

POVERTY REDUCTION ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRIBE COMMUNITIES IN KUTAI KARTANEGARA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Rural poverty is a very complex synthesis, both in terms of the potentially poor population, the type of poverty and the process that causes poverty itself. Based on these arguments, this study aims to show that the treatment of regional development programs in poverty alleviation efforts cannot actually be carried out uniformly. This study is intended to provide an analytical model to increase the productivity of the poor with a certainty that rural poverty is unique and specific, by approaching isolated tribal groups. The research uses a case study approach, what policies are most effective to increase the productivity of the poor, isolated tribes, data collection for the unit of analysis is carried out using the PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) method to explore the problems developed in participatory research, where researchers only act as facilitator while community groups and tribal institutions play an active role in analyzing and assessing the problems they experience. The results of the study confirm that the policies that need to be implemented in an effort to increase the productivity of the isolated tribal community are carried out through several alternative policies, namely; rehabilitation of forest resources, increasing human resources of isolated tribes, as well as controlling the shrinkage of potential cultivated areas.

KEYWORDS

Poverty, Alleviation, Rural, Tarasing Tribe, Kutai Kartanegara



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INTRODUCTION

The failure of quantitative transformation through the trickle-down effect mechanism which was mythized in the growth paradigm in the 1970s, has only left inequality and poverty. This concept is demystified by (Seers, 1979) who considers that development is not only an economic issue but is more multidimensional in nature. This thinking emphasizes on improving the living conditions of society as a whole, where development performance is measured through three aspects, namely poverty, inequality and equity. If development succeeds in reducing these three things, then development aimed at realizing community prosperity can be considered successful (Priour, 2009).

Poverty as a phenomenon only appeared openly and carelessly after Masri Singarimbun and David H. Penny's book (1976). Population and Poverty: The Case of Sriharjo in Rural Java was published in the mid-1970s. Previously, people avoided talking about poverty in open forums, because it was considered to reduce the dignity and image of the nation (Safadi et al., 2015). So since then poverty has become an interesting issue that seems to have never been known before.

Various anti-poverty policies continue to be on the agenda, from charitable ones to empowering ones in an effort to increase the productivity of the poor (Ravallion, 2007). However, anti-poverty policies that consume large amounts of public funds have proved ineffective (Chant, 2008). This is because the policy has not been able to increase the capacity of the poor and their involvement in the development process itself.

The failure of various anti-poverty policies indicates that poverty is a complex synthesis, so that the poverty situation is not the same in every place (Fiderikumo et al., 2017). Assuming that poverty is a general phenomenon that can be approached in general also with various uniform programs will result in a bias in understanding poverty itself (Durant & Wilson, 2019). The inability to understand poverty as a phenomenon that is unique and different in every place, has resulted in a centralized approach being used in the agenda of every policy that is directly or indirectly aimed at alleviating poverty, the bias of this approach results in social inequality, regional inequality, inequality in urban and rural development, and increasingly the magnitude of community dependence in development (Aliber, 2001).

The repositioning of the relationship between the central and regional governments within the framework of autonomy gives a broader meaning that local governments have central authority in development to improve community welfare based on the capabilities and needs of the people themselves, where as one of the regencies that has abundant natural resource potential, Kutai Regency also has a number of poor people of 7.20 percent (in 2021) with the largest distribution in rural areas, most of these villages are villages inhabited by isolated poor people. and isolated along tributaries of the Mahakam River, forest edges, and coastal areas with very poor infrastructure conditions, far from market accessibility, communication and technological development, they meet their needs by shifting cultivation, collecting forest products and hunt. The difficulty of communication makes these remote villages far from civilization so that they can be classified as isolated poor people (Hickey & Toit, 2013; Upenieks, 2022)

The concentration of the poor in rural areas in Kutai Kartanegara Regency is closely related to the development gap between cities and villages, resulting in a lack of infrastructure, communication, technology, as well as market coverage, education, health, lighting, clean water in rural areas. as the basis for regional development. Due to the lack of potential and village facilities, housing facilities, and environmental facilities, many

villages in Kutai Kertanegara Regency are in the category of poor villages (Mishra & Chatterjee, 2018).

To avoid mistakes in the objectives of the rural area development program, the program given to the village must be able to map out who is poor, what type of poverty is and the process that causes poverty in rural communities, with an understanding of rural poverty this will certainly provide an indication for appropriate anti-poverty policy making (Antwi-Agyei et al., 2012). Various programs to help the poor, ranging from the Bimas program to the Farm Business Credit program, which are not managed according to banking principles, have failed to increase access for the poor to development, and in many cases created the Santa Klaus Syndrome.

To find out which rural community groups are vulnerable to the poverty process, the types and processes that create these groups (Thornton et al., 2006). The poor can be done by mapping rural functional groups that have a high level of vulnerability to various interventions and policy changes that are specific poor groups, this functional group was chosen because it is the group most likely to be modified through various alternative policies to be able to increase their productivity in order to get out of poverty, they are a group of fishermen, namely families whose income depends on their fishing activities, groups of farmers who both have narrow land (0.5-3 ha) and farmers without land (cultivators), and isolated tribal groups, which are indigenous tribal groups where they live based on community customs, are far from modernity, and have low linguistic status (HalimatusA'Diyah, 2015).

The isolated tribal community group in Kutai Kertanegara Regency is located at the northern end of the orbit of the Mahakam River watershed, namely the Belayan River which is inhabited by interior tribes which can be broadly divided into several ethnic groups, the largest being the Dayak Kenyah, and several small groups of the Dayak Kayan. and the Punan.

This concentration of isolated tribes is only found in Tabang District, which is a remote and isolated sub-district in Kutai Kertanegara Regency because it can only be reached by river for 2 days and 3 nights at high tide, while at low tide, this river route cannot be passed by passenger ships because many rapids are dangerous for ship engines and threaten the safety of ship passengers.

This research will provide a policy formulation in an effort to increase the productivity of the rural poor through a rural-specific poor group approach, namely isolated tribes, with the assumption that the rural poverty situation is not the same, both groups created by poverty processes, types, and processes that make tribal groups isolated. This becomes a potential for the poor, so that the anti-poverty program provided does not have to be uniform both in number and in treatment.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used is descriptive research, the approach used is a case study using the PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) method. In this case, the case study is problem structuring of the sources and processes behind the poverty of farming communities, fishermen and isolated tribes, as well as policies that need to be implemented in response to these problems.

The research location is in Kutai Kertanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, which is used as the object of research is the process of making alternative policies in an effort to increase the productivity of the rural poor in Kutai Kertanegara Regency. The unit of analysis of this research is at the organizational level, namely the village, the

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determination of the unit of analysis is carried out intentionally according to the research objectives (purposive), namely poor villages according to the classification of poor villages which are approached based on functional groups of people who are vulnerable to the poverty process, namely isolated ethnic groups, so that The unit of analysis for the village of poor isolated tribes was selected, namely Long Lalang Village, Tabang District.

In an effort to collect data that will be used in this study, researchers used a method called (Chambers, 2006) as a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for primary data collection in the analysis unit of isolated tribal villages (Long Lalang), through direct observation down to the village and interviews with selected sources of information relevant to the research.

In general, the PRA steps taken by researchers to explore village problems in a participatory manner are as follows: 1) Initial observation of village introductions, 2) Introduction of community group activities, 3) Problem formulation and problem priority setting, 4) Identification of alternative solutions to problems Selection of alternatives solution to problem.

The alternative policy evaluation technique used to select policy alternatives is the incorporation of the Franklin method, which is a technique of selecting or comparing the best alternatives by taking an inventory of the positive and negative reasons or consequences of each policy alternative and the equivalent alternative method which is a method of selecting policy alternatives based on criteria. that has been determined and considers the same (equivalent) to all criteria or standard rationality (Stokey and Zeckausen in Effendi, 2000). This method is used to see how far the trade offs occur in the policy alternatives that will be selected if the criteria are equated, then the alternatives are scored in two ways; first, taking an inventory of the positive reasons and consequences of each policy alternative, so that one alternative policy will be obtained with the best reasons and consequences, second, the selection of policy alternatives based on predetermined criteria, then scoring is done, the policy alternative that has a score highest will be recommended as an alternative to the selected Policy.

In the alternative policy evaluation technique, the equivalent alternative method, the scores used for the assessment of each policy alternative are as follows: Score 1 = Not applicable, Score 2 = Less Effective, Score 3 = Fairly Effective, Score 4 = Very Effective.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Poverty Situation of Long Lalang Village

The remoteness of Long Lalang Village which is inhabited by the Kayan Dayak tribe can be seen from the difficulty factor in reaching this area, because there is only one way to go along the Mahakam River channel to enter the Belayan River with travel time using a regular motorboat for 2 days 3 nights, traveling it will not be possible to do it during the tohor river season (shallow) because along the Belayan River route to Tabang sub-district there are many rapids (keham) which will endanger the ship's engine, so far there is no alternative land route to break the isolation of this area from the district capital.

The alienation of the Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village, totaling 309 people or 70 families, can be seen from the lifestyle of the people who live in groups that are scattered within a radius of +45 Km, their source of livelihood depends on the forest which is regulated by custom such as hunting and farming. shifting within the customary forest area of +19,000 Ha.

The pattern of technology used in farming has not changed from the way of their ancestors namely; slashing, burning and planting the area managed by each head of the family with a rotation of 1-1.5 Ha/year in the area that may be cleared for farming according

to the customary division of ± 7 Ha/head of the family, so as to return to the area that was opened for the first time for cultivation requires a rotation period (plantation rotation where the land is not planted) an average of 6 years with the calculation of soil fertility having returned to what it was before planting. Before opening fields, usually the Dayak Kayan people perform certain traditional rituals to get the right time to clear the fields and burn the area before planting, burning is carried out with certain techniques so that the fire does not spread, by leaving large trees as fire breaker around the fields. usually must meet several conditions, be able to read the direction of the wind and not bathe or drink during the burning.

Although they are recorded as Catholic and Protestant Christians, the Kaharingan religion (Ancient Dayak Belief) has not been abandoned, the form of belief in animism and dynamism is reflected in the worship of the spirits of their ancestors who live in the forest (in big trees) and they believe that spirits ancestors can help and interfere with their lives. The traditional ceremony that is often performed by the Kayan Dayak Tribe as a form of ancestor worship is called belian. There are various types of belian, including for treatment and worship.

The Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village have very high adherence to customs and tend to keep them closed. The customary head is a highly respected institution, if there are indigenous peoples who violate customary provisions they are obliged to pay a fine (the amount of which varies depending on the error), if there are people outside the adat who are deemed to have violated customary provisions, usually the adat head holds a adat meeting to impose a fine. mistakes are considered serious, not infrequently the decisions that come out are hammer-gongs which are a sign of war, attacks on people outside their customs are still often carried out because of differences in understanding about the issue of customary provisions.

Integrated Poverty as stated by Chambers (1983) is clearly illustrated in the rural poverty situation of Long Lalang, because apart from being geographically isolated and isolated, they do not have access to sources of information, transportation facilities, they are also excluded from the need for nine basic commodities whose prices can reach 5 -10 times the normal price, they usually get these staples by exchanging them from seasonal traders who come to buy their accompanying forest products, such as Agarwood, Damar, Tengkwang seeds, Honey, game animals and medicinal plants. For these secondary forest products, they only wait for seasonal buyers and do not actively market them.

The next poverty situation is reflected in the vulnerability to facing big economic actors, namely PT Limbang Ganesha, which is a company holding Forest Control Rights (HPH) with a forest concession area covering 2 sub-districts (Tabang and Kembang Janggut), where the location of the customary forest of the Dayak Kayan people, Long Lalang Village is part of forest tenure since 1975, so that since that year the Dayak Kayan people's lives have been marginalized from their economic base, where they cannot freely utilize forest resources that were originally inherited from generation to generation.

The type of poverty in Long Lalang Village is an Interstitial Poverty, namely pockets of poverty in the midst of the prosperity of natural resources (forests), due to material deprivation and alienation of forest resources itself by big economic actors, namely HPH (forest tenure rights) entrepreneurs.

2. Sources and processes of poverty for the Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village

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The problematic situation of poverty faced by The Dayak Kayan community in Long Lalang Village is caused by a meta problem, namely the decreasing income of the Long Lalang Village community, the decline in income stems from a decrease in the community's economic agro forest yield (a decrease in field rice production by 8.4% a year and a decline in banana production by 8.6 % years during the last five years and the associated decline in forest products) which is a substantive problem.

Pagon and Sisibu types of field rice are the staple crops of the Kayan Dayak community who consume rice as a staple food, while bananas are planted to fill the cropping period, generally they plant rice to meet their communal needs first (subsistence), then if there is excess, the yield will be sold to Kembang Janggut District (to supply PT Limbang Ganesha's base camp needs). In addition to the decline in field yields above, there was also a decrease in secondary forest products, considering that basically the Dayak Kayan Tribe of Long Lalang Village are extractive farmers of forest resources.

Through research identification, it can be seen that the main causes of the decline in economic agroforest yields for the people of Long Lalang Village are as follows;

1) Depreciation of Potential Field Area

Since having tenure rights over the forest since 1975, where the customary forest of the Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village is one part of the forest concession owned by PT Limbang Ganesha, the company that owns the HPH prohibits the village community from clearing fields in the customary forest that has become part of the forest. from the HPH area, it is clear that the cultivated area is shrinking, this shrinkage of the cultivated area will result in a decrease in the cultivation period to restore the fertility level of the land that has been processed, the shrinkage of cultivated land in Long Lalang Village by 7.6% per year or the average area 19.52 Ha per year.

2) Degradation of Forest Resources

The massive forest fires that occurred during the long dry season in 1997 were a terrible tragedy for the Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village, the fires consumed almost half of the customary forest area (\pm 9500 Ha) resulting in damage to forest resources and degradation of the carrying capacity of the forest in the forest. sustain their extractive economy. The forest fires that occurred were closely related to the massive exploitation of timber in 1975-1985 by forest concessionaires (HPH) in which the timber sector became the mainstay of East Kalimantan's foreign exchange earner. This massive exploitation changed the climate of forest vegetation into flammable stock. both by natural causes and by humans.

3) The low quality of human resources for the Dayak Kayan community in Long Lalang Village

The decline in economic agro-forest yields in Long Lalang Village is also closely related to the average low level of education of the community, and low Indonesian language skills, making it difficult for them to accept modernization such as farming technology which can actually take them out of the extractive economic system at the time. forests no longer have the carrying capacity of their economy.

The human resources of the Long Lalang Village community have been very neglected in the development process so far, even by the big economic actors around

them (HPH entrepreneurs), this can be seen clearly from the illiteracy rate is still high, and their Indonesian language skills are very low, because 80, 5% cannot speak Indonesian, automatically they do not have the ability to access development programs that are communicated with Indonesian language media.

The low linguistic status and literacy status of the Kayan Dayak people make them remain isolated and backward in social relations with the wider community in general. Interaction with modern institutions will be hampered because of their ignorance of administrative and legal languages that they do not know and sometimes take advantage and exploitation because of their low linguistic status, this clearly places the Dayak Kayan community in a dimension that is very vulnerable to the process of impoverishment.

The dominant process towards the impoverishment of the Dayak Kayan tribal community is the process of economic dualism, where modern economic actors (HPH) make the Long Lalang Village community as traditional economic actors alienated from their agro-forest economic base, which is marked by their prohibition from opening fields in customary forests which have been they used to do it, if in the past they were allowed by the traditional leader to open fields up to ± 7 ha/head of family which was opened annually $\pm 1-1.5$ ha with a rotation of planting, generally they started planting in June and harvesting in January and February, the area that has been planted with rice is used to grow bananas then they open a new area to plant rice again with an area of 1-1.5 ha/head of family and so on, but at this time they are not can again open fields of up to ± 7 ha/head of family because of the prohibition from the owners of Forest Tenure Rights so that their cultivated land is shrinking. In the past, their cropping period could be up to 6 years, now their cropping period is only 2 years to restore soil fertility to the former fields that they had previously cultivated. Large trees which according to their belief as the residence of their ancestors were cut down, follow-up forest products that can increase income such as Damar, Tengkwang seeds, Agarwood, Rattan, Honey, game animals, medicines are now difficult to find even some of them have become extinct because of forest fires in 1997, now they are facing a serious problem in the form of real damage to forest resources.

Even though large forestry companies have been around for a long time, the rural conditions and infrastructure have not been touched in the slightest. The average linguistic status of the Dayak Kayan community is low, their ignorance of state social institutions, legal and administrative language makes the Dayak Kayan tribe of Long Lalang Village experience a prolonged Integrated Poverty.

3. Government Program in Reducing Poverty of the Dayak Kayan Tribe of Long Lalang Village

The program launched by the government in dealing with isolated tribes is a social settlement development program for isolated tribal communities (regrouping) which is carried out through the Social Service program, with this program it is hoped that the isolated tribal community will be eradicated from conditions of isolation and backwardness both physically, socially, culturally, life and livelihood as well as environment, so as to achieve a better level of social welfare. The assumption of the success of this policy is that the coaching period is quite long, according to the provisions of the Ministry of Social Affairs (1994) it can reach a period of ± 7 years through the stages of preparation, guidance, development and transfer with large costs (Social Service of Kutai Kertanegara Regency in 1998 recorded funding of up to with IDR 3.5 billion). The program steps taken are as follows:

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- a) Regrouping, namely creating a social settlement system with an ideal basis that is not scattered with new types of ex situ settlements (started in 1991), construction of modern houses by leaving the treasures of Dayak Kayan traditional houses (Lamin houses), regrouping is intended to facilitate development of the Kayan Dayak community.
- b) Agricultural guidance (paddy rice), agricultural guidance is provided to the Kayan Dayak community on how to cultivate permanent crops with a watery land system (Sawah).
- c) Welfare guidance, guidance provided to the Kayan Dayak community so that they can live in a modern society, especially regarding healthy lifestyles and nutritious food patterns.

Externally, this regrouping program is not relevant as a study of the specific local problems faced by the Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village which have become a source of poverty for them, namely the decline in economic agro-forest yields caused by a decrease in potential field areas due to restrictions on customary forest rights by the community. the owner of the HPH (PT Limbang Ganesha), the degradation of the carrying capacity of the forest due to forest fires and forest exploitation as a commodity, as well as the low human resources of the Dayak Kayan, so it is clear that the regrouping program is not a program that can bring the Dayak Kayan people out of their predicament.

Internally, by implementing the program steps, the Kayan Dayak community will certainly be marginalized from insitu settlements, namely their home settlements which have been traditionally regulated closer to farming areas and cultivated by them for generations. The construction of modern houses leaving the traditional Lamin house (a traditional Dayak house whose shape is elongated and full of ornaments) will slowly erode the communal feeling among the Kayan Dayak people. Farming activities (non-paddy farming) are part of the cultural process of the Dayak Kayan tribe that cannot be simply replaced with a rice farming system. Of course, the Dayak Kayan indigenous people have great resistance to new habits introduced outside their way of life, because empirically the ability to farm has been inherited by them from generation to generation, and in opening their fields they first hold a traditional ceremony, so that basically farming is a customary process for them. Internally, the quality of the regrouping program is far from expectations, because the program's costly steps are in line with the Dayak Kayan customs. This made this program a failure which was marked by the abandonment of modern houses and pilot rice fields that had been built as part of the social settlement facilities for isolated communities, and the Dayak Kayan community returned to occupy Lamin's house in the insitu settlement in dispersed groups to approach their cultivated areas as in the beginning.

Next, actionable causes will be identified. For this purpose, problem specifications and substantive problems will be carried out, namely the decrease in economic agroforest yields for the Dayak Kayan Tribe, Long Lalang Village, to a formal problem (goal policy), then a hierarchical technique will be used. search for problems in the form of a problem diagram structure as follows:

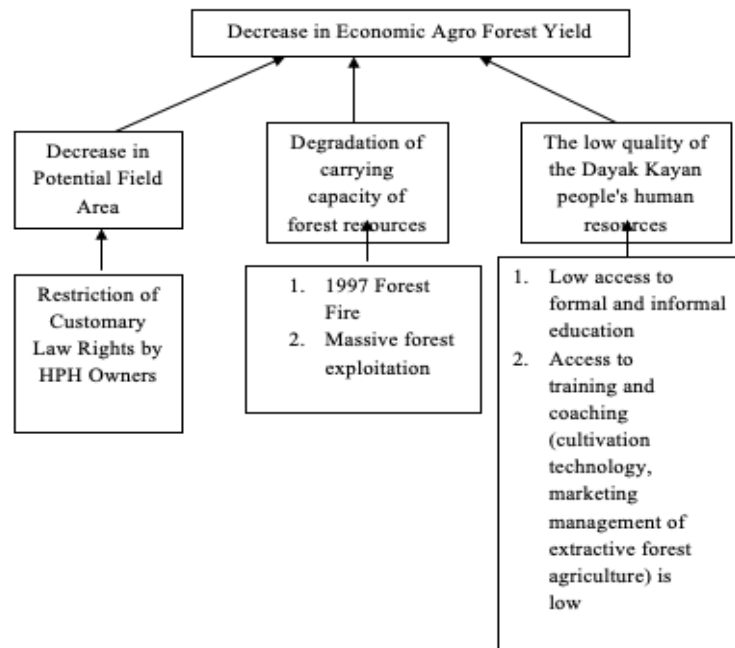


Figure 1. Structure of the Long Lalang Village Problem Diagram
Source: Primary Data Analysis

After the problem specification has been carried out, then an analysis of the desired conditions is carried out in the objective analysis. Objective analysis is carried out by making the conditions contained in the problem become the opposite situation, this is done through testing the causal relationships that occur between them logically as stated in the following objective analysis diagram.

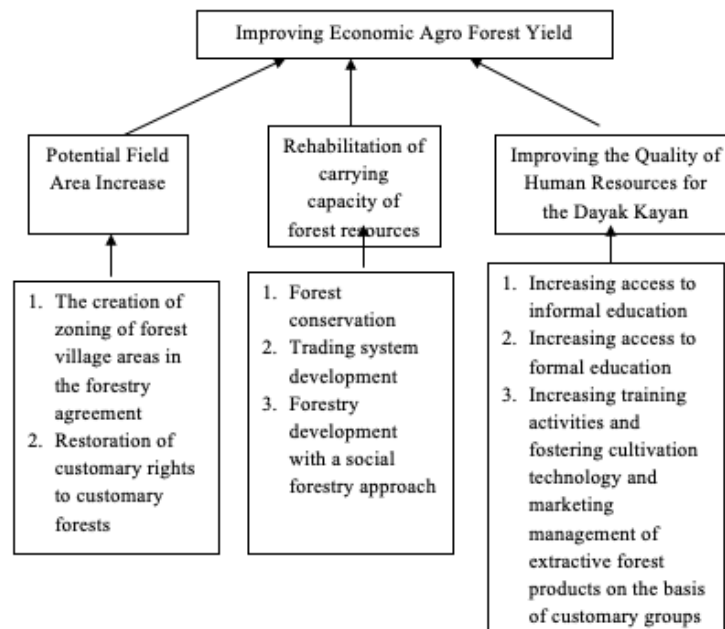


Figure 2 Structure of the Long Lalang Village Goal Diagram
Source: Primary Data Analysis

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From the objective analysis diagram, it can be explained how the logical relationship between achieving an increase in the economic yield of agroforestry for the Dayak Kayan people in Long Lalang Village can be done by achieving policy goals, namely increasing potential cultivation areas, rehabilitating the carrying capacity of the forest on the lives of the Dayak Kayan people and increasing human resources. Kayan Dayak people.

From the causes identified as actionable causes which are also formal problems (and policy goals), an alternative policy solution for increasing agro-forest economic yields in Long Lalang Village is formulated in an effort to increase the income of the Dayak Kayan people as follows:

1. Alternative policies for controlling the shrinkage of potential cultivated areas
2. Alternative forest resource rehabilitation policy year .
3. Alternative policies to increase human resources for the Dayak Kayan people.

4. Results of Criteria Analysis and Assessment

The second step that is used to recommend alternative policies is to test through several criteria through the comparison method of criteria equivalent to the equivalent alternative method, which is a method that considers all criteria the same and sees how far the trade-offs that occur in the selected alternative when the criteria are equated, then carried out scoring to find the highest weight value. The score of 1 means that it cannot be applied, the score of 2 which means it is less effective, and the score of 3 is quite effective. a score of 4 means very effective.

As for recapitulation: scoring of alternative policies proposed in an effort to increase the production/yield of agro-forest economy of isolated communities from the Dayak Kayan Tribe in Long Lalang Village, namely alternative policies for controlling the shrinkage of potential cultivated areas, alternative policies for rehabilitation of forest resources, as well as alternative policies for increasing natural resources. Human Resources (HR) of the isolated Dayak Kayan Tribe of Long Lalang Village, can be seen in the following score table

Table 1 Recapitulation of Alternative Scores on Policy to Increase Yield/Production of Agro-Forest Economy of the Dayak Kayan Tribe, Long Lalang Village, 2002-2012

Policy Alternative	Criteria/Score						Total
	Technical	Economics	Social	Law	Political	Administration	
1. Control of potential field area shrinkage	4	4	4	4	3	3	23
2. Rehabilitation of forest resources	2	4	4	4	2	4	20
3. Improving the human resources of the Dayak Kayan community	3	4	4	4	3	4	22

Source: Primary Data Analysis

Based on the scoring above, a ranking of policy alternatives is arranged as follows:

a) Rank 1 is an alternative policy for controlling the shrinkage of potential cultivated areas with a score of 23 or having a weighted score of 3.8, which means it is very effective to apply.

b) Rank II is an alternative policy for improving the human resources of the Dayak Kayan people with a score of 22 or a criterion weight of 3.6, which means it is very effective to implement.

c) Rank III is an alternative forest resource rehabilitation policy with a score of 20 or a criterion weight of 3.3, which means it is quite effective to be applied.

From the results of the selection of policy alternatives, the recommended alternative policy as a focus of attention for increasing agro-forest economic productivity of the isolated community of the Dayak Khayan Tribe, Long Lalang Village is an alternative policy to control the shrinkage of potential cultivated areas.

The policy direction taken for the development of rural areas in the village that was taken as the unit of analysis above emphasized on increasing the productivity of the poor with policies that focused on the recommended alternative policies, but considering the problems faced by the villages the unit of analysis above is very complex so it is necessary synergistic handling between various policies, not only technological approaches, but also economic, and socio-cultural approaches, because a monistic approach (a single program policy approach) will not be able to effectively increase the productivity of the poor in the analysis unit village because the problems have been so severe. complex and permanently dominate their life cycle (the dominance of forest entrepreneur/HPH owner, namely PT Limbang Ganesha over the isolated Dayak Kayan people of Long Lalang Village as a process of poverty due to a dualistic economy). So, with the assumption that the sources of funds and resources of Kutai Kertanegara Regency are large enough for policy implementation, the researchers recommend implementing all alternative policies that have very effective, effective and quite effective criteria to be implemented.

The policy alternatives that are recommended as selected policy alternatives which are the focus of attention for policy implementation in an effort to increase the productivity of the poor isolated communities of the Dayak Kayan Tribe in Long Lalang Village can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 Policy Alternatives Chosen as Recommended Alternative Policies in Increasing Productivity of the Dayak Kayan Tribe People

District	Alternatif Kebijakan	Rating Weight	Recomendation
Long Lalang	1. Control of shrinkage of potential cultivated area	Very effective	Chosen I
	2. Rehabilitation of forest resources	Effective	Chosen II
	3. Improving the human resources of the Dayak Kayan people	Effective enough	Chosen III

Source: Primary Data Analysis

From the table, it can be seen that the recommended policy alternatives are synergistic steps in response to the complexity of village problems that are used as the unit of analysis. The response for each village is of course very different, because the problems faced by the analysis unit villages are very varied, so that the treatment of villages in the rural area development program does not have to be the same (allocation, type and value of the program). Programs that are planned for the development of rural areas should as

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much as possible be able to answer problems in accordance with the specific local characteristics of the village.

To show the variability of rural poverty in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, the following will summarize the variations found in poverty cases in Long Lalang Village in the following table:

Table 3 Variations in Poverty Cases for Indigenous Tribal Communities in Long Lalang Village

No	Variable	District
		Long Lalang
1	2	3
1	Specific poor groups/potentially poor groups	Isolated tribe
2	Poverty Type	<i>Intersitiasial Poverty</i>
3	Poverty Process	dualistic economy (HPH vs Forest/field agriculture)
4	Sources of poverty (poverty main problem)	A decrease in field yields by 8.4%/yr and a decrease in extractive forest agricultural yields
5	Causes of rural poverty (formal problems)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depreciation of potential field area of 19.52 ha/year due to the prohibition of clearing field area by HPH owners 2. Degradation of carrying capacity of SDH due to forest fires in 1997 and forest exploitation since 1975 3. The low quality of the Dayak rich people's human resources (80.5% of the population were found to be illiterate in Indonesian and 32.5% illiterate)
6	Government response (status quo policy)	<i>Regrouping</i>
7	Policy alternative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controlling the shrinkage of potential cultivated areas with a policy target of forming a forest agreement to return customary forests as customary rights of the Dayak Kayan people 2. Rehabilitation of forest resources with the target of forest conservation policies fostering cultivation systems as the embodiment of social forestry 3. Improving the quality of human resources for the Dayak Kayan community with the policy target of increasing access to formal and non-formal education, increasing access to training and guidance (cultivation, technology and marketing of extractive forest products on the basis of developing indigenous groups)

Source: Primary Data Analysis

From the explanation of the table above, it can be seen that the Long Lalang poverty case is very varied. This shows that the problems faced are very diverse, according to the sources and processes behind the poverty of rural communities, which of course are locally specific.

With the analysis model above, of course, alternative policies that are recommended as answers to village-specific local problems will have real relevance (compare with the government's response which is a status quo policy). The recommended policy alternatives show that the treatment of rural poverty cases cannot be uniformed because the types of needs and the intensity of needs in each village are not the same.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the problems faced by poor isolated tribal communities in Long Lalang Village using a public policy analysis approach, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The rural poor of Kutai Kertanegara Regency generally live in remote and isolated poor villages with varied characteristics of poverty. The characteristics of rural poverty depend on the orbit and geographical location of the village as well as its accessibility to basic rural facilities and infrastructure. These poor people experience various dimensions of poverty that are also varied, both the property dimension (poverty of materials), physical weakness (the ratio of dependence due to physical weakness), powerlessness (powerlessness in the face of large economic actors), isolation (geographically) and vulnerability (vulnerability to face various kinds of problems). natural, social, economic and political/policy changes). The types of poverty in rural communities are also very diverse, although most of them are endemic because of their geographical location which is difficult to reach, but in some places poverty is found with the type of interstitial poverty or pockets of poverty that are around big economic actors (big companies).
2. The poverty of isolated tribal communities stems from their low productivity, this low productivity is indicated by low/decreasing forest agricultural products. The low productivity of the isolated tribal community is due to their low access to productive resources such as land, water, job opportunities, capital/capital, technology, proactive policies, marketing, education, training, and the carrying capacity of a sustainable environment.
3. Poverty processes that cause poverty for isolated tribal communities are generally caused by a dualistic economic determination against their traditional economic base.
4. The government's programs that were launched as the government's response to rural poverty are externally irrelevant, because they do not address the specific local problems faced by rural communities. Internally, the programs that have been implemented also have many weaknesses, besides being very bureaucratic and procedural, they are generally also intolerant of the variability that exists in rural communities.
5. To eradicate rural poverty, it is necessary to increase the productivity of the poor through various policies which basically facilitate their access to productive resources. Increasing productivity by making their access to various productive resources closer is the key to the success of various programs aimed at alleviating rural poverty.
6. With the variety of cases of rural poverty, which are marked by the various characteristics, dimensions, types, sources and processes of poverty experienced by isolated tribal communities, this analysis rejects the uniformity of various policies

aimed at alleviating poverty in rural communities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The uniform treatment of rural poverty will lead to a bias towards the understanding of specific local problems of rural poverty.

7. An understanding of rural poverty as a varied phenomenon will help in understanding specific local village problems in a participatory manner. With the development of a participatory understanding of rural areas, a "people's dimension" development will be created where the role of the rural poor is increasing in articulating all the aspirations and problems they face. This of course will make government programs that go down to rural communities are programs that are relevant and needed by the community.

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