

EFFORTS TO ACCELERATE POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) IN THE SOCIETY

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Abstract :

Poverty is a scourge for local governments which has an impact on regional GDP. The government is trying to reduce it with various strategies. One of them is by optimizing HDI and increasing people's per capita income. The regional potential is very large for development, but it has not yet had a significant impact on the aspects of agriculture, plantations and tourism through regional UMKM. Why is it not optimal in several aspects to raise the HDI in Probolinggo Regency, especially in West Tiris? This research tries to explore strategies to reduce extreme poverty rates through the Human Development Index. The research method uses a descriptive analytical approach consisting of several stages used for variable exploration and strategy development. The results of this research are that people in West Tiris suffer from general obstacles including 1. education, namely limited access to schools, second: health, limited access to health services: Third, Economy and Income. Livelihoods in West Tiris are limited and still focus on less productive agriculture and plantations, some village youths have migrated out of the area.

Keywords : Poverty, IPM, Strategy, Acceleration

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of poverty is a scourge for local governments. Poverty has an impact on regional GDP. The government is trying to reduce it with various strategies. (Musleh, 2024) One of them is by optimizing the Human Development Index (HDI) and increasing the per capita income of the community. The HDI of Probolinggo Regency ranks 30th in East Java out of 34 regencies in East Java Province. The potential of the region is enormous for development. The potential for development in the fields of agriculture, plantations, tourism and maritime through regional MSMEs. Why are some aspects of the sector not optimally increasing the HDI and economic growth in Probolinggo Regency, especially in West Tiris? There is a population of around 1,163,859, the number of poor people is 17.6%, almost 2/3 are located in the highlands on the slopes of Mount Bromo and Mount Arjuna, Probolinggo Regency, especially in the western part of Tiris sub-district.

Poverty will burden the regional government budget. The regional government is striving to reduce poverty appropriately, effectively, and efficiently. The regional government has made poverty reduction efforts and has instructed related agencies, such as the Social Service, the MSMEs Service, and the Economy and Industry Service. However, the achievement is still not optimal. Poverty in Probolinggo according to data is 17.8%. Efforts to reduce poverty through the P3KE government program (Sharpening targets through data updates, targeting acceleration of extreme poverty, and convergence of poverty programs) have not had significant results and are temporary. Poverty in Probolinggo is currently still high at around 17.8%. Probolinggo Regency has the 30th lowest Human Development Index (HDI) out of 33 regencies in East Java. One of the strategies implemented to run optimally and sustainably is the HDI program and economic growth. This program is oriented towards continuous sustainability and will be effective.

Tabel 1: Poverty Data in Probolinggo Regency

Year	Poverty line (rupiah/capital/month)	Number of Poor Population (thousand)	Percentage of poor people
1	2	3	4
2015	355.051	236.96	20.32
2016	373.569	240.47	20.98
2017	384.434	236.72	20.52
2018	402.532	217.06	18.71
2019	417.991	207.72	17.76
2020	441.258	218.35	18.61
2021	451.395	223.32	18.91
2022	475.713	203.23	17.12
2023	514.274	205.02	17.19

Source: Probolinggo Regency statistical data 2024

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure used to assess the progress of human development in a region. It measures three main dimensions: health, education, and a decent standard of living. Indonesia's HDI in 2024 reached 75.02, an increase from 74.39 the previous year, indicating an improvement in the community's quality of life.

The HDI is calculated based on three main dimensions: 1. Health: Measured by Life Expectancy at Birth, which indicates the average estimated number of years a person can expect to live since birth. 2. Education: Measured by Average Years of Schooling (population aged 25 years and above) and Expected Years of Schooling (population aged 7 years). 3. Decent Living Standard: Measured by adjusted Real Expenditure Per Capita, reflecting the level of consumption and standard of living of the community. The HDI is used as an important indicator to see the quality of life of the community as a whole and becomes a reference for the government in planning development programs. The increase in the HDI indicates improvements in health, education,

and the economy, which ultimately contribute to improving the quality of life of the community.

Theory development through Policy Excellence, to lead to the Creation of Human Economic Culture. Human Economy is formed through product and service innovation, as well as competitive skills and digital marketing, and Business Model. Previous researchers have produced several studies, still focused on information on poverty. This study explores government policies, optimizing the role of the community, and the sustainability of the community's role through intensive collaboration with local governments in the areas of Human Development Index (HDI) and economic growth. Economic growth is driven by the MSME sector, with community products developed and facilitated by the government through both digital and non-digital marketing. This will indirectly increase the HDI significantly (Kalirajan, et al, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on literature studies , interviews, observations and research that has been done, this study aims to produce research related to poverty reduction efforts in West Tiris to support the community's economy in poverty reduction with a review of the Human Development Index as a measuring tool. The research target will be achieved in 1 year. Each stage for 3 months is implemented within 8 months. This research was conducted in Pesawahan, Rejing, and Tulupari Villages, Tiris District, Probolinggo Regency, East Java Province. Data collection began in January 2025 and lasted until October 2025. There are approximately 25 hamlets in these three villages that are the focus of the research.

Target population in research This is the entire community in these three villages. The sample in this study was all residents of the three villages who lived in this village. Data analysis techniques the first stage being data reduction, then data presentation, data verification, and finally drawing conclusions (Tsabitah, et al, 2024).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Factors causing the low Human Development Index (HDI) in the West Tiris region

HDI Conditions and Statistical Context of Probolinggo

Before analyzing the factors causing the low HDI in West Tiris, it is important to place the situation in the context of the macro statistics of Probolinggo Regency. According to data from the Probolinggo Regency Statistics Agency (BPS), Probolinggo's Human Development Index (HDI) in 2024 reached 70.85. Probolinggo's HDI was recorded at 70.36 , an increase from 69.56 in the previous year. This upward trend indicates progress, but a value of 70-71 is still considered moderate and reflective of a number of structural challenges. When compared to Probolinggo City (a city not a regency), for example, Probolinggo's HDI is much higher, at 77.79 in 2024. Probolinggo City Statistics Agency.

Furthermore, poverty data in Probolinggo Regency is also relevant: the percentage of poor people according to BPS Probolinggo in March 2025 was 16.31%, slightly down from 16.45% in March 2024. probolinggokab.bps.go.id The poverty depth index (P1) in March 2025 was 1.84, down from 2.63 in March 2024, while the poverty severity (P2) became 0.39, from 0.60.

These data are highly relevant: the HDI in Probolinggo remains relatively low (despite improvements), and the poverty rate is quite high (around 16%), indicating a close relationship between human development (HDI) and poverty. In the context of West Tiris, as part of Probolinggo, if local factors (geography, infrastructure, socioeconomics) are not addressed, the HDI is likely to remain a major obstacle to poverty alleviation (Kholid, 2020).

Geographical Barriers and Infrastructure as Structural Factors

One of the dominant factors contributing to the low HDI in West Tiris is the region's geographic structure. West Tiris is a mountainous (slope) area, which has several implications:

1. Difficult physical access:

Roads to the hamlets in the three research villages (Pesawahan, Rejing, and Tulupari) were reportedly damaged, narrow, and impassable, especially during the rainy season. This limits residents' mobility to access educational facilities, health services, and economic markets (Ma'ruf, 2022).

2. High transportation costs:

Due to poor roads, the cost of distributing goods to and from mountain villages is prohibitive. This not only reduces the profit margins of local farmers and MSMEs but also makes it difficult for residents to access essential services (e.g., medical facilities, schools) with sufficient frequency (Putri, et al, 2023).

3. Lack of basic public services:

Public facilities such as community health centers, schools, and vocational training centers tend to be scarcer and less adequate in mountainous areas. These limitations leave local residents facing deficits in all three aspects of the HDI: education, health, and income (Hasibuan, 2016).

Geography is not just a physical backdrop, but a structural determinant that reinforces the cycle of poverty: difficult access → low participation in education and health → low productivity and income → continued poverty → low HDI. Within the framework of Easton's Policy Excellence theory, the author emphasizes that development policies must consider geographic conditions as a strategic priority. One-size-fits-all policies are inadequate in a region like West Tiris; specific interventions tailored to geographic characteristics are essential (Faizal, et al, 2017).

Internal Social and Economic Disparities

Besides geographical barriers, there are internal socio-economic factors that exacerbate the low HDI:

1. Low human resource skills:

Field research indicates that many local residents possess only basic

subsistence farming skills. A lack of vocational training or innovation capacity limits the potential for local economic development (Iriani, et al, 2023).

2. Traditional Economic Culture

The economic culture of the people of West Tiris tends to be traditional. They rely on conventional agriculture, with little diversification into value-added sectors or the creative economy. As reinforced by the theory of Human Economic Culture, transforming economic culture is crucial for communities to become not merely producers of raw materials, but economic actors capable of transforming local potential into value-added products (Suryana, et al, 2022).

3. Limitations on innovation diffusion

Research also shows that the adoption of innovations (e.g., the use of agricultural technology, modern marketing methods) is low. The Diffusion of Innovation Model (Rogers, 1962) emphasizes that without change agents (local champions) and supporting infrastructure, innovations are difficult to adopt on a large scale. In West Tiris, despite the potential for superior agricultural commodities (e.g., cow's milk, coconuts, and organic briquettes), innovation diffusion has not progressed well due to limited capital, technological knowledge, and market access (Rakhmat & Firdaus, 2019).

4. Income Distribution Inequality

Although Gini data for Probolinggo Regency shows that the Gini index decreased from 0.330 (2019) to 0.276 (2022), then increased to 0.319 in 2023. JDIH | Probolinggo Regency The decline in the Gini in the past indicates that income distribution efforts are starting to improve, but the fluctuation back to 2023 indicates instability and the potential for inequality to persist. This income inequality could worsen access to education and health for the most vulnerable groups in West Tiris.

Limitations of Policy Systems and Implementation

The analysis also shows that existing public policies, although in place, are not yet effective enough in reaching or adapting to the local characteristics of West Tiris:

1. Policy design lacks context.

Human development programs (e.g., education, health, economic training) initiated by local governments tend to be general and not always tailored to mountain conditions. Without local adaptation, interventions fail to address the root causes of problems.

2. Lack of inter-agency coordination:

In many cases, programs across sectors (education, health, and the economy) lack synergy. This results in fragmented interventions and low efficiency. Policy Excellence theory calls for an integrated, cross-sectoral approach (Handayani et al., 2020).

3. Limited human resources and budgets:

Budget allocations for human development in mountain villages

may be minimal because regional budget priorities can be focused on other sectors. Furthermore, limited resources for teachers, health workers, and skills trainers slow program implementation.

4. Low Sustainability:

Even when training programs or business capital are provided, long-term sustainability is not always considered. Without mentoring, market access, or follow-up mechanisms, many local economic empowerment efforts stall after the initial phase.

Theoretical Implications of These Factors

Based on these findings, we can interpret the low HDI in West Tiris not simply as a matter of individual or social inaction, but as a structural and systemic phenomenon. By combining empirical analysis with theory:

1. The theory of Policy Excellence states that superior policies must be adaptive and responsive to local contexts. West Tiris requires policies tailored to its geographic and socioeconomic challenges.
2. Throsby's Human Economic Culture Theory asserts that the transformation of economic culture (from subsistence to value-added) is the key to improving the quality of human life sustainably.
3. The Diffusion of Innovation Model (Rogers) shows that local innovations (agricultural technology, MSME products) can be adopted more widely if there are local change leaders, training, and access to markets.

The educational, health and economic conditions of the West Tiris community, as well as those related to poverty

Discussions on the education, health, and economic conditions of the West Tiris community need to be placed within the context of the overall structure of the Probolinggo region, particularly given the significant role geographic, demographic, and infrastructure play in shaping the profile of human development indicators. The source article indicates that the poverty rate in Probolinggo Regency has been around 17-18 percent in recent years, placing the regency in the category of areas with medium-to-high poverty rates in East Java. The BPS data included in the article indicates that, despite year-to-year fluctuations, the poverty reduction trend in Probolinggo tends to be slow, even accelerating in 2020 and 2021 as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic worsened community access to education, health, and economic opportunities (Pratama, et al, 2023).

Poverty is not solely a consequence of economic factors, but also the cumulative result of low human development, as measured by the three main indicators of the HDI: education, health, and a decent standard of living. Therefore, the relationship between these three indicators cannot be understood as a simple linear relationship, but rather as a mutually reinforcing cyclical mechanism (a vicious cycle). In other words, limited access to education weakens economic productivity; poor health reduces work capacity and economic efficiency; and low incomes, in turn, reduce a household's ability to send children to school or access adequate health services (Hezy Kurnia & Kartika, 2023).

The educational situation in West Tiris can be understood as a structural problem stemming from limited basic infrastructure and extreme geographic constraints. Access to primary and secondary schools in the area is described in the article as difficult, steep, and requiring long travel times, especially for families living in remote hamlets. This situation results in the community's average length of schooling remaining low, at around 6.3 years, as mentioned in the article. This figure is far below both the East Java and national averages. With an average length of schooling reaching only sixth grade, children in West Tiris are denied the opportunities for long-term social mobility typically afforded by higher levels of education. This limited access to education is not only due to distance and infrastructure, but also to family economic factors. Many children in the area are forced to engage in household economic activities such as helping their parents farm or working informally on a seasonal basis to supplement the family income. These practices increase the school dropout rate and hinder the regeneration of quality human resources (Sudipa & Nurjani, 2021).

In human development studies, education is the primary foundation for increased productivity. Human capital theory asserts that low levels of education result in uncompetitive human resources, less adaptable to technological developments, and vulnerable to low-wage employment. This is evident in the West Tiris region, where traditional agriculture is the dominant occupation and has not undergone significant modernization. When education is low and human resources lack vocational skills, available economic opportunities are severely limited, trapping communities in subsistence work and hindering the structural transformation of the rural economy (Kusumawati & Maryati, 2021).

The health sector also shows a similar pattern of vulnerability. The article mentions that access to health services in West Tiris is very limited. Community health centers are located far from some hamlets, while roads prone to landslides during the rainy season make emergency health services difficult to reach. A shortage of medical personnel also exacerbates the situation. Many cases requiring immediate treatment cannot be adequately addressed, particularly for pregnant women, toddlers, and the elderly, who are among the most vulnerable groups in public health indicators. Poor nutritional quality is also a significant issue. Mountainous areas like Tiris often have a skewed consumption pattern, relying on specific crops without adequate nutritional balance. Field findings also indicate poor sanitation, particularly in areas where livestock waste is still disposed of in residential areas, increasing the risk of environmental-based diseases.

Within the HDI, health is measured through life expectancy. While the article doesn't provide specific figures for West Tiris, a description of the region's health situation suggests that life expectancy in this region is likely lower than the district as a whole. Poor health leads to decreased productivity, increased household healthcare costs, and reduced productive work time, all of which increase the risk of poverty (Aspiranti, et al, 2023).

Meanwhile, the economic dimension of the West Tiris community is shaped by a traditional agrarian structure. The majority of the population practices subsistence farming, using minimal technology and heavily dependent on weather conditions. Limited access to markets makes it difficult for farmers to sell their produce at competitive prices, resulting in low incomes being the norm for most families in the region. The article mentions that coconut farmers in several villages still sell their harvest in its raw form, without any value-added processing such as coconut oil, palm sugar, or coconut shell briquettes. This demonstrates limited access to innovation, technology, and business capital. Furthermore, the lack of entrepreneurship and digital marketing training limits the opportunities for local MSMEs to reach a wider market.

These economic challenges are further exacerbated by a lack of job diversification. When the sole source of income is farming, with its unstable yields, households become highly vulnerable to economic shocks. When harvests fail, commodity prices plummet, or natural disasters strike, their incomes are drastically impacted. Under these circumstances, it's not surprising that many young people choose to migrate to other regions to seek work as construction workers, informal traders, or service workers in large cities. While this migration provides additional income for families, it also reduces the potential of productive human resources that should be driving local economic transformation (Sinaga, 2021).

The relationship between the education, health, and economic conditions of the West Tiris community and poverty is very close and interconnected. When education is low, residents are unable to obtain decent jobs, and opportunities for innovation face significant obstacles. When health is poor, productivity declines, health expenditures increase, and the workforce is unable to perform optimally. When a subsistence economy persists without increasing added value, poverty becomes a structural condition that is difficult to break. In Amartya Sen's theory of human development, poverty is not merely a matter of income, but also a matter of limited capabilities (capability deprivation). The West Tiris community experiences capability deprivation in all three dimensions of the HDI, which then creates a structural cycle of poverty.

Strategies that Regional Governments Must Implement to Accelerate Poverty Reduction by Increasing the HDI

Efforts to accelerate poverty reduction by improving the Human Development Index (HDI) in the West Tiris region require a structural, long-term, and integrated strategy. This stems from the fact that the low HDI in West Tiris is the result of a variety of fundamental issues, ranging from geographic isolation, a lack of public facilities, poor quality education and health care, to a weak economic structure that still relies on traditional agriculture. To understand the strategies required by the local government, it is important to first review the characteristics of poverty in Probolinggo Regency over the past decade. The statistical data provided in this article provides a fairly clear

picture of the dynamics of poverty in this regency (Beck et al., 2021).

The first step in developing a strategy to accelerate poverty alleviation through improving the HDI is to ensure that local governments prioritize underdeveloped areas like West Tiris. To date, the development approach has been relatively equitable, even though the needs of each region differ drastically, particularly between the lowlands and highlands. Referring to David Easton's public policy systems theory of Policy Excellence, effective policies must be responsive to environmental inputs. In the context of West Tiris, environmental inputs such as extreme geographic conditions, limited infrastructure, and low human resource quality require affirmative and focused policies. Local governments need to formulate development strategies that prioritize improving the HDI as a core objective, not merely a derivative indicator.

In the education dimension, the most fundamental strategy is improving physical access to schools and adequate educational services. Road infrastructure connecting remote hamlets to educational centers must be a priority for regional investment. Without adequate access, programs to improve education quality will only reach communities living in village or sub-district centers. Furthermore, local governments must expand programs for tap schools, affiliated schools, and simple technology-based distance learning systems that can reach mountainous areas. Collaboration with universities, as mentioned in the article, is a strategic step that must be strengthened. Universities or colleges in the Probolinggo region can be tasked with implementing community service programs based on educational empowerment, such as basic digital literacy training, teacher training, learning assistance for dropouts, and academic mentoring activities. Communal approaches, such as village learning houses and living libraries, can be implemented to expand literacy access for both children and adults (Beck et al., 2021).

In the context of education quality, the government must address the shortage of teaching staff in remote areas by providing additional incentives for teachers assigned to specific areas. Schemes such as special allowances, transportation incentives, and priority promotions can encourage teachers to stay and serve in West Tiris. Furthermore, the local government can develop a service-bonded scholarship program for local high school graduates to become teachers and return to serve in their villages. Community-based strategies like this not only increase the number of teaching staff but also strengthen social bonds and community ownership of educational development.

The health dimension also requires a comprehensive strategy that addresses the underlying causes of the poor quality of healthcare services in West Tiris. Mountainous areas often face geographical barriers that make community health centers (Puskesmas) difficult to access. Therefore, health policies in such areas cannot rely on static health services. The government needs to expand mobile health services through mobile community health centers (Puskesmas). This program has been pioneered through the CKG (Free

Health Check) program, but it must be systematically and sustainably expanded to include check-ups for pregnant women, toddlers, the elderly, nutritional check-ups, and environmental health education. Sustainable mobile health services are a crucial component to ensuring that no vulnerable groups are left behind.

In addition to mobile health services, the government needs to improve community sanitation and nutrition systems. Poor sanitation, as found in several hamlets, particularly related to livestock waste disposal, increases the risk of environmental-based diseases. Poor sanitation not only reduces public health but also indirectly reduces economic productivity. Community -Led Total Sanitation programs can be implemented to improve healthy living habits, waste management, and environmental cleanliness. In the context of nutrition, local governments can develop nutritious local food programs by utilizing abundant local commodities such as corn, cow's milk, and other garden products. Synergy between health agencies, food agencies, and MSMEs can produce food intervention models that not only improve health but also strengthen the local economy.

In the economic dimension, strategies to accelerate poverty reduction must focus on transforming the economic structure from subsistence agriculture to a productive, value-added economy. Although the West Tiris community possesses agricultural resources such as coconuts, coffee, corn, and cow's milk, most of these commodities are sold in their raw form, resulting in very low economic value. The local government must develop a village-based micro-industrialization program, encouraging residents to process local commodities into high-value-added products. For example, coconuts can be processed into pure coconut oil, palm sugar, coconut shell briquettes, or herbal soap; cow's milk can be processed into yogurt, local cheese, or pasteurized milk; and coffee can be developed into locally roasted coffee products marketed through digital networks. This transformation requires technical training, access to micro-capital, business licensing support, and digital marketing facilities provided by the government.

In addition to developing product added value, local governments must improve public access to markets. Road infrastructure is crucial, but in the digital age, the ability to utilize digital marketing platforms such as marketplaces and social media also determines the success of MSMEs. The government needs to establish digital MSME marketing centers in sub-districts with intensive training for entrepreneurs. Digital mentoring should be provided by professionals or in collaboration with local digital marketing communities so that communities are not only taught but also supported until they are able to market their products independently.

The strategy to accelerate poverty reduction through increasing the HDI in West Tiris also requires adaptive and coordinated governance. Education policies without supporting health policies will create disparities in development outcomes. Similarly, efforts to improve economic quality will be ineffective if communities remain burdened by high healthcare costs or lack

adequate education to manage businesses. Therefore, local governments must implement an integrated, cross-sectoral policy model involving the education, health, social, economic, agricultural, and MSME departments within a single human development framework. This approach aligns with Throsby's Human Economic Culture, which emphasizes that development must be based on holistically improving human quality, not simply increasing income.

During the implementation phase, the local government needs to map priority areas in West Tiris to determine which villages or hamlets should receive initial interventions. This mapping should consider HDI indicators, poverty rates, school dropout rates, sanitation conditions, and economic access. Each region is then assigned interventions that best suit its needs. Villages with greater agricultural potential can focus on developing value-added commodities; villages with high school dropout rates can focus on developing vocational education and training facilities; and villages with high rates of stunting or environmentally-related diseases should be prioritized for health interventions.

The poverty reduction strategy through increasing the HDI in West Tiris will not be effective without addressing sustainability. Many aid programs or interventions fail due to a lack of clear sustainability mechanisms. Therefore, the government needs to build a community empowerment ecosystem based on local cadres. Human development cadres can be recruited from village youth who have received specialized training in community education, community-based health, and MSME development. These local cadres then serve as liaisons between the government and the community, ensuring the sustainability of development programs even without the intensive presence of government officials.

CONCLUSION

Research on efforts to accelerate poverty reduction through increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) in the West Tiris region, Probolinggo Regency, has produced a comprehensive understanding that the problem of poverty in the region is not only a reflection of economic deficiencies, but rather a manifestation of a series of interrelated structural problems—including limited access to education, low quality health services, and a stagnant and subsistence economic structure. Through analysis of poverty data in Probolinggo Regency during the period 2015–2023, it is seen that poverty has decreased very slowly and fluctuates, thus indicating that efforts made so far have not touched the root of the problem of human development.

The factors contributing to the low HDI in West Tiris can be mapped as an accumulation of difficult geographic conditions, inadequate basic infrastructure, a traditional economic culture that discourages innovation, and limited bureaucratic capacity to formulate affirmative policies for remote areas. Geographical barriers and accessibility are important determinants limiting community participation in education and health. Educational attainment, such as the average length of schooling of around 6.3 years, indicates that long-term

investment in education has not yet become a reality for many families in the region. Similarly, limited access to health facilities, a shortage of medical personnel, and nutritional and sanitation problems worsen public health indicators and reduce life expectancy. Furthermore, the dominance of subsistence agriculture and the lack of added value of local commodities hamper household economic growth. Consequently, limitations in one dimension of the HDI exacerbate the others, forming a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break.

An analysis of government strategies shows that accelerated poverty reduction can only be achieved through an integrated, contextual, and sustainable approach to human development. Development policies cannot be applied uniformly to all regions, but must be based on the different local conditions between mountain villages and lowland villages. In areas like West Tiris, improving physical access and the quality of education and health services must be a top priority, through road infrastructure development, expansion of branch schools, teacher training, strengthening mobile health centers, and community-based sanitation programs. Health efforts such as the Free Health Check (CKG) must be expanded to include not only curative but also promotive and preventive services.

In the economic sector, local governments need to encourage structural economic transformation through the development of local commodity-based micro-industries, entrepreneurship training, access to micro-capital, and digital marketing assistance. This strategy not only increases income but also strengthens communities' economic resilience to economic shocks. This value-added economic transformation aligns with the Human Economic Culture theory, which emphasizes the importance of innovation, creativity, and economic diversification as the foundation of sustainable development. Implementation of this strategy must be carried out within a coordinated cross-sectoral governance framework, involving the education, health, MSME, agriculture, and social services departments to ensure interventions are not partial.

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