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Analysis Of The Impact Of Tumis Village On Poverty Levels In Sragen Regency

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ABSTRACT
Poverty is a reflection of people's welfare. The extent of poverty in a region is determined by the level of concern of the policymakers in that region, namely the Government. However, if poverty is left untreated, it will become a chronic disease that deepens economic and social disparities. Sragen Regency is recognised as the most innovative regency in Indonesia in the 2024 Innovative Government Award (IGA) program by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Tumis Village (Tuntas Kemiskinan) innovation. This study aims to determine the impact of Tumis Village as a flagship program of the Sragen Regency Government in reducing poverty. This study is qualitative and uses descriptive methods. Data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Sragen Regency and from interviews with residents affected by Tumis Village. The study results indicate that the Tumis Village program can reduce poverty in Sragen Regency.

Keywords: *Tumis Village, Poverty*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is considered a disease with no cure in every country. However, there is no harm in making poverty a primary focus that requires special attention. Poverty indicates a country or region's social welfare and economic development. The poverty level reflects citizens' living standards and can be used to evaluate the success of development programs and policies related to poverty reduction.

In Indonesia, poverty has been a major, persistent problem from the past to the present. According to the World Bank, 60.3% of Indonesia's population (171 million out of 284 million) is classified as poor. This is because Bank Indonesia measures the percentage of the poor population based on the 2017 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) criteria for an upper-middle-income country of US$6.85 per capita. The World Bank also included Indonesia in the upper-middle-income country category in 2023 due to its Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of US$4,580, thus establishing a PPP of US$6.85 for Indonesia. This means that the Indonesian poverty line is defined as daily expenditure less than the PPP, equivalent to Rp32,579, or approximately Rp977,392 per month. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), approximately 24.06 million people in Indonesia were considered poor as of September 2024. This figure is equivalent to 8.57% of Indonesia's total population. This data was released during a BPS press event on January 15, 2025.

The poverty rate is reflected in the population with an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. Poverty is defined as a state of low living standards, with material limitations compared to the general standard of living prevailing in a society. This makes it difficult to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter (Fadhilah & Sabar, 2023). BAPPENAS (National Development

Planning Agency) defines poverty as a state where individuals or groups cannot meet their basic needs to maintain a decent life. Meanwhile, BPS defines poverty as the minimum income level required to meet basic needs and rights.

Sragen Regency is one of the priority districts for poverty alleviation at the national level and in Central Java Province. The poverty problem in Sragen is described as a triple-track problem: high levels of poverty, inequality, and vulnerability. The poverty rate in Sragen Regency in 2022 was 12.94%, the highest in the Subosukowonosraten region. The third problem is vulnerability, where many people above the poverty line can easily fall below it at any time, which adds to the burden of poverty alleviation in Sragen Regency. The consumption value of the poor population shows that many people above the poverty line (not classified as poor) are vulnerable to falling into poverty. Sragen Regency, as an area currently included in the poor areas of Central Java, is also one of the priority areas for national extreme poverty alleviation.

Table 1.
Poverty Depth Index (P1) and Severity Index (P2)
Sragen Regency, 2020-2024

Year	Poverty Depth Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)
(1)	(2)	(3)
March 2020	2,175	0,526
March 2021	2,39	0,60
March 2022	2.07	0,47
March 2023	2.15	0,54
March 2024	2.42	0,67

Source: Processed from National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) data

In Sragen Regency, the poverty depth and severity indices fluctuated from 2020 to March 2024. In March 2024, the poverty depth index increased from 2.15 to 2.42 compared to March 2023. The poverty severity index also increased from 0.54 to 0.67 in March 2024.

Sragen Regency still faces significant challenges in addressing this multidimensional poverty. In addition to consumption issues, education and health remain key issues in Sragen Regency. This portrait of consumption and multidimensional poverty requires more comprehensive and integrated attention and management, utilising a cross-sectoral approach. Data-driven and focused intervention planning is essential. Therefore, a reference document is needed for developing poverty alleviation intervention plans that can be used across sectors and multidimensionally by all stakeholders, especially regional officials.

Poverty alleviation efforts are not easy, due to social, cultural, religious, community mindsets, fighting spirit, community psychology, lifestyle, etc. Poverty alleviation in Sragen Regency is a strategic issue in the administration of government affairs. Sragen Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021-2026, to realise the vision "Towards an Independent, Prosperous, and Cultured Sragen Regency Based on the Spirit of Mutual Cooperation," stipulates five missions. The fourth mission addresses the Sragen Regency Government's efforts in poverty

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alleviation, namely "Towards poverty alleviation and expanding employment opportunities."

Therefore, poverty alleviation in Sragen Regency can be considered urgent and requires strategic steps and a systemic, integrated, and holistic approach. This is done by reducing the burden and adequately meeting citizens' basic needs, and requires the involvement of various stakeholders, including the community. Moreover, one of the flagship programs or innovations of Sragen Regency, to eradicate poverty, is launching the Tumis Village "Tuntas Kemiskinan".

Tumis Village aims to address extreme poverty at the village level through a comprehensive approach. Tumis Village is part of four poverty alleviation strategies implemented in selected villages, funded by the National Budget (APBN), Provincial Budget (APBD), Regency Budget (APBD), CSR (Customary Funds), and philanthropy.

This study aims to determine how much Tumis Village contributes to poverty reduction in Sragen Regency. It also examines whether the existence of Tumis Village has contributed to poverty reduction.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study used qualitative methods to determine the relationship between the independent variable, the Tumis Village Program, and the dependent variable, poverty. The data used in this study were secondary time series data covering the period 2020-2024. This data was obtained from the official website of the Sragen Regency Central Statistics Agency.

The impact of Tumis Village on poverty in Sragen was analyzed using descriptive methods, utilizing secondary data from the Sragen Regency Statistics Agency (BPS) and interviews, which emphasized descriptive questions to illustrate the symptoms and facts of the affected community. Interviews were conducted with five random residents in the village. The results were then analyzed to determine the Tumis Village government programs and whether the Tumis Village Program has reduced poverty in Sragen Regency, as evidenced by available information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sragen is a regency in Central Java Province with a high poverty rate. In 2021, Sragen Regency had a poor population of 122,910, or 13.83%, with a poverty line of Rp 363,349.00. Poverty is a strategic issue in Sragen Regency and is one of the missions in the Sragen Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021-2026. In 2021, the poverty rate in Sragen Regency was higher than that in Central Java Province (11.79%) and the national average (10.14%).

Poverty in Sragen Regency is influenced by inflation, unemployment, economic growth, and the quality of poverty alleviation programs implemented by the central Government, the province, and the districts/cities. The 2023 poverty rate projection prepared by the Sragen Regency government was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, which 2021 experienced a second wave of increasing COVID-19 cases, while 2022 was the post-COVID-19 pandemic period.

The Sragen Regency Government has implemented various programs and activities to alleviate poverty. Poverty alleviation in Sragen Regency has involved significant funding from the Regional Budget (APBD) and other institutions such as BAZNAS, LAZISMU, LAZISNU, PMI, CSR, and others. As of 2021, the poverty rate in Sragen Regency remains high, ranking eighth in Central Java Province and last

in the former Surakarta Residency.

Poverty alleviation efforts continue. In March 2022, the poverty rate in Sragen experienced a modest decline of approximately 1.38% from 17.43% in March 2021. This results from the Sragen Regency Government's increasing community income, reducing community burdens, and converging poverty alleviation programs. Strategies to reduce community expenditure include providing public housing (RTLH), free electricity for people experiencing poverty, and premium assistance, often called the PBI (Premium Assistance Program) for healthcare services. The Government's strategy for increasing community income includes assisting productive economic enterprises, providing job training, providing access to capital, and providing technical guidance for entrepreneurs. Furthermore, a bottom-up approach to identifying the needs and potential of poor communities at the village level is part of its efforts to reduce pockets of poverty in Sragen.

In 2022, the Sragen Regency Government launched a poverty alleviation initiative called the Tumis Village Program (Desa Tuntas Kemiskinan) on July 13, 2022, under the auspices of the Sragen Regency Social Service. The Tumis Village program is implemented through an approach to reducing the expenditure burden on poor and vulnerable groups and an empowerment approach to increase the productivity of poor and vulnerable groups and increase their economic capacity or income.

In Sragen Regency, the population included in the P3KE data is 91,476 families and 358,435 individuals. The Tumis Village program is implemented by selecting several villages as pilot projects. The Tumis Village program is implemented holistically, involving stakeholders and community elements, with funding from cooperation among all stakeholders.

According to information from the Sragen Communications and Information Service (Diskominfo), the Tumis Village program has been ongoing since 2022 and has already spent significant funds. The funds are distributed in the form of toilet improvements, clean water, RTLH (Household Housing), Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP), free electricity, scholarships for people experiencing poverty, livestock assistance, and PBI (Public Service Assistance). This is reinforced by the statement by Aris Tri Hartanto, Head of the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency (Bapperida and Litbang) of Sragen Regency, that poverty in Sragen Regency in 2024 will be the lowest in the past eight years. This decline is the impact of several innovations and programs implemented by the Sragen government, under the leadership of Kusdinar Untung Yuni Sukowati. One of these innovations is the Village Completed Poverty or Tumis Village program.

The Tumis Village Program in Sragen Regency in 2022 in the areas of Jabung Village (Plupuh District), Kadipiro Village (Sambirejo District) and Cemeng Village (Sambungmacan District) went according to expectations and was declared to have resolved poverty. With DTKS, there were 631 low-income families, which were realised by repairing 43 RTLH units, procuring latrines for 50 families, providing livestock assistance to 73 goats, and providing UEP assistance to 61

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MSMEs. There are also trainings in bread making, AC service, sewing, salon work, and carpentry.

The 2023 Tumis Village Program covers Bonagung Village (Tanon District), Ngargotirto Village (Sumberlawang District), and Bukuran Village in Kalijambe District. Based on the Sragen Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), Bukuran Village has 696 low-income families, Bonagung Village has 923 families, and Ngargotirto Village has 1,356 families. RealizationRealization of Tumis Village in 2023, the Government collaborates with philanthropy by building a Shoe factory in Bonagung in addition to toilet and RTLH assistance of Rp15,000,000 each, educational scholarships from GNOTA for 43 people within one year, elementary school worth Rp400,000 each, junior high school Rp500,000, and high school Rp600,000, living security assistance for 28 people Rp600,000 for three months, and training for 70 people, economic business activities in the form of business capital for 31 people. The total budget that has been spent in the second phase of the Tumis Village activity program (2023) for three Tumis Villages, namely Ngargotirto Village, Bonagung Village and Bukuran Village, is Rp10.559 billion, and the largest is in Ngargotirto Village, which is Rp4 billion (37.91%). Residents in Ngargotirto Village received 228 units of uninhabitable housing units, funded by mutual assistance (Bank Jateng, Baznas, and the Regional Budget), totalling Rp3,420 million. Some residents also received educational assistance and living allowances for those no longer working. Furthermore, goats were provided to 21 families, and automotive training was provided.

In 2024, Tumis Village targeted three villages: Pare Village (Mondokan District), Bendo Village (Sukodono District), and Kedungwaduk Village (Karangmalang District). Poverty interventions in these three villages have been underway since early 2024 through a detailed and rigorous assessment. Aris reported that the interventions in these three villages absorbed a budget of Rp 5,537,232,200. This budget came from the 2024 Regional Budget (APBD) expenditure of Rp 639,617,200 and the remainder from CSR (CSR) of Rp 4,897,615,000. The APBD budget only accounted for 11.55%. Based on data from Bapperida Sragen, the recapitulation of the realisation of Tumis Village in Bendo Village, Sukodono, Sragen, 2024 includes renovation of uninhabitable houses targeting 58 families, Rp1,160,000,000, toilet renovation targeting 10 families, Rp15,000,000, electricity connections in four houses worth Rp1,440,000, educational assistance for 76 families, Rp36,000,000, payment of PBI BPJS contributions from the APBD for 18 families, Rp8,164,800, living allowance assistance for 67 residents, Rp40,200,000, productive economic business assistance for 67 families, Rp229,518,200. The total intervention fund in Bendo Village is Rp1,490,323,000.

In 2025, the Tumis Village program, initiated by the previous Regent, will be continued by the new Regent, Sigit Pamungkas, given the significant contribution and impact achieved by the Tumis Village program. Tumis Village will be implemented with a sharper, broader, and more integrated strategy, encompassing more comprehensive aspects. The target of the Tumis Village

program is to complete the assessment of 61 impoverished villages within three years, starting in 2025 with 21 villages, then 20 villages in 2026, and another 20 villages in 2027.

The declining poverty rate in Sragen, as a result of the effectiveness of Tumis Village and its alternative poverty reduction strategies, has led to Tumis Village Sragen being nominated for the 2024 Innovative Government Award (IGA), currently being promoted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The following is the development of the number of poor people in Sragen Regency, which states that there has been a decline from 2020 to 2024. However, in 2021, there was an increase caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which required a lockdown, thus increasing poverty in Sragen Regency.

Table 2. Number and percentage of poor people in Sragen Regency 2020-2024

Year	Number (thousand people)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
March 2020	119,380	13,38
March 2021	122,910	13,83
March 2022	115,140	12,94
March 2023	114,620	12,87
March 2024	110,650	12,41

Source: Processed from National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) data

More details regarding the poverty conditions in Sragen Regency from 2022 to 2024 as an impact of the Tumis Village program in the context of poverty alleviation are needed.

Table 3. Number and percentage of poor population, poverty line, depth index and poverty severity index in Sragen Regency

Poverty Indicators	Number of Percentage of Poor Population, GK, Poverty Depth Index and Poverty Severity Index		
	2022	2023	2024
Number of poor people (000 people)	115,14	114,62	110,65
Percentage of Poor Population	12,94	12,87	12,41
Poverty Line	389.265	426.482	453.663
(P1) Poverty Depth Index	2,07	2,15	2,42
(P2) Poverty Severity Index	0,47	0,54	0,67

Source: Susenas survey results, BPS Sragen Regency

Moreover, the following table shows the poverty line of Sragen Regency within the scope of SUBOSUKAWONOSRATEN and the poverty position within

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the district/city scope of Central Java Province.

Table 3. Conditions of the district/city poverty line in SUBOSUKAWONOSRATEN and Central Java Province, March 2024

Regency/City	2024 Poverty Line (IDR/Capita/Month)
(1)	(2)
1. Boyolali	442,071
2. Klaten	505,826
3. Sukoharjo	501,693
4. Wonogiri	443,563
5. Karanganyar	491,551
6. Sragen	453,663
7. Kota Surakarta	638,102
JAWA TENGAH	507,001

Source: Processed from National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) data

The table shows that the city/regency with the highest poverty line in SUBOSUKAWONOSRATEN is Surakarta, at Rp 638,102 per capita per month, and the lowest is Boyolali Regency, at Rp 442,071 per capita per month. Meanwhile, Sragen Regency ranks in the bottom three for poverty lines in SUBOSUKAWONOSRATEN.

In March 2024, all regencies/cities in Central Java Province were in the process of reducing their poverty rate. Kebumen Regency had the highest poverty rate in Central Java in March 2024 at 15.71%, while Semarang City had the lowest poverty rate at 4.03%. Furthermore, when compared to the poverty rate at both the Central Java Province level (10.47%) and Indonesia (9.03%), there are three clusters (zoning) of regencies/cities in Central Java Province.

The first group consists of districts/cities with the highest percentage of poor people in Central Java Province, namely Kebumen 15.71%, Brebes 15.60%, Wonosobo 15.28%, Pemalang 14.92%, Banjarnegara 14.71%, Purbalingga 14.18%, Rembang 14.02%, Sragen 12.41%, Klaten 12.04%, Banyumas 11.95%, Demak 11.89%, Grobogan 11.43%, Blora 11.42%, Purworejo 10.87%, Magelang 10.83%, Wonogiri 10.71%, and Cilacap 10.68%. The second group consists of districts/cities whose percentage of poor population is below Central Java Province but still above the percentage of poor population in Indonesia, namely Pati 9.17%, Kendal 9.35%, Karanganyar 9.59%, and Boyolali 9.63%. The third group consists of districts/cities with the percentage of poor population below Central Java Province and Indonesia, namely Pekalongan 8.95%, Batang 8.73%, Temanggung 8.67%, Surakarta City 8.31%, Tegal City 7.64%, Sukoharjo 7.47%, Kudus 7.23%, Semarang 6.96%, Tegal 6.81%, Pekalongan City 6.71%, Jepara 6.09%, Magelang City 5.94%, Salatiga City 4.57%, and Semarang City 4.03%.

In addition to analysing BPS data, the author interviewed five residents domiciled in Kadipiro Village, Sambirejo District. The five people were Ms. Darini,

Ms. Sulastri, Ms. Sri Wahyuni, Mr. Darmanto, and Fajar. According to Ms. Darini, the efforts of Tumis Village were right on target, and she stated that she was very fortunate to receive assistance from the Government in the form of RTLH to renovate her uninhabitable house, amounting to Rp15,000,000.00. If Ms. Darini had not received RTLH, she could have repaired her house by borrowing or saving for a long time.

According to Mrs. Sulastri, Tumis Village has had a real impact on her through training assistance, such as sewing. The skills gained enabled Mrs. Sulastri to become a tailor with her background, having only graduated from elementary school (SD). As with the interview results with Mrs. Sri Wahyuni, she was greatly helped by the assistance she received in the form of UEP or productive economic money. Moreover, to date, Mrs. Sri Wahyuni has succeeded in opening a branch of a Jumbo iced tea shop in the Sragen area. Mr. Darmanto also expressed his opinion that Tumis Village, which is targeted for remote areas of the Sragen area, is very appropriate. Mr. Darmanto is one of the Kadipiro residents who received assistance with goat livestock. Along with other residents who received goat livestock assistance, Mr. Darmanto and others are still developing the livestock business, even helping residents provide livestock for sacrifice.

On the other hand, Fajar, who had the opportunity to take an AC service technician course, feels that he has been given a path to open the door to sustenance. Due to his parents' limited financial situation, Fajar, who graduated from high school two years ago, did not have the opportunity to continue his education to a higher level. The AC repair course provided the capital for Fajar to open an AC repair business in his village, allowing him to earn an income and contribute to his family's finances.

Interviews with several residents of Tumis Village have demonstrated the effectiveness of the Tumis Village program in reducing poverty. Assistance extends beyond cash assistance to training courses, toilet renovation, and community housing. The Tumis Village program has been expanded to include educational scholarships for children from low-income families. The community hopes the Tumis Village program will alleviate economic and social burdens. This is relevant given that Sragen Regency received an award as the Most Innovative Regency in Indonesia from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the descriptive qualitative analysis of this study, it can be concluded that Tumis Village is one of the programs implemented by the Sragen Regency Government to reduce poverty in Sragen. Funding sources for Tumis Village come from the National Budget (APBN), the Provincial Budget (APBD), the Regency Budget (APBD), CSR funds, and philanthropy.

Based on the discussion and conclusions, the recommendations for this study are as follows: The Sragen Regency Government needs to optimizeoptimize the expenditure of funds as a source of funding for Tumis Village by expanding the program's scope, ensuring that all disbursements and distributions related to Tumis Village are appropriately targeted, and increasing transparency and accountability

in its implementation. The Government must routinely evaluate and monitor the Tumis Village program to ensure its direct impact is felt evenly by the community in Tumis Village. The Tumis Village program, an innovation initiated by Sragen Regency, can serve as an inspiration for other regions in terms of poverty reduction.

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