

Poverty Reduction Strategies in the Sharia Maqashid Perspective: Case Study of Pekalongan District

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze poverty reduction strategies in Pekalongan Regency in the perspective of Maqashid Syariah. The approach method used is qualitative and the data used is primary data obtained from the results of interviews conducted with community representatives and representatives of the Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction (TKPK) of Pekalongan Regency. The interpretation of the data used in this paper is a descriptive analysis method. The results of the research include: Strategies implemented in Pekalongan Regency through: Increasing income & Reducing Expenses. In the perspective of Maqashid Sharia, they include: a) religion, b) soul, c) reason, d) heredity, e) property. Safeguarding religion is carried out by starting to strengthen people's understanding that it is important to increase income to achieve prosperity for each family, so that achieving religious prosperity is a top priority. Burden reduction strategies in the perspective of mental care through health service delivery programs. Furthermore, in the perspective of guarding the mind as an effort to reduce the burden on Pekalongan Regency through the KUDU School program. Protection of offspring carried out in the Regency by providing uninhabitable housing programs, Safeguarding assets through food processing development training. So as to increase income for each community.

Keywords: strategy, increasing income, reducing expenses, maqashid syariah.

A. Introduction

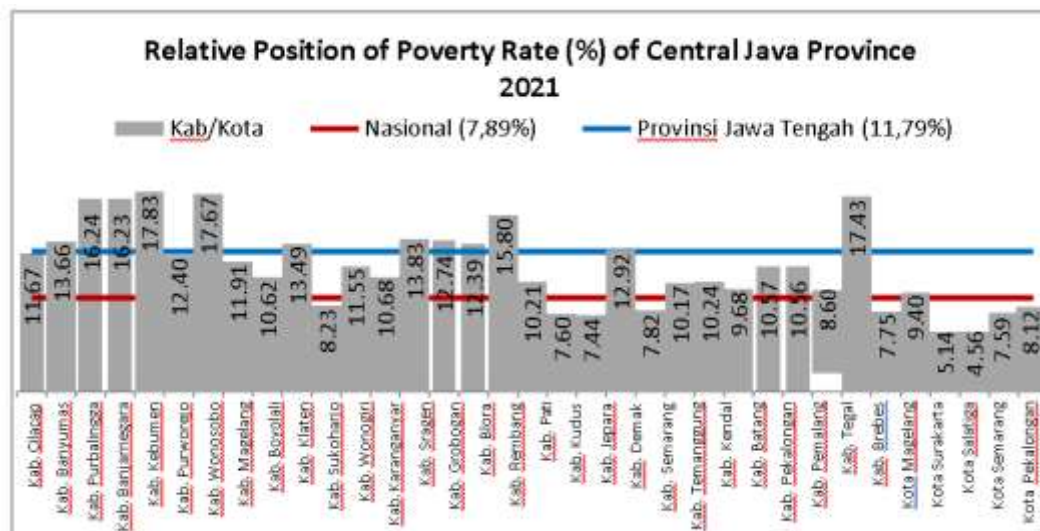
Poverty is still a global issue. The formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an issue of eradicating poverty and hunger as a goal that must be achieved by 2030. The issue of development in Indonesia also places poverty, inequality between groups, regional disparities and social violence as important issues to achieve these goals. long term goals in 2030 (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/tujuan-1/>).

In its development, the increasingly intensive development of sustainable development has developed the concept of a green economy (Green Economy) as a concept that supports sustainable development for poverty alleviation (<https://bappeda.babelprov.go.id/content/economy-green-green-economy-untuk-mensupporting-pembelian-berkeContinuan-di-provinsi-kepulauan>). The problem of poverty until now is not an easy problem for the Indonesian government to

overcome, but it is also not a difficult problem to be pursued. As mandated by the 1945 law article 34 that “the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state”, the Indonesian government has since the old order era until now been trying to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line (Murdiyana and Mulyana, 2017).

The concept of poverty alleviation based on maqashid sharia puts forward the position of humans in the world as caliphs. Emphasizing on the development of a country in managing and using natural resources in a responsible, socially beneficial and not abusing is the concept of poverty alleviation. This wealth can be distributed to people in need through the payment of zakat, infaq, alms, & endowments (Jajang, 2021).

The Pekalongan Regency Government is a region that is classified as high in Central Java Province. Based on data published by BPS the poverty rate in Pekalongan Regency in 2021 is 10.57%, this can be seen in the following table.



Source: BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2021.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the poverty rate for Pekalongan Regency in 2021 is 10.57% above 15 Regencies/Cities in Central Java Province. The poverty percentage rate for Pekalongan Regency is below the poverty rate in Central Java of 11.79%, but above the National poverty rate of 7.89%.

Furthermore, in the last five years the poverty rate in Pekalongan Regency has fluctuated where from 2017 to 2019 it has experienced a decreasing trend, but in 2019 to 2021 it has actually increased. The same is true for the poverty line and the number of poor people in Pekalongan Regency. This can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Development of poverty in Pekalongan district 2017-2021

Poverty Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poverty Percentage	12.61	10.06	9.71	10.19	10.57
Line of poverty	354.435	361.297	382.832	403.662	416.779
Number of Poor Population	111.58	89.54	87.01	91.86	95.26

Source: BPS Kab.Pekalongan, 2021.

Based on the background above, with the problem of the poverty rate which is still relatively high & in recent years there has been an increasing trend, this has prompted the writer to be interested in conducting an analysis related to the Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Strategy in Pekalongan Regency in the Maqashid Syariah Perspective.

B. Method

The method used in this writing is to use a qualitative approach. While collecting data using interviews where the authors conducted interviews with representatives of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK). Then the author analyzes the data that has been obtained by descriptive method (Subadi, 2006).

C. Discussion

Poverty Reduction Strategy

The issue of poverty alleviation strategy is formulated based on national development priorities in poverty alleviation. Nationally, in the 2020-2024 RPJMN there are two policy frameworks in poverty alleviation efforts, namely: macro policy framework and micro policy framework. Within the macro policy framework, the government continues to maintain inflation stability, create inclusive economic growth, create productive jobs, maintain the investment climate and trade regulations, increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector, as well as developing infrastructure in lagging areas.

Meanwhile, in the micro framework, efforts to reduce poverty are grouped into two main strategies, namely (SPKD, 2019-2023):

- a) Completion of policies aimed at reducing expenditure burdens and;

In the strategy of reducing the burden of reduction in efforts to reduce poverty, there are several dimensions including:

- 1) Educational Dimension

One of the basic rights for the poor is through equity and expanding access to education. Education is an investment and an opportunity to compete for the opportunity to gain a better life in the future and to be

involved in the development process..

2) Health Dimension;

Poverty is the root of every health problem. Poor people are synonymous with an unhealthy living environment, low health behavior and awareness, and limited access to humane health services. Addressing the problem of poverty in the health dimension is focused on the problem of high rates of Tuberculosis and HIV sufferers, high stunting rates, and low achievement of health MSS in districts/cities.

3) Basic Infrastructure Dimensions;

The basic infrastructure dimension is one of the problems in efforts to reduce poverty. Improving access to drinking water and proper sanitation is a problem in the basic infrastructure dimension.

b) Increasing the income of the poor and vulnerable groups through productive economic programs.

1) Employment Dimension;

The employment dimension is one of the problems in handling poverty which is focused on reducing unemployment. Unemployment is generally due to the fact that the number of the labor force is not proportional to the number of existing jobs, unable to absorb the availability of labor. Access to decent work is a problem in efforts to improve living standards. Therefore, it is necessary to fulfill decent work for the workforce, especially for those who are still unemployed.

2) Dimensions of Food Security;

The dimension of food security is one of the problems in efforts to reduce poverty. The main focus in tackling poverty is on the dimension of food security through increasing people's food consumption, especially the poor. Government intervention in the form of programs and activities that can improve the main indicators of access to food is a priority in poverty alleviation.

Furthermore, based on the data we examined, Pekalongan with its geographical location is in 3 regional characteristics including mountainous areas, urban areas, and coastal areas where the 3 characteristics of these regions have different poverty issues. The next issue is based on BPS data that the percentage of the poverty rate in Pekalongan Regency is 10.57% in 2021. Poverty Laboratory as a Strategy for Overcoming Poverty in Pekalongan Regency which in 2021 will carry out program interventions through increasing income & decreasing income. Efforts made in intervention programs to increase income include: increasing agricultural or plantation production, developing entrepreneurship and competitive advantage for small and medium enterprises, & increasing fishery or livestock production. Furthermore, the intervention efforts to reduce the burden carried out by the Pekalongan Regency government include: meeting basic needs, education, health, and infrastructure.

The Effectiveness of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Islamic Maqashid

Maqashid Syariah is composed of two words, namely Maqashid in the plural form of the word maqashid which can be interpreted as intending, intending and wanting. While sharia can mean legal provisions, regulations and laws, both of which have the same meaning aimed at sharia. In other words, Maqashid Syariah can be interpreted as a system that has the goal of realizing the values of Islamic teachings so that it is able to create a happy life, fiddunya wal Akhirah, by taking all the benefits and rejecting harm that aims for benefit (Sholichah, 2022). Maslahah according to As- Syatibi is the character or strength of an item and service that guarantees the basic elements and goals of human life in the world.

In poverty alleviation by using Umar Chapra's (2008) maqashid sharia study as an endeavor to ensure the welfare of all people. Optimal welfare now and in the future will be realized by optimizing the maqashid syari'ah values. The application of maqasid sharia values is very necessary to trigger a model of community empowerment that is appropriate and in accordance with the problems that develop in society. In the implementation of poverty alleviation and community empowerment programs, maqashid sharia values are needed so that later in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs can be effective and on target (Nur, 2022). The following are the values of maqashid Syari'ah in poverty alleviation:

a) Guarding Religion (Hifz al-din)

According to Umar Capra, religion is a guide in the life of every human being. In this case religion provides the right direction for all activities carried out by humans including behavior, lifestyle, tastes, attitudes, creating a conducive environment to strengthen solidarity among people.

b) Guarding Intellect (Hifz al-aql)

According to Chapra, reason is a gift given by Allah SWT where every member of his community needs to develop his knowledge as a means to increase the benefit both in this world and in the hereafter. To achieve maqashid sharia, it is necessary to develop knowledge.

According to Nashiruddin, maqashid al-shariah is used as an alternative solution to the weakness of the qiyas method with the tahlil al-ahkam process in solving problems, one of which is the problem of education through intellectual preservation (hifdz al-'aql). Hifdz al-'aql can be interpreted as providing quality education that encourages students to always innovate and develop talents. Islam's concern for reason can be seen in the many verses that talk about reason. Al-Syawi argues that the form of protecting the mind is through the right to learn, the right to obtain information, and the right to get protection against things that can harm the mind. By granting the right to learn as one of the efforts in reducing the burden of poverty alleviation (Saiban, 2022).

c) Protecting Offspring (Hifz al-Nasl)

According to Chapra, keeping offspring through good and strong generations is an effort to build civilization. A good and strong

generation needs to be instilled in today's children through family integrity in everyday life. In an effort to overcome poverty, integrity is an endeavor to maintain the health of his family in his daily life.

d) Guarding the Soul (Hifz an-nafs)

Scholars and traditional jurists have provided good and important examples of the principle of caring for the soul (Hifz an-nafs), namely realizing or fulfilling basic needs (basic needs), enjoying food and drink as long as they do not endanger one's health. In the current era, the development of maqashid sharia is an effort to reduce poverty by maintaining human rights through the provision of social assistance to poor people who are entitled to receive it.

e) Property Maintenance (Hifz al-mal)

The principle of maintaining wealth (Hifz al-mal instructs us to try to obtain lawful wealth or assets with various kinds of businesses and transactions. On the other hand, this principle prohibits Muslims from committing theft, robbery, money laundering, waste and corruption. Current economic developments include: community welfare, social assistance programs, zakat institutions, and sharia cooperatives in implementing it as an effort to develop the principle of maintaining wealth (Hifz al-mal) in an effort to reduce poverty (Ibrahim, 2019).

Furthermore, based on the data we examined, the Poverty Laboratory Strategy in Pekalongan Regency was implemented in 6 villages including: Windurojo Village, Gembong Village and Pedawang Village representing mountainous areas, Kedungwuni Timur Village and Kertijayan Village representing urban areas, and Jeruksari Village representing coastal areas. The following is the level of effectiveness of poverty alleviation strategies in Pekalongan Regency in the perspective of Maqashid Syariah.

The activity indicators in reducing poverty in 2021 will have the level of effectiveness as follows:

- 1) Heads of Productive Households (KRT) with less work skills decreased by 47.48% from before the Poverty Laboratory program through program activities to increase agricultural production into processed food with high selling value & increase fish production. Maqashid sharia values contained in the poverty alleviation program include Safeguarding Religion (Hifz al-din), Maintaining Property (Hifz al-mal), and Protecting Children (Hifz al-Nasl) through indicators of community behavior efforts to improve welfare through increasing agricultural production to processed food with high selling value;
- 2) Unschooled Children (ATS) decreased by 42.36%. One of the Maqashid sharia values contained in the poverty alleviation program is Keeping Intellect (Hifz al-aql) in this case the efforts made by the Pekalongan Regency Government as an indicator of the KUDU SCHOOL activity program.
- 3) Individuals with untreated disabilities decreased by 62.36%. The

Maqashid sharia value contained in the poverty alleviation program is one of them by protecting the soul (Hifz an-nafs) in this case the efforts made by the District Government through the assistance of medical devices for people with disabilities;

- 4) Individuals with chronic diseases who have not been treated have decreased by 100%. The Maqashid sharia value contained in the poverty alleviation program is one of them by protecting the soul (Hifz an-nafs) in this case the efforts made by the district government through the assistance of health services in areas belonging to the regional government;
- 5) Households with unprotected sources of drinking water have decreased by 55.51% The value of Maqashid sharia contained in poverty alleviation programs, one of which is protecting the environment (Hifz Al-Baiah) through assistance in providing PAM wells for residents of coastal areas where the source of drinking water contaminated and unfit for consumption.
- 6) Uninhabitable houses decreased by 28.13%. The Maqashid sharia value contained in the poverty alleviation program is one of them by Protecting Offspring (Hifz al-Nasl) through uninhabitable housing assistance from the Regional Government, Provincial Government, & CSR as an endeavor with livable homes to maintain the health of their families in their daily lives.
- 7) Households with the main source of lighting that do not have electricity have decreased by 38.58%. One of the Maqashid sharia values contained in the poverty alleviation program is maintaining electricity (Hifz Al Taqaaqah kahrabaaiyah) through a program of providing free electricity connection assistance to the poor.

Thus, from the Poverty Laboratory program through intervention programs to increase income & reduce expenses in the activity indicators of individuals with untreated disabilities, individuals with chronic diseases that have not been treated, & households with unprotected drinking water sources implemented in Pekalongan Regency, the level of effectiveness is classified as sufficient good. Furthermore, with the implementation of the prevention strategy in Pekalongan Regency in 2021 through the Poverty Laboratory program so as to reduce the poverty percentage rate to 9.67% in 2022 compared to 10.57% in the previous year.

D. Conclusion

Poverty is still a global issue. The formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the issue of eradicating poverty and hunger as a goal that must be achieved by 2030. In its development, the more intensive the development of sustainable development, the concept of green economy (Green Economy) is developed as a concept that supports sustainable development for poverty alleviation. Poverty Laboratory as a Strategy for Overcoming Poverty in Pekalongan Regency which in 2021 will carry out program interventions through increasing income & decreasing income. Furthermore, with the implementation of

the prevention strategy in Pekalongan Regency in 2021 through the Poverty Laboratory program so as to reduce the poverty percentage rate to 9.67% in 2022 compared to 10.57% in the previous year.

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