FORMULATION OF POVERTY INDICATORS AND MEASUREMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE IN PAGEDANGAN ILIR VILLAGE, KRONJO DISTRICT, TANGERANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Apparatus of Pagedangan Ilir village who do not use standard indicators for the determination of pre-prosperous families and the absence of specific indicators owned by Pagedangan Ilir Village. It will have an impact on the targeting of beneficiaries of a welfare program, thus it will to make the community welfare program less effective.This research aims to formulate indicators of poverty and measurement of community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir Village. The formulation of poverty indicators and measurements of welfare is a review of various poverty indicators or standard welfare measures from government institutions and past researches. In this paper, the research that has been conducted by Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) becomes the basic benchmark to measure the welfare of the community in Pagedangan Ilir Village, with the results obtained in the form of welfare based on indicators index, dimension index and aggregate index. The results of the research showed that in aggregate, there were no families in Pagedangan Ilir Village classified as "Very Poor", then 32% of families were classified as "Poor", 67% of families were classified as "Prosperous", and 1% of families were classified as "Very Prosperous". Then, classification of welfare levels according to the the average aggregate welfare index, the family in Pagedangan Ilir Village is categorized as "Prosperous" with an index of 55.88.

Keywords: Formulation of indicators, measurement of welfare, poverty

ABSTRAK

Aparatur Desa Pagedangan Ilir yang tidak menggunakan indikator standar untuk penentuan keluarga pra sejahtera dan tidak adanya indikator khusus yang dimiliki oleh Desa Pagedangan Ilir. Hal tersebut akan berdampak pada ketepatan sasaran penerima program kesejahteraan, sehingga akan membuat program kesejahteraan masyarakat kurang efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merumuskan indikator kemiskinan dan pengukuran kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Pagedangan Ilir. Penyusunan indikator kemiskinan dan pengukuran kesejahteraan merupakan kajian atas berbagai indikator kemiskinan atau standar ukuran kesejahteraan dari instansi pemerintah dan penelitian sebelumnya. Dalam tulisan ini, penelitian yang telah dilakukan oleh Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) menjadi tolak ukur dasar untuk mengukur kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Pagedangan Ilir, dengan hasil yang diperoleh berupa kesejahteraan berdasarkan indeks indikator, dimensi. indeks dan indeks agregat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara keseluruhan tidak ada keluarga di Desa Pagedangan Ilir yang tergolong "Sangat Miskin", kemudian 32% keluarga tergolong "Miskin", 67% keluarga tergolong "Sejahtera", dan 1 % keluarga diklasifikasikan sebagai "Sangat Sejahtera". Kemudian klasifikasi tingkat kesejahteraan menurut rata-rata indeks kesejahteraan agregat, keluarga di Desa Pagedangan Ilir dikategorikan "Sejahtera" dengan indeks 55,88.

Kata kunci: Perumusan indikator, pengukuran kesejahteraan, kemiskinan.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty and welfare are two things that are very related and difficult to separate. According to the World Bank (2000), "Poverty is a real shortage in terms of welfare." There are several concepts regarding the approach to poverty and welfare. The first approach to welfare is to consider welfare as power over commodities in general, so that people are more prosperous, if they have greater power over resources. The main focus is on whether households or individuals have sufficient resources to meet their needs. In this case poverty is measured by comparing individual income or consumption with several defined poverty thresholds, and if they are below it they are considered poor.

The World Bank sets a poverty threshold with income of less than $ 1 per day as a "very poor" category, and income of less than $ 2 per day as a "poor" category. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the poverty threshold set by the Central Statistics Agency/BPS which uses the concept of the ability to fulfill basic needs. With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs measured in terms of expenditure. So, the poor are residents who have an average per capita expenditure below the poverty line.

Then, the second approach to welfare (and therefore poverty) is to ask whether individuals or households can obtain certain types of consumption that are good? Or how do they live? Or their health? Or their education?. In this view welfare analysis is beyond a more traditional monetary poverty measure.

A comprehensive approach to welfare is expressed by Amartya Sen (1987), who argues that welfare comes from the ability to function in society. Therefore, poverty arises when people do not have key abilities, so they have inadequate income or education, or poor health, or insecurity, or low self-confidence, or a sense of helplessness, or lack of rights such as freedom of speech. In this argument, poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and it is cannot accept simple solutions. For example, because higher average income will certainly help reduce poverty. However, that matter to be accompanied by steps to empower the poor, or secure them from risks, or to overcome certain deficiencies of them, such as lack of school availability or poor health services.

Until now, in all countries of the world including in Indonesia, poverty and welfare are still important domains in the development process. It is fully believed by experts that development process is declared successful if community welfare increases, including among others an increase in per capita income, a decrease in the number of poverty and a decrease in the unemployment rate.

Continued efforts by the Indonesian government to reduce poverty and improve welfare levels. National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction/TNP2K(2010) states that there are four basic strategies that have been established in accelerating poverty reduction, namely:
1. Improve social protection programs
2. Increasing access of the poor to basic services
3. Community empowerment, and
4. Inclusive development.

Then, the Indonesian Government is working on accelerating poverty reduction, through various programs carried out by relevant Ministries and Institutions, such as:
1. Healthy Indonesia Card /KIS
2. Prosperous Family Card/KKS
3. Smart Indonesia Program/PIP
4. Family Hope Program/PKH
5. Rice for Poor Families Program/Raskin

In order for these poverty reduction programs to work effectively, it must begin with the

targeting of the right programs, that is to the pre-prosperous group. According to Silva(2008), adequate knowledge is needed about who belongs to the pre-prosperous group, where they live and how their socio-economic profile is. Therefore, it is very important to determine the pre-prosperous group. Determining the right pre-prosperous group must use the standard poverty indicator as a measure of welfare that can betrusted as an instrument for policy holders.

In connection with the above, the authors find problems related to the determination of underprivileged families in Pagedangan Ilir Village, Kronjo District, Tangerang Regency, namely underprivileged families in Pagedangan Ilir determined by the heads of RT (Rukun Tetangga) who review the house and directly assessing their respective citizens, apparently they do not or have not used standard poverty or welfare indicators from BPS, social services, or other measuring instruments.

Another problem that the authors have found is related to the approach to measuring welfare, Another problem that authors found related to the approach to measuring welfare is that there is no perfect approach to measuring and can be a general standard. National standards have not been suitable for each region because of the diverse cultures and economic conditions of the household (Cahyat, 2004). In addition, the authors also considers that poverty indicators or a measure of welfare that exists, generally only emphasizes the measurement of basic abilities such as food, clothing, and house.

Based on the problems outlined above, the authors are interested in conducting further studies, namely by reviewing various poverty indicators or standard welfare measures from government institutions and past researches, in order to produce poverty indicators that are more comprehensive and more suitable as a measure of welfare for.Pagedangan Ilir. Therefore, the research conducted by the author is "Formulation of Poverty Indicators and Measurement of Community Welfare in Pagedangan Ilir Village, Kronjo District, Tangerang Regency ". This research is very useful and produces the following:

1. Formulation of poverty indicators that are suitable as a measure of welfare for Pagedangan Ilir
2. The results of the measurement of community welfare jn Pagedangan Ilir from various poverty indicators that have been formulated
3. Recommendations in the form of things that need to be improved in Pagedangan Ilir, in order to improve the welfare of its community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The definition of poverty in this era has expanded, along with the increasingly complex causes, indicators and other problems that surround it. Poverty is not only seen from the economic dimension, but also extends to the social, health, education and even political dimensions.

The opinion expressed by Gonner (2007), that poverty is defined as "lack of welfare" and "welfare as a lack of poverty". This means that poverty is translated as declining welfare. Both are interrelated and view the same problem from two different dimensions. Then, Sajogyo in Hadi Prayitno & Lincolin Arsyad (1986: 7), states that poverty is a level of life that is below the standard of minimum living necessity which is determined based on basic food needs that make people work enough and live healthy, based on the needs of rice and needs nutrition.

In its development, there are two paradigms or grand theory regarding poverty, namely the paradigm of neoliberalism and social democracy. Furthermore, these two paradigms finally became "a blue print" in analyzing poverty and formulating a definition of poverty. The theory of neoliberalism presented by Hobbes, Lock & Mill

(Mallarangeng, 2010) reveals that an important component in society is an individual's freedom. In the classical economics proposed by Adam Smith (Miles & Scott, 2005) and Hayek (Bush, 2011), views that this theory puts forward "the principle of laissez faire" by favoring the free market mechanism, and proposes "the almost complete absence of state intervention in the economy". It means poverty as an individual problem caused by the weaknesses and / or choices of the individual concerned. Poverty will disappear by itself if market forces are expanded to the maximum extent and economic growth is driven as high as possible. The theory of social democracy, which considers that poverty is not an individual problem, but a structural problem. Poverty is caused by injustice and inequality in the community due to clogged access of certain groups to various existing resources. This theory pivots on the principles of mixed economics and the economy of demand (Case & Fair, 2010), to deal with this poverty requires a funding strategy, insight, empowerment and residual sustainability.

More modern concepts with comparisons from various countries try to translate the concept of poverty with a more comprehensive approach. Many countries translate poverty only in terms of income, consumption or access to services (Haug, 2007). The World Bank and UNDP (United Nations Development Program) apply the concept of poverty which includes aspects such as basic needs, self-determined lifestyles, choices, assets, capabilities, social inclusion, inequality, human rights, settlement, vulnerability, empowerment and welfare subjective (Locatelli, 2009; World Bank, 2008).

Indicators of Poverty and Various Welfare Measuring Instruments

Several indicators of poverty to measure welfare, including the following:

1. Central Statistics Agency in Indonesia/BPS
   BPS establishes 14 poverty indicators to classify poor households and determine households that are entitled to receive the Family Hope Program/PKH. Households that are eligible to receive PKH are those who meet 9 poverty indicators (BPS Poverty Indicator in Dinas Sosial Kota Batam, 2014).
2. The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
   The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia has 11 poverty indicators listed in the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No.146 / HUK / 2013 concerning Determination of Criteria and Data Collection of Poor and Disabled People.
3. The Population and Family Planning Agency in Indonesia/BKKBN
   BKKBN categorizes a family into five criteria, namely pre-prosperous family, Prosperous Family-I, Prosperous Family-II, Prosperous Family-III, and Prosperous Family-III Plus. This family aspect is determined based on 21 indicators through the dominant factors that are the needs of each family, including basic needs, psychological needs, development needs and self- esteem needs. For BKKBN, families categorized as pre-prosperous family and Prosperous Family-I are families that are the main target in poverty reduction efforts (BKKBN in Bappenas, 2010).
4. The SMERU Research Institute
   Welfare measures carried out by the SMERU research institute (Akhmadi, Yursin & Yumna 2011) proposed a data collection system called the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) which utilizes a list of questions that are easy to understand and involve local communities in their implementation. Through this data collection system, the results obtained will be more sensitive to local conditions.
   Some indicators of family welfare according to the SMERU Research Institute include several groups which include: marital status, sex of the head of family, education level of the head of family and his spouse, food consumption, property ownership, farm animals

owneship, health indicators, other welfare indicators and access to financial institutions.
5. The Center International For Forestry Research (CIFOR)
    CIFOR developed a poverty monitoring system with a participatory learning approach. Each process in this poverty monitoring system is the result of extensive consultation and collaboration with local government (Albornoz, Becker, Cahyat etc., 2007). The aspects contained in the Nested Spheres of Poverty (NESP) model are used as a reference for developing poverty indicators.
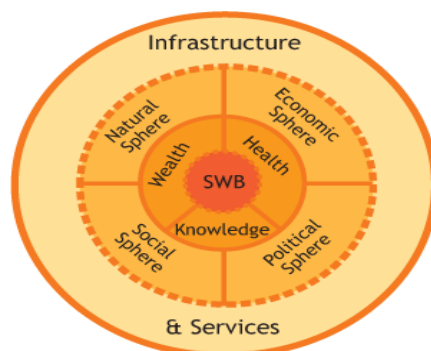

Figure 1: Nested Spheres of Poverty (NESP) Model
(Source: Center for International Forestry Research (2007))

In the NESP model, Albornoz, Becker, Cahyat, etc., (2007) states that poverty and welfare are composed of various environments. First, subjective well-being which is very individual and emotional. Second, core aspects which consist of basic material needs and non-material, covering aspects of nutrition and health, knowledge and material wealth (Albornoz, Becker, Cahyat, etc., 2007). Third, the supporting environment/contex aspects is divided into two, namely the sectoral environment (natural, economic and social), and the cross-sectoral environment (facilities / infrastructure and welfare services / programs).
In this research, the authors refer to the poverty indicator of CIFOR based on trials conducted in West Kutai, Indonesia (Albornoz, Becker, Cahyat, etc., 2007).

Linkages of Poverty Indicators and Welfare Measures

Various poverty indicators used by BPS, BKKBN, Ministry of Social Affairs and various previous researches, such as those conducted by the SMERU Research Institute and the Center of International Foresty Research (CIFOR) provide input to the authors in developing the current research model, which was then adapted according to the conditions of the research object, namely the community of Pagedangan Ilir. In this paper, CIFOR's research was used as the basis for formulating of poverty indicators and measurement of community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the type of research chosen by the authors are explorative research, namely research that aims to explore extensively about the causes or things that influence the occurrence of something (Arikunto, 2007). The population in this research were all of the head of family in Pagedangan Ilir, with the number of samples in the research referring to the opinion of Roscoe (1975) in Sekaran (2003), which is greater than 30 and smaller than 500 samples. In this research, the sample was determined as many as 100 families. Meanwhile, the type of sampling used is cluster random sampling. There are 5 RWs (Rukun Warga) in Pagedangan Ilir

and from each group of geographical areas, samples were taken randomly. Then, the data collection process was carried out by visiting the respondent's house and accompanied by the apparatus of village in Pagedangan Ilir, namely the head of RW / RT.

Research Instrument Test

This research uses two research instrument test, namely the validity and reliability test. The validity of this research is divided into two, namely internal validity test and external validity test. Internal validity test--namely, if the questionnaire theoretically reflects what is being measured and tested by consulting the questionnaire to a minimum of 3 experts, who are considered to have extensive experience and knowledge about the object of research. Meanwhile, the external validity test in this research was conducted twice. First, through frequency analysis the answers were tested to 30 respondents to discard indicators that have the same answer (almost 100%) and to find out whether the language used in the questionnaire is in accordance with the respondent's understanding ability. Second, the validity test of 100 respondents using Pearson correlations that correlate item scores with total item scores. 0.05 significance test with 2-sided test, If the positive value of r counts> r table, then the item can be stated valid or to make it easier, if the significance value is <0.05, then the item is valid.

Reliability test is an index or number that shows the consistency of a measuring instrument in measuring the same symptoms. This reliability test is a test that aims to find out how far a measuring instrument can be relied on or trusted.. Reliability test was carried out using Cronbach Alpha, a variable / indicator is said to be reliable, if it has a Cronbach Alpha> 0.6 (Ghozali, 2001). Meanwhile, reliability test with Cronbach Alpha less than 0.6 was not good, while Cronbach Alpha 0.6-0.799 was acceptable and Cronbach Alpha 0.8-1.0 was good.

The thing to be researched is the poverty indicator and the measurement of community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir, which was analyzed quantitatively. Community welfare is a complex measure and has many question items. The items of the questions are grouped and tested each indicator, so that they really believe they can explain the indicator well.

Processing and Analyzing Data Method

In the validity and reliability test, the authors include the numbers in the form of a scale of 1- 4, with the provision that 1 is very poor, 2 is poor, 3 is prosperous and 4 is very prosperous. If in the questionnaire the answer choices are in the most above has a scale of 1, while the choice of answers in the lowest position has a scale of 4. The results of processing and analyzing data from the validity test and reliability test, it will show a welfare survey device that is appropriate for Pagedangan Ilir Village, namely in the form of question items in each poverty indicators that are valid and reliable.

Second, data processing by calculating poverty / welfare indicator index, welfare dimension index and aggregate welfare index to measure of community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir. In this case, data processing still uses a quantitative approach, starting with giving a score of 1-4 on the choice of answers in each question. There are four welfare classifications that will be made, namely "Very Poor" has a score of 1, "Poor" has a score of 2, "Prosperous" has a score of 3 and "Very Prosperous" has a score of 4, or if in the questionnaire the answer choice in the top position has a score of 1, while the answer choices in the lowest position have a scale 4. In the four welfare classifications that have been stated above, the authors uses the quartile method as a guide to give the same value limit in 4 categories. In this case , it is very clear that each welfare classification has the same value limit, which is a quarter of 100 or each has a value limit of 25. If the very poor classification has a value limit of 0-25.00, the poor classification has a value limit of 25.01-50.00, the prosperity classification has a value limit of

50.01-75.00, and the very prosperous classification has a limit value of 75.01-100.

After the classification, the next step is to calculate the indicator index, dimension index and aggregate index. In calculating the indicator index, a formula is used from Albornoz, Becker, Cahya, etc., (2007) as follows.

Formula 1. Calculating Indicators Index

$$\text{Indicators Index} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of Scores Obtained} - \text{Minimum Score Value}}{\text{Maximum Score Value} - \text{Minimum Score Value}} \right) \times 100$$

The number of scores obtained is from the total score in each question item. The minimum score value is obtained from the number of question items in each indicator, then multiplied by the lowest score, namely 1. Meanwhile, the maximum score value is obtained from the number of question items in each indicator, then multiplied by the highest score of 4. There are 11 indicators and 41 questions is in the research questionnaire.

After knowing the indicator index, the next step is to calculate the welfare dimensions index and the aggregate welfare index to know the overall of community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir. Welfare dimension index is obtained by calculating the average indicator index in each dimension, namely the subjective well-being dimension in which there is an index of feelings indicator. Then, the core welfare dimension, in which there are indexes of nutrition and health, clothing, occupancy conditions and assets, and knowledge level. Then, the sectoral welfare dimensions include indexes of economic environment, social environment, political environment, natural environment, dependence on the sea and fields. Furthermore, the cross-sectoral environmental dimension include index of infrastructure and service.

Then, calculate the aggregate welfare index obtained by calculating the average of the three indexes of welfare dimension, namely the indexes of core welfare dimensions, the sectoral environmental welfare dimension and the cross-sectoral welfare dimension. Meanwhile, the index of subjective well-being dimension, it is not included in the calculation of the aggregate welfare, because of its very emotional nature and is very easy to change so that it is less objective. However, the index of subjective well-being dimension is still considered to be included in this research, it is only separated in one indicator / dimension of welfare, because after all feelings or subjective well-being are also found in measurement of welfare of the NESP model. The calculation of the indexes above is not only useful for classifying and measuring welfare. However, it can also be used to rank community of welfare in Pagedangan Ilir. Finally,from the classification and ranking of welfare, it can be known what things still need to be improved in Pagedangan Ilir.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Results of Validity Test

Validity test in this research was conducted internally and externally. Internal validity test has been done by consulting a questionnaire to three apparatus of government in Pagedangan Ilir, namely the Head of the Community Welfare Section, Head of Government Section and Head of General Affairs Section in the Government Office of Pagedangan Ilir Village. The results of the internal validity test are in the form of conclusions from the 3 people above that the research instrument made can measure the object of research appropriately.

Furthermore, the test of external validity in this study was carried out using Pearson correlation which correlates the score of items with the total item score. The results of the external validity

test of 100 respondents / samples in the Pagedangan ilir using SPSS program, that is as many as 11 indicators stated valid.

The Results of Reliability Test

This reliability test is a test that aims to find out how far a measuring instrument can be judged or trusted. Reliability test was carried out using Cronbach Alpha. Reliability test results for 100 respondents / samples in the Pagedangan ilir using the SPSS program as many as 11 indicators stated reliable.

Characteristics of Respondents

In the table below, the characteristics of respondents' data are obtained from the primary data processing of this research.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	94	94%
	Female	6	6%
	Total	100	100%
Age	20-29 Years	16	16%
	30-39 Years	28	28%
	40-49 Years	31	31%
	50-59 Years	18	18%
	> 60 Years	7	7%
	Total	100	100%
Occupation	Fisherman	33	33%
	Farm laborers	15	15%
	Farmer	9	9%
	Entrepreneur / Trader	17	17%
	Private employees	18	18%
	Household assistant	1	1%
	Security	1	1%
	Service Sector Workers	6	6%
	Total	100	100%
Monthly Income	< Rp. 400.000	28	28%
	Rp.401.000-Rp.700.000	23	23%
	Rp.701.000 - Rp.1.000.000	5	5%
	Rp.1.101.000 - Rp. 1.500.000	15	15%
	Rp.1.501.000-Rp.2.000.000	6	6%
	Rp. 2.501.000-Rp.3.000.000	23	23%
	Total	100	100%
	1 Person	9	9%
	2 Persons	34	34%

	3 Persons	31	31%
	4 Persons	12	12%
The number of dependents	5 Persons	9	9%
	6 Persons	3	3%
	7 Persons	1	1%
	8 Persons	1	1%
	Total	100	100%

Source: Data processed (2018)

Results of Measurement of Community Welfare in the Pagedangan Ilir Village

The next step is data processing to measure of community welfare in the Pagedangan Ilir, namely by calculating the indicator index, welfare dimension index and aggregate welfare index. The following below is a table of the results of measurment of community welfare in the Pagedangan Ilir.

Table 2. Results of Measurement of Community Welfare in the Pagedangan Ilir

Indicators / dimensions / aggregates	Classification (%)			
	Very Poor	Poor	Prosperous	Very Prosperous
Prosperous Feeling Indicator	0%	0%	79%	21%
Subjective Well-being Dimensions	0%	0%	79%	21%
Nutrition and Health Indicators	1%	21%	74%	4%
Clothing Indicator	0%	21%	67%	12%
Occupancy and Asset Indicators	2%	12%	22%	64%
Knowledge Level Indicator	18%	29%	39%	14%
Core Welfare Dimension	1%	14%	70%	15%
Economic Environmental Indicator	4%	16%	50%	30%
Social Environment Indicator	3%	51%	41%	5%
Political Environmental Indicator	0%	3%	47%	50%
Natural Environmental Indicator	0%	30%	67%	3%
Dependence on the Sea and Fields Indicator	43%	45%	12%	0%
Sectoral Welfare Dimension	0%	27%	72%	1%
Infrastructure and Service Indicators	0%	49%	51%	0%
Cross-Sectoral Welfare Dimensions	0%	49%	51%	0%
Aggregate Welfare	**0%**	**32%**	**67%**	**1%**

Source: Data processed (2018)

Summary of Average Index and Welfare Classification

According to the welfare classification method has been described in the previous section, if the average index is 0-25.00, it is classified as "Very Poor", the average index is 25.01-50.00, it is classified as "Very Poor", the average index is 50.01-75.00, it is classified as "Prosperous", and the average index is 75.01-100, it is classified as "Very Prosperous". The result is

Pagedangan Ilir Village has an average aggregate index of 55.88 or it is classified as prosperous; this is only a difference of 5.88 with the classification "Poor". Figure below is the family welfare classification in Pagedangan Ilir.
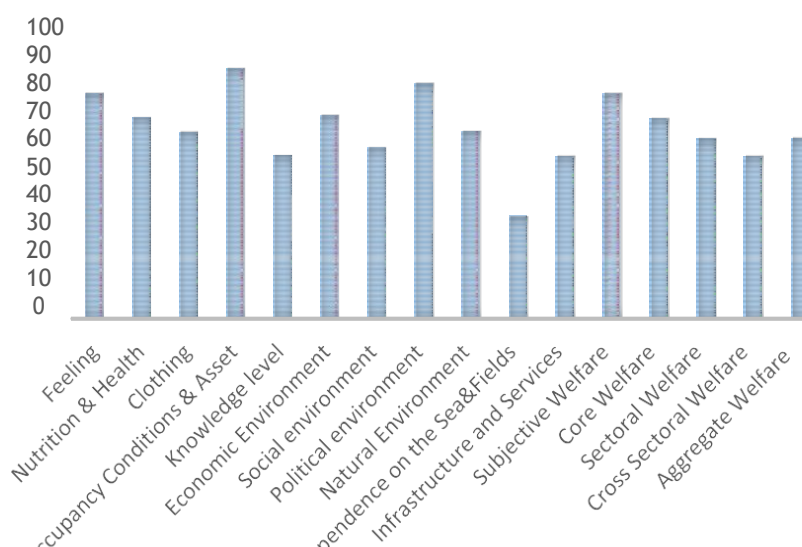

Figure 2. Summary of Average Welfare Index
Source: Data processed (2018)

In the figure above, it can be seen that the average of feeling index is 69.56, this indicates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "Prosperous", when viewed from the feeling of living in Pagedangan Ilir. Then, the average of nutrition and health index is 62.08, it means the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "Prosperous", when viewed based on the level of nutrition and health. furthermore, the average of clothing index is 57.67, meaning that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on the fulfillment of clothing needs. Then, the average of occupancy condition and asset index is 77.27, it means overall the families in Pagedangan Ilir are classified as "Prosperous", when viewed based on the occupancy condition and ownership of assets.

The average of knowledge level index is 50.44, this indicates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "Prosperous", when viewed based on the knowledge of the information facilities owned. Then, the average of economic environment index is 62.89, this indicates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on economic conditions. Furthermore, the average of social environment index is 52.92, it means that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on the social environment.

The average of political environment index is 72.56. This illustrates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on the political environment.

Furthermore, the average of natural environmen indext is 57.80, meaning that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on the natural environment. Then, the average of dependence on the sea and fields index is 31.83, this illustrates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "Poor", it means that the family in Pagedangan Ilir still relies on the sea and fields in meeting their daily needs, especially as a means of their livelihood.

The average of infrastructure and service index is 50.17, this indicates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on supporting facilities namely infrastructure and services. Then, subjective welfare has an average index that is equal to the feeling index of 69.56. Furthermore, the average of core welfare index is 61.87, it means the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir Village is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on basic material and non-material needs.

The average of sectoral environmental welfare index is 55.60, this illustrates that the whole family in in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "prosperous", when viewed based on the sectoral environment. Furthermore, cross-sectoral environmental welfare has the same average index as the infrastructure and service index – namely, 50.17. Finally, the average of aggregate welfare index is 55.88, this indicates that the whole family in Pagedangan Ilir is classified as "Prosperous" based on all indicators and welfare measurement dimension that have been formulated.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted and the discussion in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that, there are 11 indicators and 41 question items that are suitable to be used as a standard welfare measure for Pagedangan Ilir. The 11 indicators are divided into four dimensions. First, the subjective well-being dimension only consists of feeling indicator which has 3 items of questions as a whole. Second, the core welfare dimension consists of indicators of nutrition and health , clothing, occupancy conditions and assets, and the knowledge level. This core welfare dimension as a whole has 15 question items. Third, the sectoral environmental welfare dimension are based on indicators of the economic environment, social environment, political environment, natural environment, and dependence on the sea and fields. The sectoral environmental welfare dimension as a whole has 19 question items. Fourth, the cross-sectoral environmental welfare dimension consists only indicator of infrastructure and welfare programs, which overall have 4 question items.

The results of the data processing on measurument of community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir shows that in aggregate, there are no families in Pagedangan Ilir Village which are classified as "Very Poor", there are 32% of families classified as "Poor", 67% of families classified as "Prosperous", and 1% of families classified as "Very Prosperous". Then, regarding the classification of community welfare, according to the aggregate welfare average index, families in Pagedangan Ilir are categorized as "Prosperous"with an index of 55.88. Nevertheless, caution still needs to be taken because the average aggregate index has a slight difference (only 5.88) with a poor classification (with an index of 50.00). Therefore, Pagedangan Ilir still needs to make improvements to the indicators that are considered weak, as shown in the graph in the previous section, it is to reduce poverty and improve the welfare in Pagedangan Ilir.

Then, to improve community welfare in Pagedangan Ilir, especially for families classified as very poor and poor. Pagedangan Ilir can develop the potential of businesses by utilizing the potential of villages that have been owned, namely fisheries and agriculture. Then, strategies to improve the welfare of families who earn a living as fishermen, farm laborers and farmers can by making training facilities to improve skills both for entrepreneurial skills and others. Pagedangan Ilir can also looking for investors or parties who care about welfare to be able to take advantage of the potential of the village, both its natural resources and human resources.

Based on the results of these research can also be expressed implications, namely the formulation of poverty indicators produced, and welfare measurement methods in this research contribute to the government of Pagedangan Ilir in the form of a standard welfare measure, so that the level of public welfare can be better known and monitored. In addition, Government of Pagedangan Ilir can find out what things need to be improved in Pagedangan Ilir, in an effort to

improve the welfare of community. Then, giving an overview of the more accurate level of welfare for microfinance institutions in Indonesia or those who care about the welfare of community in the Pagedangan Ilir, and it can facilitate the selection process of beneficiaries a program to improve the welfare of the community in Pagedangan Ilir. Lastly, contribute academically that can be used as research references related to this.

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