



ISSN: 0972-7302

International Journal
of
**APPLIED BUSINESS
AND
ECONOMIC RESEARCH**

Serials

Welcome To Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

➤ Register (Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?
Route=Account/Register)

➤ Login (Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?
Route=Account/Login)

Search Products...



 Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Publishers & Distributors



MY CART

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?

route=checkout/cart)

ROUTE=CHECKOUT/CART)

Home (index.html)

Journal (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books



Books

Books

Author Invitation (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Subscription & Price Information (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

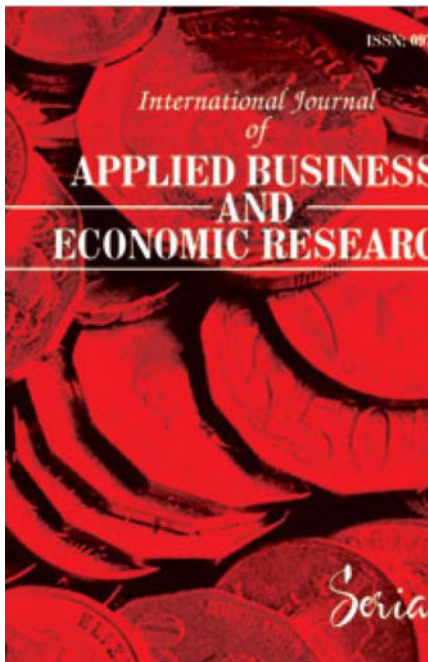
Books

Contact



Login

Home (<https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=common/home>) > ()
International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research
(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product&product_id=343)
> ()



International Journal Of Applied Business And Economic Research

Price :- [Click Here](#)

([https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product/volumedata&type=archive&&product_id=343)

[Route=Product/Editor&Type=](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product/volumedata&type=archive&&product_id=343)

ISSN :- **0972-7302**

UGC Serial No :- **2551**

Frequency :- **Semi-annual**

ABOUT THIS JOURNAL

> [Editors/Editorial Board](#)

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

[\[Route=Product/Editor&Type=\]\(https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type=\)](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type=</p></div><div data-bbox=)

> [Instructions To The](#)

[Authors](#)

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

[Route=Product/Editor&Type=](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type=)

> [Article Processing](#)

[Charges](#)

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

[Route=Product/Editor&Type=](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type=)

[Processing&Product_id=343](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type=))



Editor in Chief

-

Associate Editor

Prof. Dr. Hapzi Ali, CMA

Mercu Buana University,
Jakarta, Indonesia

Managing Editor

Vijay Kumar Jha

Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.
New Delhi

Editorial Board Members

XIE Wenjing

Department of Economics,
Baptist University of Hong Kong,
Kowloon Tong,
Hong Kong, China.

HU Yichuan

Department of Economics,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin,
Hong Kong, China.

YANG Yixin

Department of Economics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin,

>

Abstracted/Indexed/Reviewed
(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=Indexed&Product_id=343)

> Publication Ethics And
Publication Malpractice
Statement

(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=Ethics&Product_id=343)

> ICV Value

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=>

> Archive

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Product/Volu>

> Special Issue

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Product/Spec>

> Journal Impact Factors

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

^

Hong Kong, China

XU Xinyi

Department of Economics,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin,
Hong Kong, China

Liu Ziyuan

Ph.D candidate in Department of World Economy,
School of International Business and Administration
Shanghai U of finance and Economics,
China

Yi Guanxi

UCLA Anderson Business School
110 Westwood Plaza. Suite C-310
Los Angeles,

Wang Danli Wang

Chinese University of Hong Kong
HYS 509, Shatin, N.T.,
Hong Kong, China

Prof. N. Narayana

Department of Economics,
University of Botswana,
Private Bag UB 705,
Gaborone,
BOTSWANA

Dr. Teena Bagga

Professor,

Route=Product/Editor&Type-

> Invitation To Start New
Journal
([https://Serialsjournals.Com/](https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type-)
Route=Product/Editor&Type-

> Related Journals
([Related-Journals.Php?](Related-Journals.Php?Journals_id=370)
Journals_id=370)

> Subscription And Price
Information
([Subscription-And-Price-
Information.Php?](Subscription-And-Price-Information.Php?Journals_id=370)
Journals_id=370)

> Invitation To Reviewer
([https://Serialsjournals.Com/](https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type-Reviewer&Product_id=343)
Route=Product/Editor&Type-
Reviewer&Product_id=343)

> Copy Right Form
([https://Serialsjournals.Com/](https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type-Right-Form&Product_id=343)
Route=Product/Editor&Type-
Right-
Form&Product_id=343)



Amity Business School,
Amity University
Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Mosab Tabash,
Assistant Professor,
College of Business Administration,
Al Ain University,
UAE

Dr. Harsh Kumar
Associate Professor
Amity College of Commerce and Finance
Amity University, Noida

Dr. Renuka Bakshi
Assistant Professor
Amity College of Commerce and Finance
Amity University, Noida

> Sample Style
(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=Style&Product_id=343)

JOURNALS

UGC Approved

International Journals

National Journals

OUR COMPANY

About Us

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=3)

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=3)

POLICY

Privacy Policy



Author Invitation

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=5)

Subscription and Price

Information

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=9)

Contact Us ([index.php?](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/contact)

[route=information/contact](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/contact))

Terms & Conditions

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=8)

INFORMATION

Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

4830/24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi – 110002

Call us now: 011-23259207, 43509487, 23259207

Email: serialspublications.india@gmail.com

Copyright ©Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd. All Right Reserved.



Welcome To Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

➤ Register (Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?
Route=Account/Register)

➤ Login (Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?
Route=Account/Login)

Search Products...



 Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

 **MY CART**
(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?

route=checkout/cart)

ROUTE=CHECKOUT/CART)

Home (index.html)

Journal (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books



Books

Books

Author Invitation (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Subscription & Price Information (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

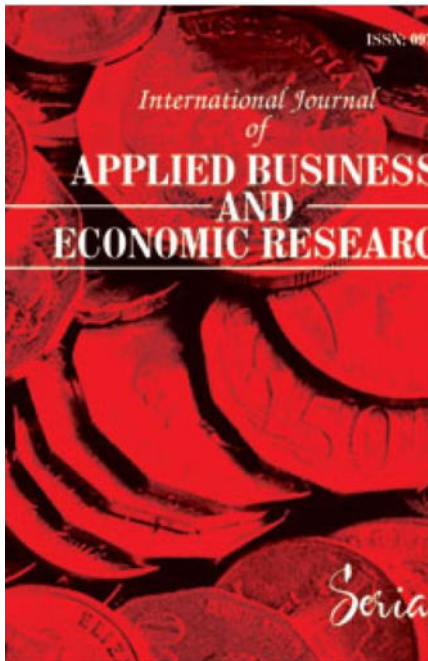
Books

Contact



Login

Home (<https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=common/home>) > ()
International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research
(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product&product_id=343)
> ()



International Journal Of Applied Business And Economic Research

Price :- [Click Here](#)

([https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product/volumedata&type=archive&product_id=343)

[Route=Product/Editor&Type-](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product/volumedata&type=archive&product_id=343)

ISSN :- **0972-7302**

UGC Serial No :- **2551**

Frequency :- **Semi-annual**

ABOUT THIS JOURNAL

> [Editors/Editorial Board](#)

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

[\[Route=Product/Editor&Type-\]\(https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type-\)](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

> [Instructions To The](#)

[Authors](#)

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

[> \[Article Processing\]\(#\)](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

[Charges](#)

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

[\[Processing&Product_id=343\\)\]\(https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type-\)](https://Serialsjournals.Com/?Route=Product/Editor&Type-</p></div><div data-bbox=)



The **International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research (JABER)** is a refereed scientific periodical published quarterly (March, June, September & December) in a year by Serials Publishers, New Delhi, India, featuring the latest research findings in business and economics. It provides a forum to both academics and decision makers to advance theory and application in the fields of business and economics. JABER publishes original research in accounting, economics, finance, management and quantitative methods, which has an international orientation.

Correspondence

All correspondence should be addressed to: **ARDI GUNARDI, Dept. of Management, Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Pasundan, Indonesia**

General Instructions to Authors

1. Original manuscript on a floppy disk along with 3 copies should be submitted, typewritten double-spaced on A4 size paper (210 x 297 mm) and on one side only. All pages including tables and illustrations should be presented on separate sheets. Places where figures and tables are to be inserted should be indicated in the text
2. Manuscripts should not exceed 30 pages (including all tables and figures).
3. All articles must have an abstract that should not exceed 300 words.
4. Figures should be planned to fit the journal's page size that is 12 by 18cm. Line drawings should be made with black India ink on a good grade of white drawing paper. (Xerox or mimeographed material should not be used.) All lettering should be professional in appearance (no freehand lettering). All lines should be clear and sharp, show a uniform degree of

> Abstracted/Indexed/Reviewed
(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=Indexed&Product_id=343)

> Publication Ethics And
Publication Malpractice
Statement
(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=Ethics&Product_id=343)

> ICV Value
(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type=>

> Archive
(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Product/Volu>

> Special Issue
(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Product/Spec>

> Journal Impact Factors
(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>



blackness, and be proportionate to the size of the graph. Photographs to be included should be glossy contrast prints.

5. Wherever possible, authors should arrange their materials in well-defined sections: Introduction (preceded by a nomenclature if required), Theoretical analysis, experimental, results, discussion, conclusion and acknowledgement, if any.
6. Spelling should be consistent throughout the paper and according to the Oxford Dictionary.

Notes

References are to be identified in the text by surname of authors and year of publication in brackets. At the end of the paper, presented under the heading 'References', the cited literature should be listed.

The full bibliographical data of note consists and has the following order:

A. Books

Author, full name, Complete Title of the Book, Editor, Series, Edition, Number of Volumes (City where Published: Publisher, Date of Publication). Page Number(s).

B. Article in a periodical

Author's full name, "Title of the Article", Name of the Periodical Volume (Date of the Volume): Page Number(s). The General Forms are :

Books

R. Hogg and A. Craig (1971), Introduction to Mathematical Statistics, Macmillan Company, New York, p. 100.

Articles

M.M. Metwally (1975), "Advertising and Competitive Behavior of Selected Australian Firms."

Route=Product/Editor&Type-

> Invitation To Start New Journal

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type->

> Related Journals

(Related-Journals.Php?Journals_id=370)

> Subscription And Price Information

(Subscription-And-Price-Information.Php?Journals_id=370)

> Invitation To Reviewer

(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type-Reviewer&Product_id=343)

> Copy Right Form

(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Route=Product/Editor&Type-Right-Form&Product_id=343)

The Review of Economics and Statistics, 57, No. 4, Nov., pp. 417-27.

References

The General Forms are :

- Books : Hogg, R. and Craig, A. (1971), Introduction to Mathematical Statistics, Macmillan Company, New York.
- Periodicals : Metwally, M.M., (1975)“Advertising and Competitive Behavior of Selected Australian Firms”. The Review of Economics and Statistics, 57, No.4, Nov., pp. 1-32.

Tables

Tables should appear in the manuscript as near as possible to the place where they are referred to in text.

“Articles published in this journal are classified by the Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) published by American Economic Association”.

Disclaimer

This publication contains information obtained from authentic and highly regarded sources. Reasonable effort has been made to publish reliable data and information, but the author and the publisher cannot assume responsibility for the validity of all materials or for the consequences of the use.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission, in writing, from the publisher or the author.

REFUND POLICY

Once the paper is accepted for publication and the payment is provided by the author. No refund will be granted due to any reason

> Sample Style

(<https://Serialsjournals.Com/>

Route=Product/Editor&Type=

Style&Product_id=343)



whatsoever.

Refund can only be provided if the journal failed to publish the article due to some unavoidable circumstances. This refund will exclude the banking processing charges.

Submission and Copyright declaration

Submission of a manuscript to **International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research** for publication implies that the same work has not been either published or under consideration for publication in another Journal.

Copyright form can be downloaded from our web site. If the author paid the charges but failed to submit the copy right within 10 days after the payment is done then it will be assumed that author agree for the publications and handed over the copy right to publisher.

This form duly completed and signed by all author's should be submitted online while submitting manuscript.

WITHDRAWAL CHARGES

An amount of INR 2000 must be paid by author in order to remove/withdraw article from the web site and our record. Author should send a written mail intimating the article withdraw from the journal. Author will not liable for refund of article processing fee paid by them.

Withdrawal Fee : Rs. 2000

KINDLY NOTE: Acceptance of the article do not guarantee the publication of the article unless other formalities including the

transfer of copy right, payment of Articles Processing Fee, galley proof corrections etc. is not completed by the Author/Authors. The final decision of the editorial team will decide the acceptance or rejection of the article. Authors requested to read the instructions of authors and no refund policy before submitting their article for the publication. Indexing of article is third party task and we are not responsible for the same, we are liable for the publication of article only. The tentative time of publication of the article is 6 months from the time of completing all the formalities. Accepting and rejecting the articles in the journal is Sole Right of Publisher and Editor on the basis of the Space available in the coming issue of the journal, originality of article, copy right infringement etc.

JOURNALS

UGC Approved

International Journals

National Journals

OUR COMPANY

About Us

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=3)

Author Invitation

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=8)

Subscription and Price

Information

POLICY

Privacy Policy

Terms & Conditions



([https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?
route=information/information&information_id=9](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=9))
Contact Us ([index.php?
route=information/contact](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/contact))

INFORMATION

Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

4830/24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi – 110002

Call us now: 011-23259207, 43509487, 23259207

Email: serialspublications.india@gmail.com

Copyright ©Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd. All Right Reserved.



Welcome To Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

➤ Register (Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?
Route=Account/Register)

➤ Login (Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?
Route=Account/Login)

Search Products...



 Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Publishers & Distributors



MY CART

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?

route=checkout/cart)

ROUTE=CHECKOUT/CART)

Home (index.html)

Journal (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Author Invitation (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Subscription & Price Information (product-details.html)

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Books

Contact

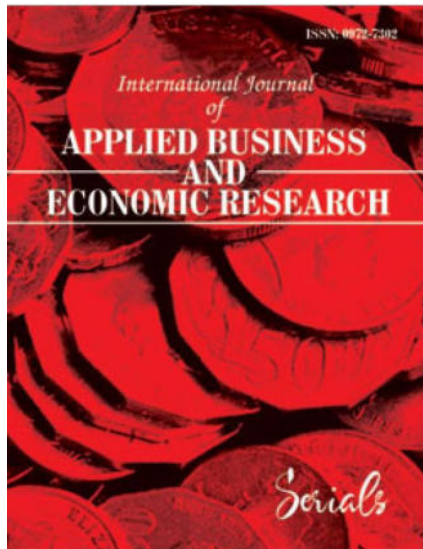
Login

Home (<https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=common/home>) > ()

International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=product/product&product_id=343)

> ()



International Journal Of Applied Business And Economic Research

ISSN :- 0972-7302

Frequency :- Semi-annual

Articles

THE EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATION TRUST AND JOY ON ORGANIZATIONS' STRATEGIC BEHAVIOR

Author :- Majdi Anwar Quttainah

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7361-7385

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/37168_1.pdf)

FACTORS INFLUENCING ENGAGEMENT OF EMPLOYEES TOWARDS PHOENIX PULP AND PAPER
PUBLIC CO. LTD

Author :- Dusadee Ayuwat, Wanichcha Narongchai and Nattawat Auraiampai

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7387-7396

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/27365_2.pdf)

THE APPLICATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM MODEL USING MALCOLM
BALDRIGE MODEL (MBM) TO SUPPORT CIVIL STATE APPARATUS LAW (ASN) NUMBER 5 OF 2014 IN
INDONESIA

Author :- Doli M Ja'far Dalimunthe, Fadli and Iskandar Muda

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7397-7407

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/74287_3.pdf)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS ON SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE
IN INDONESIA

Author :- Isfenti Sadalia and Syahyunan

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7409-7416

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/37484_4.pdf)

THE SKILLS AND UNDERSTANDING OF RURAL ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT OF THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS USING FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (IFRS) FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON THE ENTITIES WITHOUT PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (ETAP) FRAMEWORK ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF

Author :- Nurzaimah, Rasdianto and Iskandar Muda

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7417-7429

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/31273_5.pdf)

VOLCANIC DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN DISASTER PRONE II

Author :- Diah Setyawati Dewanti`, Dusadee Ayuwat, and Sekson Yongvanit

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7431-7450

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/13740_6.pdf)

WORK ETHOS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE JAMBI PROVINCE

Author :- Hapzi Ali, Mukhtar and Sofwan

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7451-7471

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/80821_7.pdf)

ANTHROPOMORPHIC ANIMALS IN ADVERTISING: CREATING POSITIVE CONSUMER'S BRAND ATTITUDE

Author :- Dwinita Laksmidewi and Edward Giovandru

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7473-7489

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/79476_8.pdf)

NEXUS BETWEEN TOURISM AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM ODISHA, INDIA

Author :- Himanshu B. Rout, P. K. Mishra and B. B. Pradhan

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7491-7513

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/70754_9.pdf)

NEW TRENDS OF MASS TOURISM MANAGEMENT IN PR. CHINA, CASE STUDY OF XISHUANGBANNA DAI AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

Author :- Chuanchen BI Sekson Yongvanit and Warangkana Thawornwiriyaatrakul

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7515-7536

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/32374_10.pdf)

COMMERCIALIZATION DETERMINANT OF MANGO FARMERS IN WEST JAVA- INDONESIA

Author :- Lies Sulistyowati and Ronnie S. Natawidjaja

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7537-7557

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/37567_11.pdf)

THE ANTECEDENTS OF JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND THE EFFECTS ON THE PERFORMANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS (PNS) IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NORTH SUMATERA-INDONESIA

Author :- Indra Sakti Harahap, Ritha F Dalimunthe, Prihatin Lumbanraja and Yenni Absah

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7559-7573

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/94258_12.pdf)

THE URGENCY OF IMPLEMENTING BALANCED SCORECARD SYSTEM ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH SUMATRA – INDONESIA

Author :- Arifin Lubis, Zainul Bahri Torong and Iskandar Muda

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7575-7590

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/40692_13.pdf)

THE ROLE OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLAN (ERP) CONFIGURATION TO THE TIMELINESS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Author :- Ade Fatma Lubis¹, Tapi Andasari Lubis and Iskandar Muda

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7591-7608

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/72201_14.pdf)

IMPACT OF INVESTOR CONFIDENCE TOWARDS OPERATIONAL STABILITY (AN EVIDENCE FROM SHARIA BANKING AS THE DEPOSIT BENEFICIARY OF HAJJ FUND IN INDONESIA)

Author :- M. Arief Mufraini

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7609-7629

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/26893_15.pdf)

EFFECT OF THE POLITICAL MARKETING MIX ON THE VOTER'S DECISION (STUDY ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2014 CONSTITUENCY II WEST JAVA)

Author :- Nur Hayati and Randi Purnama

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7631-7646

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/59057_16.pdf)

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE THROUGH THE BALANCE OF PAYMENT OF INDONESIA BASED ON THE KEYNESIAN AND THE MONETARY APPROACH

Author :- Gregorius N. Masdjojo, FX. Sugyanto, Myasto and R. Mariatmo

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7647-7674

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/61490_17.pdf)

THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP ON WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY, JOB SATISFACTION AND IHSAN BEHAVIOUR (A STUDY ON NURSES OF AISYIAH ISLAMIC HOSPITAL IN MALANG, INDONESIA)

Author :- Achmad Sani , Budi Eko Soetjipto and Vivin Maharani

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7675-7688

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/77395_18.pdf)

SOCIO- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF URBAN EXPANSION: CASE OF ARAB COUNTRIES

Author :- Muawya Ahmed Hussein and Hanaa Mahmoud Sid Ahmed

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7689-7706

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/22848_19.pdf)

MODEL DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS STRATEGY BASED BUSINESS ENTREPRENEUR IN MEDAN

Author :- Ritha F. Dalimunthe

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7707-7715

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/38421_20.pdf)

SOCIAL CLASS OF THE RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NORTHEAST, THAILAND

Author :- Wanichcha Narongchai¹, Dusadee Ayuwat and Oranutda Chinnasri

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7717-7736

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/72866_21.pdf)

A 21ST CENTURY TOURISTIC PERSPECTIVE ON UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, QATAR AND SULTANATE OF OMAN

Author :- Alexandrina Maria PAUCEANU, PhD, Moinuddin AHMAD, PhD and AbubakrAlsdiaq Abbas ABUMRAEN, PhD

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7737-7749

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/86079_22.pdf)

MANGO AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAIN: ACTORS, BUSINESS PROCESS, AND FINANCING SCHEME

Author :- Tuti Karyani, Hesty N. Utami, Agriani H. Sadeli, Elly Rasmikayati¹, Sulistyodewi and Nur Syamsiyah

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7751-7764

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/60603_23.pdf)

VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE, MONITORING MECHANISM AND FIRM VALUE

Author :- Rina Br Bukit and Fahmi N. Nasution

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7765-7774

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/72747_24.pdf)

IS DEMAND FOR STAPLE FOOD SENSITIVE TO PRICE CHANGE? EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

Author :- Agus Widarjono

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7775-7790

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/78532_25.pdf)

MODEL OF EMPOWERMENT-BASED MANAGEMENT CHANGE AND ITS RELATION TO THE COLLEGE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Author :- Anuar Sanusi, Anggalia Wibasuri and Andi Desfiandi

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7791-7809

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/16326_26-anuar.pdf)

IMPROVING THE SUPERIOR APPARATUS PERFORMANCE BY CONSIDERING SATISFACTION, COMPETENCE AND MOTIVATION

Author :- Yusuf Samad

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7811-7823

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/27722_27.pdf)

IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ON BUDGETING FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION
CASE STUDY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE AFFAIR AGENCY IN WEST JAVA

Author :- Azhar Affandi, Atty Tri Juniarti and Sidik Priadana

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7825-7837

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/83793_28.pdf)

HOME FINANCING THROUGH MODIFIED DIMINISHING PARTNERSHIP

Author :- R. Aboulaich and N. Yachou

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7839-7861

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/27604_29.pdf)

IMPACT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND CASH DIVIDEND POLICY ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BANK (BPD) PT. BANK SUMUT TO THE DISTRICT OWN SOURCE REVENUE AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH

Author :- Iskandar Muda, Abykusno Dharsuky , Isfenti Sadalia and Hasan Sakti Siregar

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7863-7880

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/57290_30.pdf)

SERVICE QUALITY AS KEY FACTOR IN REVITALIZING TRADITIONAL MARKETS THROUGH LOYALTY

Author :- ArlinaNurbaity Lubis and Prihatin Lumbanraja

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7881-7892

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/43687_31.pdf)

RISK MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF CONVENTIONAL BANKING IN INDONESIA

Author :- Sutrisno

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7893-7902

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/14040_32.pdf)

A SIMULATION OF THE IMPACT OF INDONESIA-YEMEN BILATERAL TRADE LIBERALIZATION ON THE
INDONESIAN AND YEMENI ECONOMIES: A SMART MODEL APPROACH

Author :- Wajid Fauzi, Abas Basori, Sulthon Sjahril Sabaruddin and Rediatma Ihsan Supriyadi

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7903-7919

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/72614_33.pdf)

AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH A
STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAARC MEMBER ECONOMIES

Author :- Dinesh Kumar

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7921-7933

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/62834_34.pdf)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY ECONOMIC CREATIVE MODEL TOWARDS THE PEOPLE AROUND
THE RESERVOIRS OF CIRATA THE PROVINCE WEST JAVA INDONESIA

Author :- Bambang Heru Purwanto, Soleh Suryadi and PO Abas Sunarya

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7935-7952

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/83594_35.pdf)

CORRUPTION OPPORTUNITIES IN DIMENSION OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Author :- Mukhamad Rachmat

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7953-7960

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/60494_36.pdf)

FACTORS DETERMINING VALUE AND CUSTOMER TRUST BUILDING

Author :- Sri Sustariyah, Sucherly, Undang Juju and Otong Karyono

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7961-7968

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/32404_37.pdf)

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS SHOPPING MALLS AT CHENNAI CITY – AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Author :- J. Radha and R. Jayam

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7969-7982

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/41323_38.pdf)

DETERMINACY OF ACTUAL USAGE THROUGH BEHAVIORAL INTENTION CIMB NIAGA AIR ASIA BIG CARD

Author :- Ronald and Amelia

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7983-7995

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/72205_39------.pdf)

HUMAN RESOURCE: TO INCREASING INDONESIAN COMPETITIVENESS ON ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Author :- Wilson Bangun

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 7997-8003

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/96913_40.pdf)

HUMAN CAPITAL, BOARD MONITORING AND CORPORATE PERFORMANCE

Author :- Makaryanawati, Made Sudarma, Erwin Saraswati and Abdul Ghofar

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8005-8020

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/21761_41.pdf)

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINED POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM IN RURAL COMMUNITY
BASED ON LOCAL COMMUNITY

Author :- Herry Maridjo, Lukas Purwoto & Y.M.V. Mudayen

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8021-8037

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/80443_42.pdf)

FAIR VALUE AND HISTORICAL COST ACCOUNTING: EVIDENCE FROM INSURANCE COMPANIES IN
INDONESIA

Author :- Antonius Diksa Kuntara and Lilis Setiawati

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8039-8047

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/24211_43.pdf)

THE BEST MODEL GOVERNMENT BASED ON TRUSTEESHIP GOVERNANCE (STUDY CASES: BOJONEGORO DISTRICT)

Author :- Sri Suryaningsum, Moch. Irhas Effendi and R. Hendri Gusaptono

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8049-8060

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/64300_44.pdf)

THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATIVE BUDGETARY, ASSYMETRIC INFORMATION, PRESSURE-HANDLING, AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON THE BUDGETARY SLACK

Author :- Lita Yulita Fitriani, Sri Suryaningsum, Indra Kusumawardhani and Valannisa Sally

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8061-8070

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/26706_45.pdf)

IMPULSE BUYING BEHAVIOR ON CONSUMER RETAIL FASHION IN SURABAYA - INDONESIA

Author :- Robertus Sigit Haribowo Lukito and Diyah Tulipa

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8071-8086

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/88398_46.pdf)

IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY BY MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES CASE STUDY IN SEMARANG CITY

Author :- Indarto

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8087-8101

[Abstract](#)

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/19363_47.pdf)

AVELLIATING POVERTY THROUGH DEVELOPING MICROCREDIT BASED SELF HELP GROUP STUDIES IN UP2K-PKK SEMARANG

Author :- Chatarina Yekti Prawihatmi

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8103-8113

[Abstract](#)

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/65264_48.pdf)

THE INFLUENTIAL FACTORS TO THE POSTPONE AUDIT IN MINING COMPANIES

Author :- Noto Pamungkas, Ruserlistyani, Indra Kusumawardhani and Candra Wijang Asmosanto

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8115-8129

[Abstract](#)

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/99589_49.pdf)

INTEGRATED APPROACH MODEL TOWARDS UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABILITY: ANALYSIS OF BEST PRACTICES OF SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSITIES

Author :- Paulina Permatasari and Paulina Tindaon

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8131-8165

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/84018_50.pdf)

DECONSTRUCTION OF EQUITABLE TAX AMNESTY

Author :- I Nyoman Darmayasa, Made Sudarma, M. Achsin and Aji Dedi Mulawarman

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8167-8179

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/25007_51.pdf)

ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS WITH SOCIAL CAPITAL IN JAVA (MINANG ETHNIC AND THIONGHOA)

Author :- Primadona

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8181-8193

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/46013_52.pdf)

A STUDY OF NON-STATIONERITY MACROECONOMIC INDICATOR (GROWTH) EVIDANCE FROM INDONESIA

Author :- Wuri Septi Handayani

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8195-8209

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/11408_53.pdf)

NAÏVE BAYES IMPLEMENTATION INTO BAHASA INDONESIA STEMMER FOR CONTENT BASED
WEBPAGE CLASSIFICATION

Author :- Andreas and Lusia Permata Sari Hartanti

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8211-8223

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/72820_54.pdf)

DOES THE FORMULATION OF TAX AMNESTY CONSIDERING SMES?*

Author :- Yuyung Rizka Aneswari, Gugus Irianto and Ali Djamhuri

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8225-8236

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/93707_55.pdf)

THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DEBT AND INVESTMENT ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AN
ANALYSIS OF INDONESIA'S POLICY FOR LEAVING IMF

Author :- Yohanes Maria Vianey Mudayen and Herry Maridjo

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8237-8254

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/20718_56.pdf)

ANALYSIS OF MARKET BOUNDARIES ON TRADITIONAL MARKET PLACES MANAGED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PADANG

Author :- Yosi Suryani

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8255-8269

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/70012_57.pdf)

HUMAN ASSET MANAGEMENT, A CHALLENGE FOR SERVICE SECTOR: AN ANALYSIS FROM EMPLOYEE RETENTION PERSPECTIVE

Author :- Sasmita Mohanty and Dr. Kalyani Mohanty

Volume :- No.14 (2016)

Issue No :- 11 (2016)

Pages :- 8271-8298

Abstract

Article PDF
(https://serialsjournals.com/abstract/11798_58.pdf)

ABOUT THIS JOURNAL

> Editors/Editorial Board ([Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Editor&Product_id=343](https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Editor&Product_id=343))

> Instructions To The Authors ([Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Instructions&Product_id=343](https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Instructions&Product_id=343))

› Article Processing Charges (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Article-Processing&Product_id=343)

› Abstracted/Indexed/Reviewed (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Abstracted-Indexed&Product_id=343)

› Publication Ethics And Publication Malpractice Statement
(https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Publication-Ethics&Product_id=343)

› ICV Value (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Icvvalue&Product_id=343)

› Archive (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Product/Volumedata&Type=Archive&Product_id=343)

› Special Issue (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Product/Specialissue&Type=Archive&Product_id=343)

› Journal Impact Factors (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Journalimpactfactors&Product_id=343)

› Invitation To Start New Journal (https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Invitation&Product_id=343)

› Related Journals (Related-Journals.Php?Journals_id=370)

> Subscription And Price Information ([Subscription-And-Price-Information.Php? Journals_id=370](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Invitation-Reviewer&Product_id=343))

> Invitation To Reviewer ([Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php? Route=Product/Editor&Type=Invitation-Reviewer&Product_id=343](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Copy-Right-Form&Product_id=343))

> Copy Right Form ([Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Copy- Right-Form&Product_id=343](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Sample-Style&Product_id=343))

> Sample Style ([Https://Serialsjournals.Com/Index.Php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Sample- Style&Product_id=343](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?Route=Product/Editor&Type=Sample-Style&Product_id=343))

JOURNALS

UGC Approved

International Journals

National Journals

OUR COMPANY

About Us

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=3)

Author Invitation

(https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=8)

Subscription and Price

Information

POLICY

Privacy Policy

Terms & Conditions

([https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?
route=information/information&information_id=9](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=9))
Contact Us ([index.php?
route=information/contact](https://serialsjournals.com/index.php?route=information/contact))

INFORMATION

Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

4830/24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi – 110002

Call us now: 011-23259207, 43509487, 23259207

Email: serialspublications.india@gmail.com

Copyright ©Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd. All Right Reserved.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINED POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM IN RURAL COMMUNITY BASED ON LOCAL COMMUNITY

Herry Maridjo*, Lukas Purwoto¹ & Y.M.V. Mudayen²

Abstract: *This research aimed to analyze the implementation of sustained poverty alleviation program in rural community based on local community. This study was conducted on Bandung Village, Gunungkidul District, DIY Povince, which then been chosen as many as 45 families as sample, and 39 families as sample on Wadaslintang Village, Wonosobo District, Central Java. Convenience Sampling was done as the technique of data gathering technique. The instruments of this study were questionnaire, focusing on group discussion, and deep interview. The data were processed with descriptive analysis and regression techniques. The result of this study showed that mostly the head families on Bandung Village worked as farmers. Besides, the head families on Wadaslintang Village worked as grocery sellers and palm sugar producers. The monthly income of the residents was less than IDR 600.000 (73,3% on Bandung Village, and 66,7% on Wadaslintang Village). The results of multiple regression showed that the level of education, local government policy, social cost and capital access gave positive impact on the alleviation of poor residents, while the social cost significantly gives negative impact on the alleviation of poor residents. Marketing acces no gives impact on the alleviation of poor residents. As many as 60,2% poor residents had got poverty alleviation program. The optimization mechanism of poverty alleviation program was done through education and training activity. Most of poor residents were interested in being involved in education and training about: production process, product marketing, product packaging, business financial records, and entrepreneurship.*

Keywords: *community development, productive, poor, local communities*

INTRODUCTION

Declaration of millennium development (Millennium Development Goals or MDGs) which becomes the consensus and commitment of Indonesia has eight main objectives. Implementation of the Declaration requires cross-sectorial approaches. All of the eighth MDGs are inclusive and integrative (GOI and the

* Sanata Dharma University, Jl. Affandi, Mrican CT Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia, E-mail: herrym@usd.ac.id.

¹ Herry Maridjo dan Lukas Purwoto, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Sanata Dharma, Mrican, Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta, 552283.

² Y.M.V. Mudayen, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma, Mrican, Caturtunggal, Depok, Slemna, Yogyakarta, 552283

UN System, 2004). Alleviation of poverty and starving (MDG-1) is very important and it requires the support of the goal achievement related to education, gender equality, health and environmental sustainability (Rachman, *et al*, 2010).

The alleviation of poverty becomes a major concern of national and regional development. The data of Susenas result, 2010 shows that the number of poor community in Indonesia is about 31 million people or 13.33% (Susenas, 2010). Poverty has made millions of children cannot get a quality education. Poor community have less access to public services, lack of getting a job opportunity and do not have social security and also protection of the family. Poverty strengthens the urbanization. Poverty also causes millions of people of Indonesia cannot fulfill the needs of food, clothing and shelter properly.

Poverty in Indonesia has a bad impact for community groups including the higher risk categories such as pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and the elderly. Poverty causes low levels of nutritional adequacy, less health care, high rates of illiteracy, bad environment, and lack of access to infrastructure and public services that are adequate. On the other hand, poverty can lead to crime and socio-economic turmoil in society.

According to World Bank (2003), the fundamental causes of poverty are: the failure of ownership, especially of land and capital; the limited availability of basic need materials, facilities and infrastructure; the urban development policy bias and sector bias; the differences in opportunities between public members and less system support; the differences in human resources and the differences between economy sectors (the traditional economics versus the modern economics); the low productivity and the rate of capital formation in the community; living culture that is associated with a person's ability to manage natural resources and the environment; the lack of clean and good governance and; the natural resource management excessive and not environmentally friendly.

Various poverty alleviation programs that have been done are less capable of tackling and alleviation poverty optimally. There are several reasons that lead to poverty alleviation efforts become less successful, including: poverty alleviation programs are not on target. The result study of Jauhariansah (2010) showed that the implementation of Beras Keluarga Miskin (Raskin) Program in District Pati, Pati Regency is not optimal and not on target because many poor community who do not get help from Raskin and there are also people who should not get Raskin, but they get it, In addition, most of the poverty alleviation program implemented by the government does not last long. Poverty alleviation programs are often imposed on the poor community and do not correspond to the needs of the local communities. Poverty alleviation programs are often inaccessible to the poor community because of structural barriers. In addition, poverty alleviation programs that have been applied also caricature (charity) which means that the program

tends to make poor community are increasingly dependent on outside assistance. Very few poverty alleviation programs that really sought to empower the poor community. Poverty alleviation programs generally tend to be top-down and do not rely on the local community. Consequently, the economy of poor community is vulnerable back to the poverty line.

Many empirical researches on poverty in Indonesia have been done. Several empirical studies, with the approach of time series with cross-sectional study provides vary conclusions. Deininger and Squire (2009) concluded that there is a positive correlation between country's economic growths and an increase in poverty rate. However, a study conducted by Ravallion (2011), showed no correlation between economic growth and poverty rate. Empirical studies above are intrinsically testing Kuznets hypothesis that economic growth has a negative correlation with the poverty rate, but on the other hand, economic growth has a positive correlation with the level of economic inequality. This relationship is very well known with the name inverted U curve from Kuznets (Todaro and Smith, 2009).

This study aimed to formulate the implementation strategy of poverty alleviation that involves the local communities, local institutions, local community leaders and local authorities on an ongoing basis. Based on the background above, this study raised a topic: "Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Program in Rural Communities Based on Local Community with an Ongoing Basis". This research was conducted in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province.

The formulation of the problem in this research is: How is the empirical picture of the poverty level on rural communities in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province?; How is the economic, social and cultural condition of the poor community in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province?; What are the factors that affecting the number of poor community in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province?; What are the poor community development programs that have been implemented in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province?; What are the impacts of poor community development programs in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province?; How is the management optimization mechanism of poverty alleviation program in the district of Gunung Kidul, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java province?.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The definition of poverty has undergone expansion, along with the complexity of factors, indicators and other issues surrounding it. Poverty is a situation or

condition that is experienced by a person or group of persons who are not capable of organizing their life to an extent that is considered humane. (Parwoto, 2001). Meanwhile, according to the UNDP in 2010, poverty is the inability to expand the life choices, such as by entering their assessment of there is no participation in public policy-making as one of the indicators of poverty. Poverty causes the unmet of basic needs or human rights such as food, clothing, shelter, affection, security, cultural identity, protection, creativity, freedom, participation, and spare time (Word and Linda, 2003).

According to Central Bureau of Statistics (2010), poverty is the inability to meet the minimum standards of basic needs which include food and non-food needs. Judging from the target group, there are several types of poverty. Classification of the type of poverty is intended that each of the program's objectives have clear objectives and targets. Suparlan (2000) defines that poverty is a situation of underprivileged treasure and precious things suffered by any person or group of people who live in an environment completely poor or lack of capital, both in terms of money, knowledge, social, political, legal, and access to facilities of public services, employment and work. Sumodiningrat (1999) divides poverty into three categories, namely absolute poverty, relative poverty and structural poverty. Absolute poverty is the situation of poor community with incomes below the poverty line and cannot meet the basic needs (food, clothing, and shelter). Relative poverty is a situation of poverty above the poverty line which is based on the distance between the poor and non-poor in a community. Structural poverty is poverty that occurs when a person or group of people is unwilling to improve the conditions of life until there is a help to push them out of the condition.

According to World Bank (2003), the fundamental causes of poverty are: the failure of ownership, especially of land and capital; the limited availability of basic need materials, facilities and infrastructure; the urban development policy bias and sector bias; the differences in opportunities between public members and less system support; the differences in human resources and the differences between economy sectors (the traditional economics versus the modern economics); the low productivity and the rate of capital formation in the community; living culture that is associated with a person's ability to manage natural resources and the environment; the lack of clean and good governance and; the natural resource management excessive and not environmentally sound.

According to Kuncoro (2006), there are three causes of poverty, those are: inequality of resource ownership patterns which lead to unequal income distribution, poor community only have a resource in limited quantities and the quality is low; differences in the quality of human resources because of the low quality of human resources means that the productivity is also low, wages are too low, and; the differences in access and capital.

Various poverty alleviation efforts that have been taken by the government focus on: improving the economic growth that is quality through the efforts of labor-intensive, export trade and the development of UMKM; improving the access to basic needs such as education and health (family planning, maternal welfare, basic infrastructure, food and nutrition); community development through the National Program for Community Development (PNPM), which aims to open up opportunities for the poor community to participate in the development process and increasing opportunities and bargaining position of the poor community; repairing assistance and social security system via the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). Some community development projects those are, the Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Perkotaan (P2KP), Program Pengembangan Kecamatan (PPK), CERD, SPADA, PEMP, WSSLIC, and P2MPD (Kemenkesra, 2002).

The hypothesis of this study is: social costs, the level of education, local government policy, market access and capital access which has a significant impact on the number of poor communities in the rural area.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research was the study of the development which was oriented on applied research. This study was designed to implement the optimization mechanism of the management of poverty alleviation program and the implementation of the poverty alleviation strategy model based on the local potential and local communities. The research was conducted at two locations namely: Gunung Kidul regency, DIY Province and in Wonosobo regency, Central Java Province.

The research subjects were the heads of households that were classified as poor in a rural area which was spread in two districts: Gunung Kidul District, subdistrict Bandung, and Wonosobo Distric, subdistrict Wadaslintang. The research object was: poverty level, economic conditions, social and cultural factors that cause the poor community, the impact of the program, coping strategy, educational material and training, the obstacles to implement the results of education and training, the strategy to maintain sustainability, the involvement of social organization and government.

The population were all poor communities in the rural area which scattered in two locations: in the Bandung subdistrict, Gunung Kidul Regency, and Wadaslintang subdistrict, Wonosobo Regency, while the sample was mostly poor community that spread around the study site as many as 45 respondents in Bandung Village, Gunungkidul Regency and 39 respondents from Wadaslintang village, Wonosobo Regency. The sampling technique used a convenience sampling technique. The variables in this study were: poverty, empowerment program of the poor community, namely the empowerment program design of poor

community based on local community, strategies for poverty reduction, education, and training.

In order to obtain the data, the questionnaire was used, focus group discussions, and deep interview. The data were analyzed using percentage analysis techniques and multiple regression analysis techniques (Widarjono, 2009). Regeression multiple equations in this study can be formulated as follows:

$$KE_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BS_t + \beta_2 TP_t + \beta_3 KPD_t + \beta_4 AP_t + \beta_5 AM_t + e_t$$

Notes:

TKE = Economics Poverty Level

BS = Social Costs

TP = Level of Education

KPD = Local Government Policy

AP = Marketing Access

AM = Capital Access

e = error term

t = period (years)

Multkolinieritas test in this study used the value of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and its tolerance values. Heteroskedastisitas test in this study was conducted using the method of Spearman-Rank and Kendall.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Empirical overview of Poverty Level in Gunung Kidul and Wonosobo Regency

Overview Poverty Level in Gunung Kidul and Wonosobo Regency can be stated as follows. Reviewed from the characteristics of the community respondent sample (45 respondents) in the Bandung village, Gunung Kidul district, it can be seen that all responses are women (100%). Reviewed from marital status, it can be revealed that most respondents are bound marital status (88,9%) and the rest are widowed (11,1%). If it is viewed from the education level, it can be say that most respondents have graduated from primary school (51,1%), while the rest are not go to school or complete the primary school (4,4%), junior high school graduate (28,3%), and high school graduate (15,6%).

When it is viewed from the type of work performed as farm workers (40%), while the rest work as baskets stalls (13,3%), as farmers themselves (17,8%), and do not have a job (28,9%). The average income of households per month, it can be said that most of the heads of families have an average income of less than IDR 600,000 per month (73,3%), while the remaining 26,7% have a monthly income of more than IDR 600,000.

The characteristics sample of the community respondent (39 respondents) in the Wadaslintang village, Wonosobo district, it can be seen that most respondents are women (61,4%) and the rest are men (35,9%). Reviewed from marital status, it can be revealed that most respondents are bound marital status (87,2%) and the remaining unmarried status (2,6%), widowed (2,6%) and widower (7,7%). When it is viewed from the education level, it can be said that most respondents have graduated from primary school (61,5%), while the rest are not go to school or are not complete primary school (33,3%), and high school graduate (5,2%).

Indication overview sample of poverty communities (39 respondents) in the Wadaslintang village, Wonosobo can be described as follows: earnings with 500 square meters of land area 15,4%, 2,6% farm laborers, construction workers 2,6%, and other employment which their income below IDR 600.000,00 per month 78,8%.

Economic Conditions, Social and Cultural of Poor Communities in Gunung Kidul and Wonosobo Regency

In order to find out the description of the economic poverty, the indicators that were used were building floor area, housing material, defecate facilities, source of household lighting, the source of drinking water, fuel for cooking, how frequently to consume meat, the frequency of clothing purchases in a year, the frequency of eating per day, ability to pay for medical expenses, and the value of savings.

The description of economic poverty level in Gunung Kidul Regency, with samples of the villagers of Bandung village as many as 45 respondents, as follows. Reviewed from the area of residential buildings, 64,4% of respondents say that the building area below 8 m² per person, and 35,6% with an equal floor space or beyond 8 m² per person. Reviewed from the base material-storey house 33,3% of respondents stated with tiled floors, 42,2% of respondents with tiles, 15,6% of respondents with soil material/bamboo/cheap wood, 8,9% with other materials.

Reviewed from the facility of defecation 4,4% of the respondents do not have a toilet (they go to the river), toilet 8,9% to 89,7% with a neighbor and its own toilet. It described that even though the respondent's families are poor; they are very concerned about defecation problems. Reviewed from the source of electricity, 11,1% of respondents say that they do not use electric lighting, 64,4% use 450 watts of electricity, and only 24,4% that use 900 watts of electricity. Meanwhile, it can be seen at the family drinking water sources, 93,3% of respondents say that they use wells/ unprotected springs /river, 4,4% and 2,2% other taps.

Reviewed of fuel for cooking, 60,0% of respondents say that they use wood/ charcoal/oil, and 40% use gas. Reviewed from the consumption of meat per week, 77,8% state that they only eat meat once in a week, and 22,2% say more than once a week. How often respondents buy clothes in a year, 77,77% of respondents say they buy it once a year, and 22,23% of respondents are reported to buy more than

once a year. Meanwhile, when viewed from the frequency of meals a day, people who say one day as much as 33,3% and state eat 3 times a day 66,7%. Another thing when they are sick, people who say do not able to afford the treatment 35,56% and 64,44%. However, they rely on public health insurance (*Jamkesmas*). Meanwhile, when it is viewed from a savings or easy to sell its goods, 44,4% of respondents say to have savings of less than IDR 500,000, and 55,6% say that they have savings over IDR 500,000.

Meanwhile, the poverty rate of the Wadaslintang village community, Wonosobo regency with 39 respondents. Based on the table above, it can be presented an overview of economic poverty population as follows. Reviewed from the area of residential buildings 59% of respondents say that the building area of less than 8 m² per person, and 41% say more than 8 m² per person. Reviewed from basic materials home floor, 48,7% of respondents say ceramics, tiles 20,5%, 25,6 ground/ bamboo/ cheap wood, and 5,1% of other, such as cement. Meanwhile, when looking at the material base of the wall of the house, 61,5% with bamboo/ thatch/ low quality of wood/wall without plaster, cement by 35,9%, and 2,6% with other materials e.g. bricks. Reveiwed from the facility of defecation 5,1% of respondents say that they do not gave toilet (they go to the river), 10,3% have toilet with another neighbor, has its own toilet with 82,1% and 2,6% of others.

Reviewed from the households source of electricity, 2,6% of respondents say they do not use electric lighting, 92,3% use 450 watts of electricity, electricity use 900 watts 2,6%, and 2,6% use electricity above 900 watts. Reviewed from drinking water sources, 2,6% of respondents say wells/ unprotected springs/river/ rainwater, 94% of taps and 2,6% of others. Reviewed from the frequency of meals in a day, 94,8% of respondents say that they have only once/two times, and 5,1% say three times a day. Reviewed from fuel use for cooking, 89,7% say that they use firewood/ charcoal/ oil, and 10,3% of the gas stove. Reviewed from the consumption of meat per week, 77,8% of respondents say only once a week, and 8,9% say more than once a week. Reviewed from the clothing purchases in one year, 87,5% say once a year, and 12,5% say more than once in a year. Reviewed from the frequency of meals in a day, 33,3% say one or two times a day 33,3% and 66,7% say three times a day. Reviewed from the ability to pay the cost of treatment, 46,1% of respondents say that they cannot afford to pay, and 53,8% say that they can afford the treatment by relying on *Jamkesmas*. Reviewed from simple goods sold, 64,1% of respondents say less than IDR 500,000 and 35,9% say a minimum of IDR 500 000.

Factors that Affect the Poverty Rates

In this study, factors that were suspected to affect the number of poor community was the cost of the social, educational level, local government policy, market access

and access to capital. The regression results on the factors that cause the communities in the village more poor can be observed in the table as follows:

Table 1
The Result of Multiple Regression

Model	Coefficients	Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized		Standardized		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1	(Constant)	2.110	.175		12.077	.000
	Society Cost	-.093	.035	-.278	-2.693	.009
	Level of Education	.046	.019	.251	2.470	.016
	Local Government Policy	.041	.017	.254	2.451	.016
	Marketing Access	.000	.018	.000	-.008	.994
	Capital Access	.044	.021	.224	2.109	.038

a. Dependent Variable: Economics Poverty Level
Source: primary data, processed in 2016

Based on the table above, can be written the following regression equation:

$$Y = 2,110 - 0,093 X1 + 0,046 X2 + 0,041 X3 + 0,000 X4 + 0,044 X5 + e$$

Notes:

X1 = social costs

X2 = level of education

X3 = local government policy

X4 = marketing access

X5 = capital access

Before testing the impact of social cost, level of education, local government policy, marketing access and capital access to the level of economic poverty in rural communities, the test which is done firstly is the test of classical assumption that consists of *multikolinearitas* test and *heteroskedastisitas* test. *Multikolinearitas* test results show that regression model does not have *multikolinearitas* problem. Next, *heteroskedastisitas* test is conducted by using Spearman-Rank Method and Kendall shows that there is not *heteroskedastisitas* problem.

The coefficient regression of social costs variable marked negative of - 0,093 (with the probability of 0,009) can be concluded that the social costs have negative impact on a decrease in the number of poor community, it means that the higher social costs are, the fewer number of people who are not poor are. The coefficient regression of level of education variable 0,046 (with the probability of 0,016) can be concluded that the level of education have positive impact on a decrease in the number of poor community, it means that the higher level of

education are, the more the number of people who are not poor are. The coefficient regression of local government policy 0,041 (with the probability of 0,016) can be concluded that the regional government policy have positive impact on the number of poor people, it means that the more local government policy on pro-poor community are, the more the number of people who are not poor are. The coefficient regression of the capital access variable 0,044 (with probability of 0,038) can be concluded that the capital access have positive impact on a decrease in the number of poor community, it means that the easier capital access are, the more number of people who are not poor are. While the coefficient regression of marketing access 0,000 (with probability of 0,994), it can be concluded that the marketing access does not have impact on a decrease in the number of poor community, it means that the easier or more difficult marketing access does not have impact on the change of the number of people who are not poor.

The value of F count of 4,436 (with the significance of 0.001) can be concluded that there is the impact of together and significant from the social cost, level of education, local government policy, marketing access and capital access to the level of poverty in the economy. In other words, the regression model which is used is fit to predict the level of poverty in the economy.

The calculation results show the value of R^2 (R-squared) of 0,521. The value of R^2 0,521 means that 52,1% economic poverty level (Y) can be explained by social costs (X1), the level of education (X2), local government policy (X3), marketing access (X4) and capital access (X5), while the remaining 4,9% is explained by other variables outside the model.

Poor Community Development Program

A number of poor community development programs have been implemented by the local government with the aim to be able to reduce poverty. In this section, analysis is aimed to know the impact of the poor community development program. In Gunungkidul district, 26,7% respondents answer that they have got poverty alleviation program, 64,4% answer that they have never been, and 8,9% are not clear in answering. In Wonosobo district, 97,4% respondents answer that they have been, 0% answer that they have never been, and 2,6% are not clear in answering. Thus, there is enough difference in the answer variations between the two locations. The less proportion is seen on the location of Gunungkidul district compared to Wonosobo district. It becomes the need to be paid more attention in Gunungkidul district about the importance of development in the coordination and distribution of poverty alleviation program from the government.

Reviewed from the type of poverty alleviation program that have been received in Gunungkidul district, 15,6% are the help of money, 35,6% are the help of goods, 20,0% are both money and goods, while the remaining 28,8% are not clear in

answering. In Wonosobo district, 41,0% are the help of money, 10,3% are the help of goods, 46,2% are both money and goods, while the remaining 2,6% are not clear in answering. It seems that there are differences in the type of assistance in both locations.

The Impact of Poor Community Empowerment

The impact of poverty alleviation program from the government to the life of the social economy in the Gunungkidul district, and Wonosobo district can be expressed as the following. In Gunungkidul district, 6,7% answer that poverty alleviation programs give highly positive impact on the social life of the community, 20,0% are positive impact, 2,2% hesitated, 37,8% are not positive impact, 11,1% are not highly positive impact, while the remaining 6,7% are not clear in answering. In Wonosobo district, 10,3% are highly positive impact, 59,0% are positive impact, 23,1% hesitated, 2,6% are not positive impact, 2,6% are not highly positive impact, while the remaining 2,6% are not clear in answering.

The results show that there is enough difference in responding to the impact of poverty alleviation program from the government. The positive impact is more experienced by the respondents who are located in Wonosobo. It needs to be paid attention that positive impact on poverty alleviation program from the government cannot be the same between an area and another area.

Optimization Mechanism of Poverty Alleviation Program Management

Poverty alleviation efforts can be taken through the program of assistance both in the form of money or goods. In addition, it can also be taken through the poor community development program, which is encouraged to give various counselling and training which support the optimization of human resources. This section discusses the results of research in the mechanisms for the implementation of various counselling and training.

The first is the interest to participate in the counselling activities and training production process. In both sample research locations either in Gunungkidul or in Wonosobo, 45,8% are highly interested to participate, 22,9% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 13,3% are not interested to participate, and 18,1% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in the production process. The majority of respondents stated their interest in participating the counselling and training in the production process. It shows the importance of the production process skills on the poor.

Reviewed from the interest in participating the counselling and training in the production process in the Gunungkidul district, 24,4% are highly interested to participate, 28,9% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 24,4% are not interested to participate, and 22,2% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling

activities and training in the production process. In Wonosobo district, 71,1% are highly interested to participate, 15,8% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 0% are not interested to participate, and 13,2% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in the production process.

The second is the interest in participating counselling activities and product marketing training. The research results in both sample research locations either in Gunungkidul or in Wonosobo. 51,2% are highly interested to participate, 25,0% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 16,7% are not interested to participate, and 7,1% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in product marketing. The majority of respondents stated interest in participating the counselling and training in the product marketing. It shows the importance of marketing products skills for the poor.

Reviewed per district, the interest in participating education and production marketing training can be known that in Gunungkidul district, 20,0% are highly interested to participate, 35,6% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 31,1% are not interested to participate, and 13,3% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in product marketing. In Wonosobo, 87,2% are highly interested to participate, 12,8% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 0% are not interested to participate, and 0% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in marketing product. It is seen that there is enough differences in the answer variations between the two locations. The interest of the marketing product activities is seen bigger in the location of Wonosobo than Gunungkidul. It becomes the need to be more paid attention in Wonosobo about the importance of counselling activities and product marketing training.

The third is the interest in participating counselling activities and product packaging and brand training, which can be shown by the following data below. In both sample research locations either in Gunungkidul district or in Wonosobo district, 48,1% are highly interested to participate, 27,2% are interested to participate, 6,2% hesitated, 17,3% are not interested to participate, and 1,2% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in the product packaging and brand. The majority of respondents stated interest in participating the counselling and training in the product packaging and brand. It shows the importance of the product packaging and brand skills for the poor.

Reviewed per district, can be known that the interest in participating the product packaging and brand training in the Gunungkidul district, 20,5% are highly interested to participate, 34,1% are interested to participate, 11,4% hesitated, 31,8% are not interested to participate, and 2,3% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in the product packaging and brand. In Wonosobo district, 81,1% are highly interested to participate, 18,9% are interested to participate, 0% hesitated, 0% are not interested to participate, and 0% are not

highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in the product packaging and brand.

Fourth is the interest in participating counselling activities and training financial business records. The following data shows the results in both sample research locations either in Gunungkidul district or in Wonosobo district, 29,8% are highly interested to participate, 47,6% are interested to participate, 3,6% hesitated, 15,5% are not interested to participate, and 3,6% are not highly interested to take part in the counselling activities and training in financial business records. Thus, there is majority respondents stated interest in participating the counselling and training financial business records. It shows the importance of business financial records skills for the poor.

Reviewed from each district, the interest in participating in the business financial records training in Gunungkidul District, as many as 46,2% residents are highly interested in participating, 53,8% are interested in participating, 0% are hesitated, 0% are not interested in participating, and 0% are not interested at all in participating in the business financial records education and training. In Wonosobo District, 15,6% are highly interested in participating, 42,2% are interested in participating, 6,7% are hesitated, 28,9% are not interested in participating, and 6,7% are not interested at all in participating in the business financial records education and training.

The fifth is the interest in participating in the entrepreneurial counselling and training. The following data shows the results in both of the sample locations which are Gunung Kidul and Wonosobo. As many as 41,7% are highly interested in participating, 38,1% are interested in participating, 0% are hesitated, 15,5% are not interested in participating, and 4,8% are not interested at all in participating in the entrepreneurial counselling and training. Thus, a sizeable proportion of respondents show the interest in participating in the entrepreneurial counselling and training. It shows that entrepreneurship skill for the poor community is still important.

Reviewed from each district, it is found that the interest in participating in the entrepreneurial training in Gunungkidul Regency, as much as 26,7% are highly interested in participating, 35,6% are interested in participating, 0% are hesitated, 28,9% are not interested in participating, and 8,9% are not interested at all in participating in the entrepreneurial counselling and training. In Wonosobo, as many as 59,0% are highly interested in participating, 41,0% are interested in participating, 0% are hesitated, 0% are not interested in participating, and 0% are not interested at all in participating in the entrepreneurial counselling and training. It seems that there is a close answer between the two locations. Both in Wonosobo and Gunungkidul, the residents are highly interested in entrepreneurial activity. This needs equal attention in both of the locations that counselling and training in entrepreneurship is needed.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

According to the research findings, it can be concluded as follows:

- Reviewed from the type of occupation, most of the head families in Bandung Village, Gunungkidul District work as farmers, while in Wonosobo District, Wadaslintang Village, work as grocery sellers and palm sugar producers. In both of the areas, the majority of the residents' income is less than IDR 600.000 per month.
- The social costs significantly give negative impact on the number of residents who are not poor. The level of education, local government policy, and capital access significantly give positive impact on the number of residents who are not poor. From the regression model built, only the marketing access that gives no impact on the number of residents who are not poor.
- The impact of the poverty development program to reduce the number of the poor residents can also be described as follows: As many as 60,2% of the poor residents has ever received poverty alleviation program, either in the form of goods, money, or money and goods. The largest part of the poor residents reveals that poverty alleviation program gives positive impact on the reduction in the number of poor residents (46,4%). The poverty development program in Wonosobo District gives more positive impacts for the residents rather than the community development program in Gunungkidul Regency.
- The optimization mechanism of poverty alleviation program is carried out through various educational and training activity to improve the knowledge and skills of the poor residents. Most of the poor residents are interested in participating in the counselling and training in: production process (78,7%), product marketing (76,2%), product and brand packaging (75,3%), business financial records (77,4%), and entrepreneurship (79,8%). Education and training are needed in all degrees of poverty.

Suggestion

- The local governments should immediately organize educational and training activities about production process, product marketing, product and brand packaging, business financial records and entrepreneurship for the poor residents in Bandung Village, Gunungkidul District as well as in Wadaslintang Village, Wonosobo District. The implementation of various educational and training programs are believed to be able to increase the knowledge and skills of the poor residents which later would benefit to increase the income of the poor.

- The local governments should immediately implement various poverty development programs by building on the local potential and communities. The development of the poor community in Wadaslintang Village should be carried out by using the the raw materials of palm sugar produced by the local community, which later are produced into various food products as souvenirs from Wonosobo. The development program of the poor residents in Bandung Village, Gunungkidul District should be carried out by processing the tofu dregs in the production of various products.
- The poor residents in Gunungkidul and Wonosobo District should be able to manage the amount of expenditure of the social costs such as for celebration donations, traditional ceremonies, and the other social activities. The poor residents are suggested to stay participating in various social activities, but they should not burden themselves with excessive social expenditure.
- The poor residents are suggested to be more motivated in participating in educational and training programs to increase the knowledge and insights in order to increase the family's income.
- In formulating the policy, the local governments in Wonosobo and Gunungkidul District should stand before the poor and weak community. The local governments are suggested to hold evaluations on the implementation of the poverty development programs in order for the programs to be more in conformity with the expectations and goals of the development of the poor.
- The local government and the capitalists are suggested to provide easy access to capital and make the requirements in obtaining the working capital easier. The working capital is expected to be the authorized capital for the poor.
- The local governments and social institutions supporting the poor community development are expected to conduct monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of the aid delivery for the development of the poor. Monitoring and evaluation are needed since the impact of the poverty development programs that have been implemented by various government agencies have not been adequate for the low degree of poverty.
- In implementing the optimization mechanism of the poor-productive residents, the local government should do so through educational and training programs to increase the knowledge and skill of the poor-productive residents.

Research Limitations

The value of R square in this research is only 52,1% which means the social costs, the level of education, the local government policy, and the capital and marketing access together contribute only 52,1% in determining the number changed of the

variables of the poor residents, while the other 47,1% is determined by other variables. The relatively small value of R square implies that there are other variables out of this research which influence the level of poverty. Therefore, it is suggested for the future research to include other variables other than those mentioned in this research, for example education and training, other family members' income, number of family members, work ethic, and others.

References

- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2010), *14 Kriteria Masyarakat Miskin Menurut Standar BPS*. Retrieved from <http://infopetadaerah.blogspot.com>, on 23 August 2015.
- Deininger, Klaus, Songging Jin & Nagorajan. (2009), Land Reforms, Poverty Reduction, and Economic Growth: Evidence from India. *The Journal of Development Studies*. Taylor and Francis, Journals, Vol 45(4), pages 496-521.
- Firman, Achmad & Linda Herlina. (2003), *Analisis Kemiskinan dan Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan Pada Peternak Sapi Perah (Survei di Wilayah Kerja KUD Sinar Jaya Kabupaten Bandung)*. Bandung: Universitas Padjadjaran.
- GOI & UN System. (2004), *Indonesia Progress Report on the Millenium Development Goals*. Jakarta: Government of Indonesia and United Nations System.
- Jauhariansah, Ari Arizal. (2010), *Studi Implementasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Dalam Rangka Program Beras Keluarga Miskin (Raskin) di Kecamatan Pati, Kabupaten Pati*. Retrieved from http://eprints.undip.ac.id/13685/1/D2A303025_ARIZAL_J.pdf, on 6 May 2015.
- Kemenkesra (Tim Koordinasi Penyiapan Penyusunan Perumusan Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan). 2002. *Dokumen Interim Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*, Jakarta: KKBKR.
- Parwoto. (2001), *Makalah Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*. Jakarta: Departemen Permukiman dan Pembangunan Sarana Wilayah.
- Rahman, Benny. (2010), *Evaluasi Dampak Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Sektor Pertanian di Tingkat Rumah Tangga dan Wilayah Pedesaan*. Jakarta: Pusat Analisis Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian.
- Ravallion, Martin. (2011), The Two Poverty Enlightenments: Historical Insights from Digitized Books Spanning Three Countries. *Policy Research Working Paper Series 5549*, The World Bank.
- Sumodiningrat, Gunawan. (1999), *JPS dan Pemberdayaan*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
- Suparlan, Parsudi. (2000), *Kemiskinan Perkotaan dan Alternatif Penanganannya. Ditunjukkan dalam Seminar Forum Perkotaan*. Jakarta: Departemen Permukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah.
- Susenas. (2010), *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*. Jakarta: BPS.
- Today, Michael P. & Stephen C. Smith. (2009), *Economic Development. 10th Edition*. Eddison Wesley.
- UNDP. (2010), *Overcoming Human Poverty. United Nations Development Programme. Poverty Report 2010*.

- Widarjono, Agus. (2009), *Ekonometrika: Pengantar dan Aplikasinya*. Yogyakarta: Ekonisia, FE UII.
- World Bank (Urban Sector Development Unit, Infrastructure Development, East Asia and Pacific Region. 2003. *Kota-kota Dalam Transisi: Tinjauan Sektor Perkotaan Pada Era Desentralisasi di Indonesia* (translated), Dissemination Paper No 7, June 30, 2003.