Article

Gender-Based Poverty Alleviation in Grobogan Regency

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Abstract

Indonesia's human quality is relatively low. Based on the 2017 Human Development Report, the number of the Indonesian Human Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (HDI) is 70.81. In detail, the index number is a composite of life expectancy at birth of 70.90 years, Number of Expectations for School Length 12.72 Years, Average School Length 7.95 years, and expenditure per capita Rp. 10,420,000, -. The aim of this paper is analyzing poverty reduction efforts in Grobogan Regency in 2018. Has poverty allievia-tion been carried out by the Government of Grobogan Regency already taken into account the interests and needs of men and women proportionally? Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that poverty reduction in Grobogan District has not maximally taken into account the interests of women and men pro-portionally. In the economic field, women's ability to access capital has not run smoothly, because some savings and loan businesses managed by women have not run smoothly. In the field of education, women still lag behind men in indicators of long-term school expectations. Likewise the condition of women's edu-cation is still lagging behind that of men, which has an impact on the opportunity to get decent income. Women's income is lower than that of men. In the field of health and clean water women are still vulnerable to maternal mortality and environmental hygiene.

Keywords
poverty; poverty alleviation; gender; gender justice

INTRODUCTION

The condition of human quality in an area can be known from the magnitude of the human development index (HDI), related to education (long duration and long-term expectations of school); health (life expec-tancy / year) and economy (based on pur-chasing power). The amount of the Human Development Index (HDI) is one measure to see the welfare level more broadly outside the calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The HDI value of a region shows how far the area has reached the specified target, which is 85 years of life expectancy, basic education for all levels of society (without exception), and the level of expenditure and consumption that has reached a decent standard of living. The closer the HDI value of a region to the number 100, the closer the road must be taken to achieve that goal.

It must be admitted that overall, Indonesia's human quality is relatively low. Based on the 2017 Human Development Report, the number of the Indonesian Hu-man Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (HDI) is 70.81. In detail, the index number is a composite of life ex-pectancy at birth of 70.90 years, Number of

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Expectations of School length 12.72 Years, mean years of schooling 8.00 years, and expenditure per capita Rp. 10,420,000, -. Based on the UNDP report in the Human Development report, Indonesia is in the ranks of 116 of the 189 countries in the world (Hdr.undp.org, 2019).

The development of the Indonesian Human Development Index (HDI) in 2013 until 2017 shows an increasing development even though not dramatically. The description of the development of HDI is shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Development of Indonesia's HDI for 2013 - 2017

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
HDI	68,31	68,90	69,55	70,18	70,81
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70,40	70,59	70,78	70,90	71,06
Expected years of schooling (years)	12,10	12,39	12,55	12,72	12,85
Mean years of schooling (years)	7,61	7,73	7,84	7,95	8,10
Groos National Income per capita (PPP$)	9.858	9.903	10.150	10.420	10,644

Source: Indonesia Statistcal Board 2018.

Then compared with other countries, especially Southeast Asia, Indonesia ranks still below Brunei Darrussalam, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, slightly above Vietnam. This condition shows that the level of welfare of the Indonesian people is still low. Almost all indicators that form the HDI are in low condition, especially the average length of school and life expectancy.

Meanwhile from the Indonesian Gender Development Index (GDI) in 2017 amounting to 90.96 with the condition that there are still gender inequalities in life expectancy, long school expectations, average school years and per capita income. Women's life expectancy is higher than lakai-male. The life expectancy of Indonesian men is 69.19 years while women are 73.06 years. While Expected years of schooling male was 12.78 years and female was 12.93 years. The mean years of Schooling for men is 8.56 years and women are 7.65 years. Male per capita income is Rp. 14,932,000, while women are Rp. 8,752,000,- (Folland 2018).

One of the conditions of Indonesian human welfare is caused by the still high number of poor people as indicated by the poverty rate. Indonesia's poverty rate in 2018 in March amounted to 9.82% increased compared to the conditions in March 2017. This condition shows that efforts to reduce poverty in Indonesia have been effective. The next question is, has the reduction or poverty reduction paid attention to the interests of women and men proportionally? This paper analyzes the poverty reduction efforts in Grobogan District in 2018. Has poverty reduction been carried out by the Government of Grobogan Regency already taken into account the interests and needs of men and women proportionally?

Theoretical Studies and Approaches

Poverty is defined as a condition that cannot fulfill the basic needs of life because of all the shortcomings. Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem, so the definition of poverty is very diverse according to the evolution of science / social sciences. BPS-Statistics Indonesia defines poverty as the inability to meet minimum standards of basic needs which include food and non-food. The minimum standard is manifested in the form of a poverty line so that it can be seen how many poor people have below the poverty line (Maksum 2004).

According to Richard Lawrence the word emphasizes the pain of the oppressed poor. It portrays a person who is socially powerless and thus unable to resist the socially powerful (Adejuwon and Tijani 2012). The root "verb" from which the word comes out is translated "to afflict" or "to oppress", i.e. being forced into submission that involves great pain. The word has been the primary meaning of financial distress with accompanying social impotence (Olubiyi 2016). The combined image that these words give of

poverty refers to the "poor" the needy, those lacking basic necessities of life.

This approach only considers the welfare aspects of human life that can be expressed in terms of revenue (Rojas 2008). Therefore, the income poverty approach cannot explain much of people capabilities and so cannot be a base for fully explanation of poverty phe-nomenon in society. Moreover, using the income ap-proach in classifying individuals as poor and non-poor follows the basic abnormality. It is possible that in practice a poor be classified as a non-poor based on income approach (Whitener 2000, p.1-8). So, focusing on this approach in studying poverty phenomenon and developing strategies and policies to support poor is a big risk.

In understanding the problem of poverty that is multidimensional in nature, it is necessary to first deepen the definition of poverty. Initially, the definition of poverty meant more as a form of income inability to fulfill basic needs (Todaro 1997). The failure of the concept of development encourages an understanding of poverty, especially in developing countries, starting to expand to the aspects that cause poverty. In this case, the causes of poverty have quite broad dimensions covering social, cultural, political, environmental (natural and geographical) aspects, health, education, religion, and character. This form of multidimensional poverty is further explained as impoverishing factors (Suryawati 2005).

One concept or thought about poverty that is quite popular is the concept of the Chamber (Saleh 2002). The poverty theory from the Chamber is based on the gap between urban (urban) and rural (rural) economic forms, which in turn makes the gap in the form of differences in living standards / welfare. Chamber Theory is then increasingly developed with the form of thinking about urban poverty (urban poverty) and rural poverty (rural poverty). Poverty in both urban and rural areas has interrelated issues, namely urbanization or migration/ migration of residents from the village to the city.

The definition of poverty is formed based on identification and measurement of a group of people / groups here in after referred to as poor (Nugroho 1995). In general, every country including Indonesia has its own definition of a person or a community categorized as poor. This is because conditions called poverty are relative for each country such as economic conditions, welfare standards, and social conditions. Each definition is determined according to criteria or measurements based on certain conditions, namely average income, purchasing power or average consumption ability, educational status, and health condition.

Economically, poverty can be defined as a lack of resources that can be used to meet the needs of life and improve the welfare of a group of people. Resources in an economic context do not only concern the financial aspects but include all types of wealth (wealth) that can improve people's welfare in a broad sense. Politically, poverty is seen from the low access to power (Muhtaj 2005). The definition of power in this context includes a political system that can determine the ability of a group of people to reach and use resources. Three basic questions related to access to power are: 1) how people can utilize the resources that exist in society, 2) how people can take part in making decisions on the use of available resources and 3) how the ability of people to participate in activities- community activities.

The scheme for the formation of poverty based on the concept put forward by Chambers explains how the condition called poverty in most developing countries and the third world is a condition called impoverishment (Chambers 2005). Most conditions are found that poverty is always measured / known based on low income capacity in meeting basic needs in the form of food, health, housing or settlements, and education. The low ability of income is also interpreted as low purchasing power or the ability to consume (Nugroho 1995). The ability of income that is relatively limited or low causes the purchasing power of a person or group of people, especially to fulfill

basic needs, to be low. This consumption is primarily aimed at meeting standard nutritional and health needs.

Conditions due to limitations or low income above cause the formation of public health status that is said to be low (morbidity) or in a low nutritional condition. Conditions like this are very susceptible to disease attacks and malnutrition which in turn are accompanied by high mortality (mortality). High mortality rates and low public health conditions will have an impact on low social participation, higher absenteeism, low intelligence, and relatively low skills.

Building on the concepts and definitions of poverty is then reviewed and expanded based on the problems of poverty and the factors which subsequently lead to poverty. The definition of poverty stated by Chambers is the definition that is currently gaining attention in every poverty alleviation program in various developing countries and the third world. The view expressed in Chambers' definition of poverty explains that poverty is an integrated concept that has five dimensions, namely: Proper, Powerless; State of emergency; dependency; and Isolation (Chambers 2005).

Furthermore Tadjuddin divided poverty into three types with different variations, namely: economic poverty, social poverty, and political poverty. From these two opinions, poverty has 3 aspects, namely: (1) economics, (2) politics and (3) social-psychological (Nurhadi 2008). Economic poverty means lack of resources that are not only financial but also all types of wealth to improve the standard of living of a group of people. The measurement is to determine the inventory of resources owned through the use of standard standards known as the "poverty line". This method is often referred to as the method of measuring absolute poverty. Furthermore, political poverty means lack of access to political power that determines the ability of a group of people to reach and use resources for power, and the third Social-psychological poverty means lack of networks and social structures that support increased productivity caused by inhibiting factors. blocking someone from

taking advantage of opportunities that exist in society. These factors can be internal or external.

According to Sarasutha and Noor in Supadi and Achmad Rozany "conceptual poverty can be divided into three terms, namely subjective poverty, absolute poverty and relative poverty. In terms of subjective poverty, each person bases his own thoughts by stating that his needs are not fulfilled sufficiently even though in absolute terms or in fact the person is not relatively poor. "Subjective poverty occurs because individuals generalize wants (wants) with needs (needs). Definition of absolute poverty is a condition where a person or family has income but is not sufficient to meet their minimum daily needs efficiently. The definition of relative poverty is related to the concept of relative deprivation in which the ability to meet the needs of a person or a family is in a position relative to other community members living in one area. This concept is closely related to income inequality (Supadi and Rozany 2008: pp.3-4).

The definition of absolute poverty and relative poverty expressed by several experts is different from the definition of poverty stated by the Central Statistics Agency. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, various problems of poverty can be grouped into four terms, namely absolute poverty, relative poverty, cultural poverty and structural poverty (BPS 2018). The Central Bureau of Statistics again stipulates 8 variables that are considered feasible and operational as indicators to determine poor households, namely: 1) per capita floor area, 2) type of floor, 3) drinking water/clean water availability, 4) type of toilet/wc, 5) asset ownership, 6) monthly income, 7) expenditure, especially the percentage of food expenditure and 8) consumption of side dishes. The approach used by BPS-Statistics Indonesia is relatively simpler and easier to measure than several approaches and other understandings of poverty. But these approaches and measurements tend to ignore the development of standards for minimum human needs that follow developments and advances in development and technology.

Various experts have explained the causes of poverty and their general factors. According to the World Bank, the cause of poverty is because the development strategy is too focused and relies on economic growth which increasingly results in greater disparity between the poor and the rich (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2008). Jazairy stated that there are ten factors that influence the poverty process, namely: 1) Policy induced process, 2) Dualism, 3) Population growth, *4) Resources management and the environtment*, 5) *Natural cycles and process*, 6) *The marginal of women*, 7) *Culture and ethnic factor*, 8) *Exploitative intermediation*, 9) *Internal political fragmentation and civil strife*, 10) *International proces* (Nurhadi 2018, p34). The above understanding shows that one of the causes of poverty is the marginalization of women. Poverty alleviation must not neglect women's poverty, because poor women will cause a series of poverty that is difficult to overcome.

The theoretical effort to alleviate poverty is to break the chain of poverty. The party mandated by the constitution to tackle poverty is the government. Without government intervention, it is difficult for poor families to get out of poverty. Starting from the vision above, it is necessary for government efforts from the center to the regions to strive and innovate to overcome poverty. But this is not something that is easy. Various problems and actual issues that often become obstacles in efforts to reduce poverty include planning, data collection, funding and institutionalization.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in the study is a qualitative descriptive research method. This research describes and analyzes the achievements of poverty reduction programs, and analyzes the effectiveness of poverty reduction programs, especially for women. The informants in this study were purposively determined, namely the poor, the Grobogan Regency apparatus, especially those dealing with poverty reduction. Data collection techniques using interview techniques and observations using interview guidelines and checklists. The data analysis technique uses qualitative data analysis, namely data reduction for data that does not support research and triangulates to ensure that the data collected is correct and conclusions can be drawn.

OVERVIEW OF POVERTY IN GROBOGAN REGENCY

Poverty Line

In measuring poverty, BPS-Statistics Indonesia uses the concept of basic needs approach, namely poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs measured from the expenditure side conceptualized by the Poverty Line. The Poverty Line is a representation of the minimum amount of rupiah needed to meet the minimum basic food needs of the equivalent of 2100 kilocalories per capita per day and non-food staples (BPS 2008).

The poverty line used by BPS-Statistics Indonesia consists of two components, namely the Food Poverty Line (FPL) consisting of 52 types of commodities and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL) which consists of 51 types of commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas, where PL is the sum of FPL and NFPL. Residents who have an average per capita consumption expenditure per month below the poverty line are categorized as poor.

By paying attention to the components of the Poverty Line (PL) at Central Java Province, the role of food commodities on the Poverty Line is still far greater than the role of non-food commodities (housing, clothing, education, and health). In March 2018, food commodities that contributed the most to PL both in urban and rural areas were generally almost the same. Rice which contributes 20.70% in urban areas and 22.43% in rural areas. Filtered kretek cigarettes made the second largest contribution to PL (9.10% in urban areas and 9.43% in rural areas). Other commodities are broiler eggs (4.37% in urban areas and 3.89% in rural areas), broiler chicken meat (3.70% in

urban areas and 2.57% in rural areas), and so on. Non-food commodities that make a large contribution to both urban and rural CWs are housing, gasoline, electricity, education, health and toiletries

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Some food and non-food commodities that can affect the increase in the poverty line are as follows:

Food Commodity

Food commodities that have a large influence on the value of the Poverty Line in urban and rural areas in March 2018 are rice, filtered clove cigarettes and Chicken Eggs, for more details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. List of Food Commodities that Give Great Influence against the Increase in the Poverty Line Central Java Province Level March 2018

No	Commodity	City (%)	Commodity	Village (%)
1	Rice	20,70	Rice	22,43
2	Filter Cigarete	9,10	Filter Cigarete	9,43
3	Egg	4,37	Egg	3,89
4	Chicken	3,70	Sugar	3,37
5	Sugar	3,28	Soy bean curd	2,87
6	Soy bean curd	2,57	Chicken	2,57
7	Instan Noode	2,36	Soybean cake	2,47
8	Soybean cake	2,25	Instan Noodle	2,43
9	Cake	1,98	Onion	2,09
10	Others	21,87	Others	22,99

Source: BPS, official poverty statistics, 2018

The data above shows that both in cities and in villages women are quite vulnerable to poverty, because these commodities are basic needs that are also a necessity for women. When viewed from the number of poor people, women are quite large

Non-Food Commodities

Non-food commodities that make a large contribution to both the urban and rural poverty lines are housing, electricity, gasoline, education and toiletries. These are detailed in the following Table 3.

The development of the poverty line in Grobogan Regency until 2018 reached Rp. 366,192, - / capita / month, continued to increase since 2014 amounting to Rp. 290.827- / capita / month. This condition also occurs in the Provincial and National poverty lines which continue to increase from year to year. The development of the poverty line in Grobogan Regency is shown in the following Table 4.

Table 3. List of Non- Food Commodities that Give Great Influence against the Increase in the Poverty Line Central Java Province Level March 2018

No	Commodity	City (%)	Commodity	Vilage (%)
1	Housing	6,17	Housing	6,42
2	Fuel	4,92	Fuel	4,31
3	Electricity	3,42	Electricity	2,09
4	Education	2,44	Education	1,50
5	Tooth paste, Soap, Shampoo etc	1,36	Health	1,28
6	Health	1,29	Tooth paste, Soap, Shampoo, etc	1,25
7	Others	8,22	Others	8,61

Source: BPS, official poverty statistics, 2018

Table 4. Development of the Poverty Line in Grobogan Regency, Central Java and National Provinces in 2014-2018 (Rupiah / Capita / Month)

Area	Poverty Line				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grobogan Regency	290.827	303.455	333.009	345.379	366.192
Central Java Province	281.570	297.581	317.348	333.224	350.875
Indonesia	312.328	330.776	350.420	387.160	383.908

Sumber: BPS Nasional, 2018

Compared to the Provincial Poverty Line of Rp. 350,875, - / capita / month and National Rp. 383,908, - / capita / month in 2018, Grobogan Regency with an achievement of Rp. 366,192, - / capita / month is above Central Java Province and below National, and occupies the third highest position after Pati Regency (Rp. 414,316, - / capita / month) and Kabupaten Demak (Rp. 402,211, - capita /month). In detail can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Comparison of Poverty Lines of Grobogan Regency with Neighborhood Regency, Central Java Provinces and National March of 2018 (Rupiah / Capita / Month)

Area	Poverty Lne
Grobogan	366.192
Blora	308.520
Boyolali	304.575
Sragen	312.106
Demak	402.211
Pati	314.316
Central Java Province	350.875
Indonesia	383.908

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2018

2. Percentage of Poor Population

Percentage of Poor Population Grobogan Regency in 2014 to 2018 showed a positive condition or decreased every year, ie in 2014 it was 13.86% and in 2018 it decreased to 12.31%. The same is true for Central and National Java Provinces which also show positive conditions. In detail can be seen in the Table 6.

Table 6. Percentage of Poor Population in Grobogan Regency, Central Java and National Provinces in 2014-2018 (Rupiah / Capita / Month)

Areal	Percatage of Poor				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grobogan Regency	13,86	13,68	13,57	13,27	12,31
Central Java Province	13,58	13,58	13,27	13,01	11,32
Indonesa	10,96	11,22	10,70	10,64	9,82

Sumber: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2018

The relative position of the percentage of poor people in Grobogan Regency in 2018 was 12.31%, which was above the Central Java Province (11.32%) and National (9.82%) and compared to the surrounding Regencies the

third highest place after Sragen Regency (13, 12%) and Kabupaten Demak (12.54%). In detail, can be seen in the following table.

Table 7. Comparison of Percentage of Poor Population in Grobogan Regency and Neighborhood, Central and National Java Province in March 2018 (%)

Area	Percentage Of Poor
Grobogan	12,31
Blora	11,90
Boyolali	10,04
Sragen	13,12
Demak	12,54
Pati	9,90
Cental Java Province	11,32
Indoneseia	9,82

Sumber: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2018

3. **Number of Poor Population**

The number of poor people in Grobogan Regency in 2014 to 2018 continues to decline, from 186,528 people to 168,701 people, as shown in the figure below.

Table 8. Poor Population in Grobogan Regency March of 2018 (%)

Years	Poor Population
2014	186.528
2015	184.500
2016	184.100
2017	180.950
2018	168.701

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2018

Table 9. Comparison of the Poor Population of Grobogan Regency and District Around March of 2018 (people)

Regency	Poor Population
Boyolali	98.228
Blora	102.496
Sragen	116.369
Pati	123.935
Demak	144.119
Grobogan	168.701

Sumber: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2018

Compared to the surrounding regencies, the population of Grobogan Regency in 2018 was 168,701 inhabitants occupying the highest position, compared to the number of poor people in the surrounding districts (see table 8). This condition shows that the percentage of poor people is not proportional to the number of poor people in one region. The high percentage of poor people does not necessarily reflect the large number of poor people. However, efforts to handle the poor are also getting better.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty alleviation policy should sensitive toward gender relation and discrimination against women among the society; secondly, gender categorization on data recording method should be applied on national, regional, and local survey(Indraswari 2009). Poverty alleviation should be done comprehensively and in justice. Poverty reduction must pay attention to the needs of men and women proportionally. The problem of women's empowerment includes two things. First, economic empowerment that is related to the lack / weakness of women's access to formal financial institutions. Secondly, empowerment issues are also related to the lack of women's voices in decision-making at national and regional levels (Indraswari 2009).

Economy and Women

Various studies on poverty show the lack of access of the poor to formal financial institutions, especially in terms of access to banking credit facilities. The lack of access is related to the difficulties faced by the poor in providing guarantees as one of the conditions for obtaining bank loans.

In relative comparison with men, poor women face greater obstacles in terms of access to bank credit because ownership of assets can be used as collateral more often in the name of men. The limited access of women to jobs in the formal sector also narrows the chances of women accessing bank credit. Working in a formal sector with a fixed income is another requirement applied by formal financial institutions in assessing

the feasibility of prospective candidates. This is difficult for poor women to fulfill. A breakthrough is needed to increase access of poor women to capital or financial or banking institutions.

As we all know, the fundamental problem that we have faced so far is the low participation of women in development. Besides that there is still a practice of discrimination against women. In the political aspect, women are still low in decision making. In a number of data, about poverty, health and education still shows inequality, where women are far more left behind than men. This gap reflects the limited access of most women to good health services, higher education and involvement in public activities. This led to the low Indonesian Gender Development Index (GDI), which in 2017 was 90.96 and Grobogan district was 85.69.

It is indeed very worrying that in situations of poverty, women have little opportunity to obtain facilities and difficulties in accessing capital, so that they have difficulty increasing their income. The program launched by the government through the National Independent Community Empowerment and Rural Community Empowerment Program, one of which tries to facilitate women to access capital by holding a savings and loan business unit consisting of women. The problem that later developed was that the program had not been effective in increasing women's incomes in both cities and villages.

Education and women

In the field of education, the opportunity to get formal education is still given more to men than women. Worldwide, 860 million adults cannot read or write, two thirds are women. In Indonesia, 65% of children who do not go to school are women. In Grobogan Regency, the average length of schooling for women is lower than for men, in 2017 the average length of schooling was 7.18 years and women were 6.13 years. While the expectations of male schooling are also greater than those of women, namely male school expectations of 13.73 years and women 12.27 years. The poverty reduction program in

education that has been launched is Poor Student Aid. The government budget allocation for education in 2018 is 20.4% of the total budget. The allocation of such funds was indeed mostly for teacher salaries, but efforts to provide assistance to poor students were also carried out by the Government of Grobogan Regency. Meanwhile, if we look at illiteracy rates, with age above 15 years in Grobogan Regency in 2017 amounting to 1.56% for rural women and 0.76% in urban areas, 0.98% for men in rural areas and in urban areas 0.43%. The data shows an unbalanced comparison between men and women, but the budget allocation does not clearly indicate its particular use.

Women constitute half of the population contributing two-thirds of the total number of hours worked to take care of almost all children in the world, but the opportunity for education for them is worse than that of men. Educating girls will bring better family health, low child mortality and improved nutrition. In other words education for girls is a simple and easily achieved strategy to help overcome poverty. The problem of women and education is not enough to be handled partially. Some of the children who fall into the worst forms of work are girls, some of whom become child sex workers. Need macro encouragement from the government and micro encouragement from the community to seek justice in the education sector.

Health and Women

In addition to data about education which is more worrying, data about health. According to BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2017) the life expectancy of men is lower than that of women. The life expectancy of men is 72.56 years while women are 76.25 years. In addition, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is relatively high. In 2017, 1 mother dies every day due to poor labor and childbirth, especially mothers from poor families in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the Maternal Mortality Rate in Grobogan Regency is quite high, amounting to 130.54 per 100,000 KH in 2017. Although it has decreased from the previous year's achievement of 188.69 per 100,000

KH, this figure has increased from the achievement in 2016 of 114, 03 per 100,000 KH. The most frequent causes of maternal death are: Severe eclampsia and bleeding. The occurrence of maternal deaths is usually associated with a lack of access to quality health services for mothers, especially on-time emergency services motivated by being late in recognizing danger signs and making decisions, reaching health facilities too late, being late for services at health facilities.

Most female deaths are caused by complications due to pregnancy and child-birth, including bleeding and infection, high blood pressure, and prolonged labor. Most of these complications can actually be managed through the application of existing health technologies. In other words, most maternal deaths can be prevented. However, there are many political and technical factors that make health technology less applicable at the community level. When health is brought closer to the community, it is not certain that the community uses it for reasons, including ignorance and economic barriers. Poverty and low socio-economic status of women have a share. The limited opportunities to obtain new information and knowledge, obstacles to decision making, limited access to adequate education, and scarcity of health services that are sensitive to women's needs also play a role in this situation.

Achievement of the performance indicator of the percentage of malnourished children under five has increased from 0.03% in 2015 to 0.05% in 2017. This condition indicates that the performance of the decline in indicator achievement has not been effective. In an effort to reduce the percentage of malnourished children under five there are several activities that can be carried out, namely through improving sanitation facilities, promoting better breastfeeding, including providing complementary breastfeeding and monitoring the nutritional status of children.

In addition to toddlers with poor nutrition, the percentage prevalence of underweight children under five is quite high even though it has shown good performance as indicated by a decrease in achievement from 1.71% in 2014 to 0.76% in 2017. However, seeing the achievement per year, its achievements including fluctuations. Achievements in 2014 and 2016 increased from the achievements of the following year. Efforts can be made to reduce the prevalence of under-fives with malnutrition, among others by providing complementary breastfeeding and monitoring the growth of children through activities carried out at the posyandu.

Disease development in Grobogan Regency can be seen from smear tuberculosis, dengue fever, and HIV AIDS. The discovery of BTA TBC from 2014 - 2017 tended to increase but in 2015 it experienced a significant decline only 14.88% of this condition was far from the national target (65%). While the prevalence of TB per 100,000 population has decreased from 74 to 36.33.

HIV AIDS is a disease that is very difficult to detect development, diseases found today are not a real condition in society. There are still many people who have the potential to contract HIV AIDS but do not have the awareness to carry out HIV AIDS checks. The HIV / AIDS prevalence (percent) of the total population aged 15-49 years from 2014 - 2017 has increased from 0.004% to 0.005%.

The causes of the high maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates indicate public health services and nutritional conditions, excluding other triggering factors such as economic conditions, community awareness and education level. The problem of malnutrition or malnutrition is actually also inseparable from the knowledge and skills of women in caring for children. Higher educated mothers will be more active in seeking and increasing their knowledge of childcare skills. They will also pay greater attention to the concept of healthy living for all family members so that children can finally develop better.

The safety and welfare of women and children is very important not only for fulfilling the right to healthy life for them, but also in overcoming economic, social and development challenges (Message Key 2, 2017 World Health Day).

When mothers and children die or get sick, their families, communities and countries will share the pain. Improving women's health and well-being means improving public health status and reducing poverty.

Clean water, sanitation and women

The issue of fulfilling clean water has become an important issue in Indonesia every day, because more and more clean water becomes increasingly difficult to obtain, especially in the dry season. In fulfilling clean water for women and men, they have different experiences, because they have different needs. Clean water for women is a very important need, because women are the main collectors, transporters, users and managers of water for household use and as promoters in sanitation-related activities at home and in the community. In the ADB study, regarding the Clean Water and Sanitation projects, the provision of clean water and sanitation has several benefits, namely:

Economic benefits. Better access to water will give women more time to engage in income-generating activities, answer the needs of family members, or provide welfare and free time for their own pleasure. The economy as a whole can also provide various benefits. Benefits to children. Freedom from the work of collecting and managing time-consuming water can make children, especially girls, go to school.

The Integrated Poverty Data Base shows that women with poor sanitation conditions in Grobogan Regency are around 1,432 households. Conditions indicate that women with poor sanitation are susceptible to disease. This condition is exacerbated by the condition of uninhabitable homes. Alignment towards women in poverty alleviation has not been focused because various pragmatic efforts have been made over how to quickly reduce the number of poor people. The government is more focused on increasing income and controlling inflation so that the poverty line does not go up or even go down.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that poverty reduction in Grobogan District has not maximally taken into account the interests of women and men proportionally. In the economic field, women's ability to assess capital has not run smoothly, because some savings and loan businesses managed by women have not run smoothly. In the field of education, women still lag behind men in indicators of long-term school expectations. Likewise the condition of women's education is still lagging behind that of men, which has an impact on the opportunity to get decent income. Women's income is lower than that of men. In the field of health and clean water women are still vulnerable to maternal mortality and environmental hygiene.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grobogan Regency Government needs to facilitate the return of Savings and Loans Businesses managed by women so that women can again access capital. The savings and loan units managed by women in each sub-district need to be identified and facilitated to develop. In the field of education, women need to get attention specifically related to equality education and literacy education. Besides that in formal education, attention needs to be paid to women's participation in obtaining education. Prebaikan sanitation and improvement of health services need to be done so that mothers are guaranteed health and can reduce maternal mortality.

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