) PDRB Perkapita by the year is only about Rp.7,945.448, compared by the national capacity average of Rp 36,500,000. By this connection, the capacity of Local Government Institutions should be strengthened in order to the main purpose of the policy of regional autonomy, that is to create the community welfare by satisfactory public service can be achieved maximally.

The purpose of this study is to produce: the identification and the analysis of the poor population and the households as well as the success of the poverty prevention program of public service-based carried out by the Government of Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province. So that, at the end, the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province can be decreased significantly.

This research uses the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, by analysis of qualitative and quantitative description. The unit of analysis is the Regional Development Planning Commission (Bappeda), the Social Office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office, District and Village, and the others of the Regional Device Organizations whoever are directly involved in carrying out the Poverty Prevention Program based on public services in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

The result of the research shows that: 1) The indicators used for poverty are the criteria of poverty in the fields of: a) employment and entrepreneurship, b) health, c) education, d) infrastructure, e) food endurance; 2) The total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency for the last 5 (five) years is greater than 20%, i.e: in the year of 2012 is 20.79%, in 2013 is 21.57%, in 2014 is 21.05%, in 2015 is 21.80%, and in 2016 is 21.03%; 3) the budget for poverty alleviation programs through protection/ social assistance based on public service in Gorontalo District in 2016 is Rp.88.193.298.000, but it is only about 0.85% used for people of Productive Economic Enterprises.

Keywords: Poor people, Poverty Prevention Program, Public Service-based

Introduction

The main purpose of the regional autonomy policy is to create (Georghiou et al, 2014) people’s welfare through satisfactory public services (development of economic growth and public protective) by the role of local government institutions. For this reason, local governments must be strengthened in order to maintain adequate and maximum capacity in realizing the purpose and the essence of the implementation of regional autonomy.
The capacity of local government in the regional autonomy perspective, it implies that local
government has continual competence and capability, so that in playing the role of its governance
institution is concretely intended to public service (Khemani, 2015)².

The success rate of the Government program is strongly influenced by the capacity of the
local government itself. Capacity Building According to Grindle (1997)³ and UNDP (1999)⁴,
Capacity Building has three levels of institutional capacity building. They are: 1) system level, 2)
organizational level, and 3) individual / staff level.

The one of the problems that should receive serious attention from the central and regional
government is poverty. Poverty is a complex problem, and it is not only understood as the economic
inadequacies (Ayllon & Fusco, 2017)⁵, but also the failure to fulfill the human rights and
differentiation of treatment for a person or group of people in living a dignitary life (Ensor et al,
2015)⁶. Commonly, human rights include the fulfillment of food need, health, education,
employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, peaceful from the
treatment or threat of violence and the right to participate in daily socio-political life, both for
women and men.

The poverty is caused by the powerlessness of the people to get out from the problem of
poverty. Therefore, empowerment of people and the improvement of people's welfare in the regions
are very important to be put forward as the most important part of the various policy strategies
implemented by the local government (Somorin et al, 2014)⁷. By a well-planned strategy, the
empowerment of people is not only done to meet the formal needs of the organization and look like
having sporadic real purpose, whereas its substance is only administrative.

There are many government policies and programs that have been carried out in preventing
poverty in Indonesia, such as: Presidential Instruction for left behind villages (IDT)⁸, Direct Cash
Transfer (BLT)⁹, District Development Program (PPK)¹⁰, (Rise for poor people program)¹¹ Raskin
Program and (Subsidized fuel oil program )¹² BBM Subsidy, Urban Poverty Prevention program
(P2KP)¹³, National Program for People's Empowerment (PNPM)¹⁴, as well as the allocation of
Village Funds, either in the State Budget and Revenues (APBN) and the Regional Budget and
Revenues (APBD).

Furthermore, based on statistical data of 2015¹⁵, the percentage of poor people in Gorontalo
Regency in 2015 is second level among 6 regencies / cities in Gorontalo Province reaching 20.80
% and in 2016 is 21.03% which is the third largest percentage after Pohuwato Regency and
Besalemo Regency (Gorontalo Regency in number in the year of 2016).
Based on the problem of poverty, the researchers want to conduct a multi-years research entitled "The Capacity Building Model of Local Government in the Implementation of Poverty Prevention Program in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province."

The formulation of the research problem are: 1) how is the mapping of poor population/household, 2) how is the capacity of local government in implementing poverty prevention program based on public services, 3) Do the people's empowerment through the development of basic infrastructure and the processing of local superior products affect in reducing poverty, and 4) how is the capacity building model of local government in the implementation of poverty prevention program in Gorontalo regency, Gorontalo province.

The purposes of this research are to product: 1) the identification of poverty indicators, 2) identification of the poor population and households, and 3) identification of poverty prevention programs based on public service in Gorontalo District, Gorontalo Province.

This research is considered very urgent because all stages of research and research results can be used by central and local governments and even it can be adopted by other regions in the implementation of poverty prevention programs as a phenomenon in the this Republic of Indonesia.

Based on interviews with the Head of Social Office of Gorontalo District, the activities and results of this research contributes positively to the partner institutions priority, because they can be implemented in carrying out and evaluating the poverty prevention programs in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

By this research is expected to get a product of Capacity Building Model of Local Government in implementing the Poverty Prevention Program based on theoretical and empirical study.

Based on the Master Plan of Research (RIP) of Gorontalo State University, its superior field is development and empowerment of people, and one of the topics is the study of people’s prosperity in an economic perspective. Based on the superior fields and topics, the research is conducted by entitled The Capacity Building Model of Local Government in the Implementation of Poverty Prevention Program in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province

Methods Of Research

This research uses the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, by analysis of qualitative and quantitative description. The unit of analysis is the Regional Development Planning Commission (Bappeda), the social office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office,
District and Village and the others of the Regional Device Organizations whoever are directly involved in carrying out the Poverty Prevention Program based on public services in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

Techniques of data collection uses: closed and open interviews, documentation, observation, and Focuss Group Discussion (FGD). The data analysis technique uses stages: 1) data collection, 2) Analysis of quantitative data, 3) presentation of quantitative data through tables of frequency and inclination diagrams, 4) interpretation of data description depicted in the frequency table and inclination diagram; continued and developed by qualitative analysis stages: 5) data reduction, 6) data presentation, and 7) conclusion / verification.

Research Result
1. General Condition of Gorontalo Regency

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy of Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016-2020, Gorontalo Regency area is mostly in the form of plains, low hills, and high lands. Administratively, Gorontalo Regency in the north border on Regency of North Gorontalo, in the south on Tomini gulf, in the east on Bone Bolango Regency and Gorontalo City, in the west on Boalemo Regency.

Gorontalo Regency is mostly agricultural areas. Based on cross-regional routes, the condition of Gorontalo Regency areas is crossed by the state road routes as the economic tract that connects Gorontalo Regency with Gorontalo City (Capital of Gorontalo Province) as well as other areas. This route crosses several districts in Gorontalo regency, therefore, these areas grow fastly especially in agriculture, trade and services.

Based on the location of the city and the mobility of people's activities, the center of growth in Gorontalo regency is in Limboto district, especially Limboto city as the capital of Gorontalo regency, besides that, Telaga district borders on Gorontalo city, also become the center of people's activity so that its growth is better.

Natural resources potency in Gorontalo regency is large and diverse, which can be utilized as the development modal. These resources involve agricultural resources, plantations, food crops, livestock, fisheries, forest resources, minerals and energy, tourism, and industry.

Based on data from the central bureau statistical (BPS)* land potency in Gorontalo Regency reach 33,806 Ha. The paddy field is 26,149 Ha by production of 149,049 tons, rice field with harvest area 576 Ha produce 2,016 tons. Subsectors of food crops include rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato, peanuts and soybean, fruits and vegetables are among the subsectors in the agricultural sector.
Besides, it is supported by technical irrigation reaching 11,270 Ha, rain fed 2,671 Ha and tidal 17 Ha. While the untapped land is 109 Ha.

The population of Gorontalo Regency at the end of 2016 (BPS) are 388,014 people. Comparison of population composition by sex is 50.15% of the male population and 49.85% of the female population, so the population by sex ratio is 100.62. Based on the age structure, the lowest structure of the age is 74 years above by the percentage of 1.28% and the highest structure of the age is 10-14 years by the percentage of 10.54%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Family Head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Linuboto</td>
<td>25.090</td>
<td>25.469</td>
<td>50.559</td>
<td>15.438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Telaga</td>
<td>11.334</td>
<td>11.550</td>
<td>22.884</td>
<td>6.911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Batudaa</td>
<td>7.126</td>
<td>7.146</td>
<td>14.290</td>
<td>4.320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tibawa</td>
<td>20.544</td>
<td>20.603</td>
<td>41.147</td>
<td>12.972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Batudaa Pantai</td>
<td>6.018</td>
<td>5.889</td>
<td>11.907</td>
<td>3.559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bongomeme</td>
<td>8.406</td>
<td>8.257</td>
<td>16.663</td>
<td>5.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tolangohula</td>
<td>11.330</td>
<td>10.989</td>
<td>22.319</td>
<td>6.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pulubala</td>
<td>12.335</td>
<td>12.193</td>
<td>24.528</td>
<td>7.839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Boliyohuto</td>
<td>12.318</td>
<td>12.556</td>
<td>24.874</td>
<td>7.933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Biluhu</td>
<td>4.348</td>
<td>4.005</td>
<td>8.253</td>
<td>2.467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mootilango</td>
<td>6.620</td>
<td>6.264</td>
<td>12.884</td>
<td>3.910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Talaga Jaya</td>
<td>5.736</td>
<td>5.806</td>
<td>11.542</td>
<td>3.481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Asparaga</td>
<td>4.778</td>
<td>4.716</td>
<td>9.494</td>
<td>2.874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dungalimo</td>
<td>8.744</td>
<td>8.740</td>
<td>17.484</td>
<td>5.461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>194.602</td>
<td>193.412</td>
<td>388.014</td>
<td>119.667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Social Office in Gorontalo Regency

2. Poverty Indicators in Gorontalo Regency

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy in the year of 2016-2020, Gorontalo Regency has established the Poverty Prevention Coordination Team (TKPK) as a Team coordinates specifically the Program for Accelerating Poverty Prevention in the regions. In making the Acceleration of Poverty Prevention Strategy in Gorontalo Regency are used the following criteria:

1.1 Poverty Criteria in Employment and Entrepreneurship:

1.1.1 No permanent employment. The majority of people especially for those who living in rural and remote areas, have no regular job that causes them to be unable to meet their needs
1.1 Unskilled labor. Many workers have no skill due to low education which makes it difficult to obtain decent work and are unable to compete in the work market.

1.2 Limited employment and place of business. People are difficult to obtain employment caused by competition with skilled migrants and the difficulty of obtaining business capital as a result of limited information access on business capital and the lack of optimal management of available local resources.

Poverty Criteria for Health Sector

1.21 The high rate of infant and maternal mortality. Lack of people awareness and education in health is caused by low levels of education.

1.22 Malnourished toddler and malnutrition. The low income makes many people unable to meet their daily needs.

1.23 The limitation of health facilities and infrastructure. Inadequate provision of health facilities and infrastructure is as a result of limited local financial capacity and small number of available health personnel.

Poverty Criteria in Education;

1.31 High Rate of Gross Participation (GER). Lack of people awareness in education, so many parents are reluctant to send their children to school age of 7 years.

1.32 Low rate of pure Participation (APM). The limited provision of educational facilities and infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas are still difficult to reach.

1.33 High rate of Drop Out (APS). Low income and people awareness causes many parents can not afford and do not want to send their children to the higher education level.

Poverty Criteria in Infrastructure Sector;

1.4.1 Unfit house for living. Many poor households tends to have shelter with a smaller floor area. It can limit the flexibility to conduct household activities closely related to the ability to work at home, rest, study and other household activities,

1.4.2 Improper drinking water. Poor households have lower access to clean water compared to prosperous households, on the other hand, the poor household access to other water sources such as springs, unprotected wells, rainwater and river water is higher,

1.4.3 Inadequate environmental sanitation. Poor households have a problem in adequate sanitation. Poverty is the reason for the poor to be unable to have proper and healthy housing, living in a narrow house with inadequate sanitation make the poor more vulnerable to infectious diseases, respiratory and digestive disorders affecting in the process of physical development, intelligence and quality of human resources when children grow up.

1.5 Poverty Criteria in Food Endurance
3.1 Unstable rice prices. The increasing of rice prices causes the poor can not meet their daily needs due to the low income.

3.2 Uncontrolled main goods price. The increasing and uncontrolled main good price causes the poor people are more difficult and unable to meet the needs of everyday life.

3.3 Unstable economic structure. Unstable economic structure causes the emergence of global economic crisis and fluctuations of price in the regional economic system.

3. Poverty Profile of Gorontalo Regency

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Gorontalo Province, the percentage of poor people in Gorontalo Regency / City in Gorontalo Province is various in years by years, as presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorontalo City</td>
<td>5.61</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>6.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorontalo Regency</td>
<td>20.79</td>
<td>21.57</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td>21.80</td>
<td>21.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pohuwato Regency</td>
<td>20.78</td>
<td>21.47</td>
<td>20.69</td>
<td>22.43</td>
<td>21.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone Bolango Regency</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>17.19</td>
<td>16.68</td>
<td>18.49</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Gorontalo Regency</td>
<td>18.54</td>
<td>19.16</td>
<td>18.34</td>
<td>18.93</td>
<td>18.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorontalo Province</td>
<td>17.22</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>17.41</td>
<td>18.32</td>
<td>17.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.2 above, the percentage of poor people especially in Gorontalo regency for the last 5 (five) years in 2012 is 20.79% (first highest rank), in 2013 is 21.57% (second highest rank), in 2014 is 21.05% (first highest rank), by 2015 by 21.80% (second highest rank), and in 2016 is 21.03% (third highest rank).

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy (SPKD) of Gorontalo Regency 2016-2020, Households in Integrated Database can be grouped into Decil. Decil is a group of per-ten persons, so that all households can be divided into 10 Decil. Thus, the group of households in the Integrated Database is as follows:

a. Decil 1 is the household in the lowest group of 10% ;
b. Decil 2 is the household in the lowest group of 20% ;
c. Decil 3 is the household in the lowest group of 30% ;
d. Desil 4 is the household in the lowest group of 40% ;
The Integrated Database contains groups of Decil 1, Decil 2, Decil 3, and Decil 4, as it contains 40% of the lowest rate of households. The total number of Households in Gorontalo Regency per December 31, 2016 according to Decil 1 to Decil 4 are as follows:

Table 1.3. The total number of Households in Gorontalo Regency in Welfare Status (Decil) up to 40% of lowest welfare rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Decil 1</th>
<th>Decil 2</th>
<th>Decil 3</th>
<th>Decil 4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tibawa</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.097</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>4.753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Limboto</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.662</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>3.609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pulubala</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.086</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Telaga Biru</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.362</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>3.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bongomeme</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.755</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Limboto Barat</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.520</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>3.166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mootilango</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.321</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2.758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tolangohula</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.379</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2.807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tabongo</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.024</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2.526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dungaliyo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.924</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>2.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Talaga</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.307</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>1.742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Batudaa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.407</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pantai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Buliyohuto</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.403</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1.729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Asparaga</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.477</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tilango</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Batudaa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.049</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1.362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bilato</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.248</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1.422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Talaga Jaya</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1.207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Biluhu</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.039</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1.208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>36.910</td>
<td>2.840</td>
<td>2.457</td>
<td>2.527</td>
<td>44.734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Social Office in Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.3 above, it can be concluded that 19 districts and 207 villages in Gorontalo regency are 44,734 Households whose Welfare Status (Decil) up to 40% of Lowest Welfare Rating, which consists of: 36,910 Households categorized as Decil 1, 2,840 Households categorized as Decil 2, 2,457 Household categorized Decil 3, and 2,527 Households categorized as Decil 4. The total number of person in Gorontalo Regency until December 31, 2016 from decil 1 to Decil 4 are as follows:

Table 1.4. Total number of persons in Gorontalo Regency in Welfare Status (Decil) Up to 40% of Lowest Welfare Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Decil 1</th>
<th>Decil 2</th>
<th>Decil 3</th>
<th>Decil 4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fillages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tibawa</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18.049</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>20.384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Limboto</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12.268</td>
<td>1.194</td>
<td>1.076</td>
<td>1.408</td>
<td>15.946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pulubala</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.022</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>14.166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Total villages</td>
<td>Total of Population Persons</td>
<td>Total of Population Household Persons</td>
<td>Total of poor population Household Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibawa</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42.936</td>
<td>13.220</td>
<td>20.384</td>
<td>4.753</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limboto</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50.160</td>
<td>15.143</td>
<td>15.946</td>
<td>3.609</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulubala</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24.916</td>
<td>7.635</td>
<td>13.720</td>
<td>3.305</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telaga Biru</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29.753</td>
<td>8.765</td>
<td>13.495</td>
<td>3.029</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bongomeme</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20.144</td>
<td>6.094</td>
<td>12.702</td>
<td>3.045</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limboto Barat</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.226</td>
<td>7.148</td>
<td>11.576</td>
<td>2.974</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moootilango</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.616</td>
<td>5.771</td>
<td>11.657</td>
<td>2.758</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolangohula</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23.908</td>
<td>7.026</td>
<td>11.492</td>
<td>2.807</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabongo</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.819</td>
<td>5.581</td>
<td>10.540</td>
<td>2.526</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungaliyo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18.140</td>
<td>5.581</td>
<td>10.474</td>
<td>2.305</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sosial office in Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.4 above, it can be concluded that 19 districts and 207 villages in Gorontalo regency are 192,687 persons whose Welfare Status (Decil) up to 40% of Lowest Welfare Rating, consisting of 163,014 persons orized as Decil 1, 10,577 persons categorized as Decil 2, 9,168 persons categorized as Decil 3, and 9,928 persons categorized as Decil 4.

Overall the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency are 191,405 persons or about 48% of the population of 398,459 persons. In addition, the total number of poor household are 44,443 or about 37% of the head of household of 119,579 persons. Then, there are Recapitulation of Population and Poor Population in District of Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016.

Table 1.5. Recapitulation of population and poor population in Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kinds of Program</th>
<th>The Responsible</th>
<th>Total of Budget Realisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APBN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Simple Household (RTS)/ Fit House for Living (RTLH)</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>1,200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary directed Aids of people (BSL,M-KKS)</td>
<td>Sosial Office</td>
<td>17,835,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expecting Household Program (PKH)</td>
<td>Sosial Office</td>
<td>3,116,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Regional Healthy Hour/City Healthy Hour</td>
<td>Health Office</td>
<td>5,383,840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Free Electric</td>
<td>Mining and Energy Office</td>
<td>10,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Economic Productive Enterprises (UEP)</td>
<td>Agriculture Office</td>
<td>648,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Old Ages</td>
<td>Social Office</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indonesian Smart</td>
<td>Education Office</td>
<td>14,873,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sosial office in Gorontalo Regency

Table 1.5 above shows that the total population are 398,459 people, 191,405 people or about 48% of the poor, and 119,579 heads of households there are 44,443 or 37% poor household heads. In addition, there are 9 (nine) districts or 47% of the poor population are more 50%, i.e. district of Bongomene, Bilato, Batudaan Pantai, Biluhu, Moogilango, Dungaliyo, Tabongo, Pulubala and West Limboto.

Poverty Prevention Program based on public service in Gorontalo Regency.

The poverty alleviation program through Social Protection than Assistance on public service-based conducted in Gorontalo Regency in 2016 spent Rp. 88,193,298,000, -. Details of activities are as the following table:

Table 1.6. Poverty Prevention Programs through Social Protection / Assistance based on Public Service In Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016
Card (KIP)/SD  
Indonesian Smart Education Office 11,679,000,000 - -  
Card (KIP)/SMP  
Indonesian Smart Education Office 5,830,000,000 - -  
Card (KIP)/SM  
Indonesian Smart University Level - - -  
Card (KIP)/PT  
Rice for the Poor Social Office 5,129,540,000 - -  
ADKB Social Office 8,400,000 - -  
Total 75,721,880,000 11,331,880.00 1,139,538,000 0  
Total of Budged Rp. 88,193,298,000  
Source: Sosial Office in Gorontalo Regency  

Based on table 1.6 above, it can be concluded that there are 13 (thirteen) types of Poverty Prevention Program through Social Protection / Assistance based on Public Services. Whereas, the total budget of the Poverty Alleviation Program through Social Protection / Assistance based on Public Service in Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016 is Rp. 88,193,298,000. The most budget in the year of 2016 is used for Social Protection/ Assistance based on Public Services and Rp. 74,800,000, - only or about 0.85% is used for the empowerment of the poor through the Productive Economic Business (UEP) program.

B. Discussion

1. Poverty Indicator in Gorontalo Regency

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy in the year of 2016-2020 in Gorontalo regency, the indicators used in determining the poor population and household include: a) Poverty Criteria for Labor and Entrepreneurship, b) Poverty Criteria for Health, c) Poverty Criteria for Education, d) Poverty Criteria for Infrastructure Sector; and e) Poverty Criteria for Food Endurance.

The poverty indicator results the grouping of poor households into groups of deciles. Decil is a group of per-ten persons, It means that all households can be divided into 10 Decil. Thus, the grouping of households in the Integrated Database is as follows: a) Decil 1 is the household in the lowest group of 10%; b) Decil 2 is the household in the lowest group of 20%; c) Decil 3 is the household in the lowest group of 30%; and d) Decil 4 is the household in the lowest group of 40%.

The Integrated Database contains Decil 1, Decil 2, Decil 3, and Decil 4, and results 40% the lowest household welfare rating. Based on these data, the poor in Gorontalo Regency are 191,405 people or about 48% of the total population of 398,459 people, whereas, the poor households are 44,443 or 37% from the total household of 119,579 persons.

The data above shows that in Gorontalo regency, the poors are 191,405 people or 48% of the total population of 398,459, and the poor households are 44,443 or 37% of the total households of 119,579 which different from the Central Bureau of Statistics that declare the poor population in
Gorontalo Regency in 2016 is 21.30%. The difference of numbers are due to the different in poverty indicators used by both the Poverty Prevention Office and by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Gorontalo Regency.

2. Poverty Profile of Gorontalo Regency

The data of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in Gorontalo Province shows that the percentage of poor people in Gorontalo regency, Gorontalo Province, from 2012 to 2016 are considered varies. But interestingly, all of them are in the level of more than 20% of the total population.

Compared with the number of poor people in the regencies / cities in Gorontalo Province, for the last 5 (five) years in the year of 2012 are 20.79% (first highest rank), in 2013 is 21.57% (second highest ranking), in 2014 is 21.05% (first highest rank), in 2015 is 21.80% (second highest rank), and in 2016 is 21.03% (third highest rank). Even, according to data on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy in Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016-2020, the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency in 2016 are 191.405 people or about 48% of the total population of 398,459 persons. In addition, the total number of poor households are 44,443 persons or about 37% of the total households of 119,579 persons.

3. Poverty Prevention Program Based on Public Service in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province

The Poverty Prevention Program through Social Protection / assistance in Gorontalo Regency consists of 13 (thirteenth) programs. All programs are implemented based on Public Services. Actually, the total budget for the poverty alleviation program through Social Protection / Assistance based on public service conducted in Gorontalo Regency in 2016 are Rp. 193.298,000,-

But, from the total budget, most of total budgeted in 2016, is used for Social Protection / Assistance and only Rp. 748,000,000,-, or only about 0.85% is used for the empowerment of the poor through the Productive Economic Business (UEP) program.

C. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of research problems and research results can be presented the research conclusions as then following:

1. Poverty indicators used are poverty criteria: a) employment and entrepreneurship sector, b) health sector, c) education sector, d) infrastructure sector, e) food endurance sector;

2. The number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency for the last 5 (five) years is greater than 20%, namely: in 2012 is 20.79%, in 2013 is 21.57%, in 2014 is 21.05%, in 2015 is 21.80% and in 2016 is 21.03%;
3. The budget of poverty alleviation programs through social protection/assistance assistance on public service in Gorontalo Regency in 2015 is Rp.88.193.298.000, - but only about 0.85% used for people of Productive Economic Enterprises;

Reference


14. Anonymous. Regulation of The Minister of Finance of The Republic of Indonesia Number 229 / Pnk.02 / 2012 'Regarding The Preparation and Implementation of The Content of The Implementation of Advanced Budget Programs National Activities of Empowerment of Community Budget In Budget 2013 With The Resources of The Rest Of The Program Program National Activities of Mandiri Empowerment Empowerment. 

https://gorontalo.bps.go.id/linkTableStatis/excel/id/218

16. Anonymous. Summary of Semester Examination Results (IHPS) II Year 2016 

https://www.gorontaloprov.go.id/component/advlisting/?view=download&fileId

https://gorontalo.bps.go.id/mod/exportData/exportPDF.php