

# Quadruple Helix Model In Building Communalism And Social Resilience In Handling Poverty In Rural Communities

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## Abstract

Poverty is a major problem in a country's development policy. Various strategies were implemented in an effort to reduce poverty, including utilizing economic resources to stimulate the income of poor groups of people. A structural approach is taken by the government in carrying out a poverty alleviation strategy. This study describes the involvement of social resources as a new form of actor involvement in the quadruple helix model in handling local poverty problems. This method is a qualitative research paradigm is an approach used in the process of collecting data related to the involvement of social resources in social security to reduce local poverty rates. Data were analyzed interactively and triangulation was used to obtain validity. This article is the result of research on poverty management in rural communities. The high poverty gap between urban and rural communities encourages this research to be carried out. The multidimensional causes of poverty encourage a paradigm shift in handling, namely by involving multi actors through the quadruple helix model to build communalism and social resilience. The results of this study indicate that the social spirit generated from social institutions can be used as the glue for communalism in poverty reduction, so that it becomes a helix in government efforts to reduce poverty. Social togetherness as a form of solidarity from community groups present in the behavior and actions of groups is a social resource that is capable of creating community social resilience so that it can move togetherness in handling local poverty problems.

**Keywords:** Governance, Poverty Reduction, Quadruple Helix, Rural Communities, Social Security



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## Introduction

Economic life in Indonesia is outlined in the preamble to the Constitution, as the sentence "Promoting General Welfare" contains an explanation of the economic system of the Indonesian people, efforts must be made for the welfare of all Indonesian citizens without exception or discrimination. As we understand that welfare means that in people's lives, physical and spiritual needs are fulfilled, various alternative needs are available in the market, and people have the purchasing power to promote prosperity.

To support these activities, a kind of social engineering is needed as a means of forming life in a society that aims to improve welfare and as a form of reducing poverty. Talking about poverty is not only about the aspect that lack of money is not always an accurate proxy for explaining poverty. The debate is that money metrics do not tell the whole story of human suffering, because poverty is not just about a person's inability to spend on basic goods and services. More than that, it is about one's inability to enjoy worthy beings and deeds (Sen 1985). Indeed, what is now generally accepted is the notion of poverty (or well-being) as an intrinsically multidimensional construct that includes the multiple ways in which individuals can participate effectively in society.

Poverty is one of the key indicators in determining the level of economic growth in a country, both developed and developing countries. In its development, poverty has attracted the attention of the world. The 2010-2014 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) indicates that the reduction in the poverty rate will reach 7.5 – 8% so that from this commitment Indonesia can support the world in overcoming global poverty. The problem of poverty is still

one of the problems in the country and in rural areas that are pockets of poverty it is quite a multi-dimensional problem, especially in the era of globalization which demands relationships between parties by sharing perceptions of alleviating poverty by providing jobs as a source of income for the poor. Which has an impact on people's behavior towards the progress of science and technology so that it will dynamically shift the wheels of people's lives to be more prosperous.

Various efforts have been made by the government of Malang Regency in alleviating the poor, starting from assistance and social protection for poor households to empowering micro and small businesses. In this case, there are two principles in poverty alleviation that have been implemented. First, is rescue or rescue efforts, which are short-term programs that aim to save poor households from getting worse off, as this program is not intended to alleviate the poor, but rather to prevent the poor from getting worse off, and also to prevent poverty from being excessive on to other things. The main goal is to provide income for poor families to survive (charity). Second, is recovery, which is a long-term effort to reduce poverty, rolling, strengthening institutions, developing village economic facilities and infrastructure, and increasing human resource capabilities.

This long-term program has been widely carried out by the government such as; the Poverty Alleviation Integrated Movement Program (Gerdu-Taskin), Regional Economic Development Program, P3EL, PWTAD, and others. the Gerdu-Taskin program itself has the goal of alleviating poor communities through a process of self-reliance of the community with the empowerment program for the poor through the Tri Daya approach, namely: 1).Human empowerment 2).Business empowerment 3).Environmental empowerment. The main objective of human empowerment is to increase the capacity of human resources, with an orientation towards supporting the improvement of the quality of life of Vulnerable Poor Households (RTM-R) through meeting basic needs in the education and health sectors, Increasing technical and managerial skills to support the creation of new business opportunities and the development of existing businesses.

Gerdu Taskin is an integrated program in East Java in an effort to accelerate poverty reduction. This policy direction is focused on efforts to reduce the poverty rate, reduce the number of unemployed, increase the socio-economic welfare of Poor Households (RTM), reduce the burden and improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups and strengthen institutional capacity so that it functions and plays an optimal role in managing poverty reduction programs. Various programs for the empowerment of the poor, business, and the environment have been developed since 2007 through the Social Economic Safety Net, but various poverty alleviation programs, especially the Gerdu-Taskin program which has been rolled out and running, have the threat of increasing poverty epidemics that still need to be watched out for in East Java.

Poverty is a multi-dimensional problem, and the definition of poverty has expanded, in line with the increasing complexity of the causal factors, indicators, and other issues surrounding it. Theoretically, two factors affect poverty, which is usually grouped into push factors and pull factors. These driving factors consist of: first, the low level of community welfare; second, limited job opportunities in their places of origin, as a result of the introduction of agricultural technology into rural areas; third, there is a culture of discrimination against patrons and patriarchs; fourth, reasons for work or marriage at an early age; fifth, there is an annual flood disaster; sixth, Ethnography of a wide area and different basic economy; seventh, the level of community innovation and achievement is low; and eighth, the highest stunting.

Meanwhile, the pull factors consist of: first, the high birth rate; second, the number of villages as pockets of poverty; and third, the gap between regions. However, in broad outline, poverty is caused by internal factors that cause a person to be in the poverty line as a form of development problem resulting from the negative impact of unequal economic growth, thus widening the income gap between communities and inter-regional income gaps. gaps).

However, there are still at least 5 (five) problems faced by the Malang district government in the poverty alleviation program, namely: 1]. Weak government institutions in carrying out poverty alleviation; 2]. the available data for poor families is inadequate/updated so that the Government is not optimal in evaluating its policies; 3]. Budget support for poverty alleviation is still limited and not yet synergized; 4]. Limited field officers or human resources in community empowerment; 5]. The community has not been actively involved in poverty alleviation programs; 6]. Low community motivation has an impact on community participation in poverty alleviation programs; 7]. There are still many acts of maladministration in the distribution of central and provincial policy programs, and 8]. The high dependence of the community on government subsidy programs.

## Literature Review

### a) Quadruple Helix as the instrument

This study takes the quadruple helix perspective as a network of relationships in the formulation of the poverty alleviation model. With this theory, it can provide the concept of a model of interdependence of actors, resources, and activities from a micro perspective that is more innovative, both from a narrow and broad sense (Pirainen and Koski, 2004), literally narrow innovation means as a combination of Research and Development (R&D) functions. between actors which include universities, companies, government, and society. Whereas innovation in a broad sense means interactive and bottom-up from all aspects of the institution in influencing the process of learning, searching, and exploring (Lundvall, 1992).

The pattern of cooperation between partners in the quadruple helix perspective aims to increase our understanding of value creation and the relationship between actors, resources, and activities in the development of innovation. In line with this, we address the issue of the scope of collaboration between actors, to create an environment where entrepreneurship and innovation can thrive has become a priority for decision-makers and politicians. This is large because innovation and entrepreneurship are seen as a way to create new jobs and also raise living standards with new and better products and services as a means of improving and developing the welfare of the poor.

Creating an innovation system in alleviating poverty in rural areas is a regional basis (Regional Innovation System) and also forming an understanding of how this innovative system works has been emphasized as a means of alleviating poverty (Cooke, Uranga Gomez, and Etxebarria 1997) and the direction of further development is to raise awareness the importance of innovation in the economic development of rural areas. As the government and institutions in a region try to promote innovation so that innovation policies are placed at the center of policies to promote the economic development of the rural poor. At the regional level, regional innovation systems have been viewed as a policy framework or model for the implementation of long-term development strategies initiating processes of learning based on innovation, change, and improvement (Asheim, 2007).

The approach to developing rural areas based on the quadruple helix can be seen as an improvement from the triple helix perspective which does not only focus on actors from academia, government, and industry, but also recognizes the increasing role played by civil society (Leydesdorff 2012). As the literature explains the importance of extending the triple helix model to the fourth helix. Carayannis and Campbell (2012) conceptualize the fourth helix as media, culture, and civil society, arguing that the fourth helix is human-centered and focuses on democratic knowledge, and supports art, artistic research, and art-based innovation (Carayannis and Campbell 2014) in line with the explanation of Kriz, Bankins, and Molloy (2018) who have taken the perspective of the end user from the fourth helix which is in the public members who are embedded in the artistic and cultural structure of a community. Similarly, Nordberg (2015) argues that the fourth helix is generally defined as values, culture, and generally a return to the innovation process that also addresses cultural aspects but from

a systems approach that focuses on infrastructure, arguing that the quadruple helix model is not only aimed at to consumers but also mass media infrastructure, TV, radio, internet, and possibly mass means of communication (Ivanova, 2014). In this way, the authors advocate a civil society approach and an end-user approach. Similarly, Høglund and Linton (2018) argue that the fourth helix must not only be seen as a separate helix but also as the context of society as a whole and the goals of civil society.

Quadruple helix is a user-oriented innovation approach with a strong focus on collaboration in innovation and, in particular, dynamically woven processes. And taking an end-user perspective and looking at the fourth helix as a further key stakeholder grouping in this innovation system. Accordingly, McAdam, Miller, and McAdam (2016) take a stakeholder perspective and treat innovation users as the fourth helix, acting in a meso environment that captures the countless relationships that occur between internal and external stakeholders. In line with that, Colapinto and Porlezza (2012) highlight that the core parts of the fourth helix are related to networking, knowledge transfer, and human capital.

### **b) Poverty in the Perspective of Human Rights**

The problem of poverty has always been a trending topic for development. Its existence since the pre-independence era until now has not been able to be solved. Even the definition of poverty specifically still reaps a lot of debate. But at least every country has a standard to measure the standard of living of its citizens in a certain period. Various kinds of institutions, both government agencies, and non-governmental institutions study poverty accompanied by its standardization. Therefore, various institutions determine poverty from their respective perspectives, making "poverty" dissimilar. Nevertheless, the debate about poverty. Poverty has reached the culmination that poverty is a social phenomenon that must be reduced in the life of the state. As is the case with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which defines poverty as hunger, lack of shelter, inability to go to a doctor if sick, not having access to school and being illiterate, not having a job, fear of the future, living daily, inability to get clean water, powerlessness, and lack of representation and freedom.

In general, poverty occurs when a person can meet their life needs from a lower level to a level that is considered sufficient (Drewnowski, 1977). The United Nations (UN) builds an understanding of poverty from the point of view of human development, so that people with poverty are unable to participate effectively in social life, especially in policy-making processes (UNDP, 1990). In contrast, Drewnowski (1977: 183-184) categorizes poverty in 3 (three) basic understandings, namely: first, subjective poverty: poverty occurs due to a person's inability to meet their needs; second, relative poverty: poverty is determined by the role of each individual in fulfilling their needs by the level of satisfaction of each (life target) of the population of a country; and third, absolute poverty: the standard of poverty is set utilizing an 'adequate' level of satisfaction in increasing the standard of living in one group of people so that the poverty threshold is seen from the threshold of fulfilling daily needs. That is, if the life of the people in one group in one country is lower than the set limit, then they are considered poor. To operationalize Drewnowski's (1977) concept of poverty, an assessment approach to income in one community group can be used as a guideline for providing an assessment and at the same time determining poverty (Townsend, 2010).

At the beginning of the 21st century, the world bank noted that the average income in 20 (twenty) countries was 37 (thirty-seven) times the average in the 20 (twenty) poorest countries with disparities caused by food (hunger), education (literacy), low life expectancy, and inequality (WB, 2001) so that there is a positive correlation between a country's economic growth and global poverty reduction which are both relative and absolute (Nissanke & Thorbecke, 2010). Therefore, in its development, the country's efforts to reduce the global poverty rate with a sustainable development approach as practiced in many countries, especially in developing countries in the last few decades, are aimed at increasing people's

income so that they can access all basic services (Todaro & Smith, 2015). It is on this basis that the approach to poverty alleviation universally experiences many challenges, especially those related to planning and implementation because the foundation for poverty alleviation lies in institutions. Weak institutions coupled with political instability are the main challenges to the implementation of development programs in many developing countries (Cobbinah, Black & Thwaites, 2013).

**Table 1.** Shifting Approaches to Global Poverty Reduction

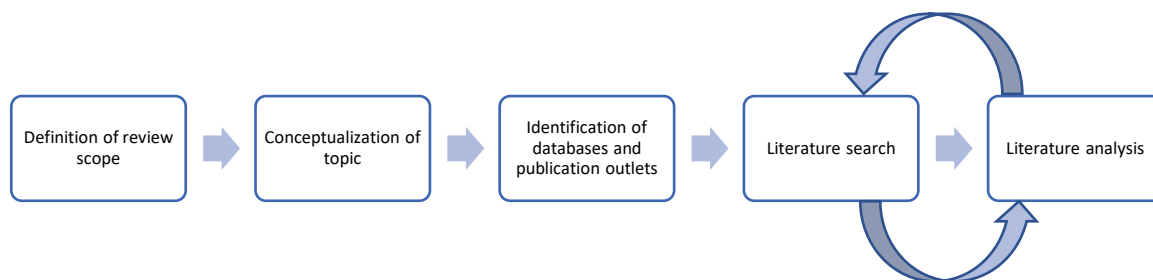
Period	Approach	Focus	Weaknesses & Challenges
1950-1960s	Capital investment	Infrastructure development	a. Lack of planning in maintaining facilities when the program is implemented. b. Lack of ownership
1970s	Social Investation	Improving the quality of health and education	Global recession and financial crisis
1980s	a. Promoting economic growth with transparency and investment through labor-intensive b. Provide basic services	Improve economic management	Reducing social and political intervention
1990s	Poverty Reduction Strategy	Sustainability, community participation, improved governance and social institutions	Weak institutions, lack of law enforcement
2000s	MDGs	Health, education, environment, security, empowerment, partnerships	

Source: abstracted from various sources, 2022.

## Method

In order to improve tourism management and increase people's economic income, a literature study using recently published material, such as scientific papers, reports, news, and documents, was conducted. Covid-19. The data gathering and analysis were influenced by Schwade & Schubert's (2021) literature review study design for continuous and entwined processes. In order to clarify the focus, we first determine the review scope based on the study objectives. The desired topic is conceptualized in the second phase in order to link earlier findings to the research framework. The third stage is to locate actual databases in order to acquire pertinent information sources. Additionally, the final step was to do a literature review. It should be noted that identifying and analyzing literature was an iterative activity regarding the necessity of coherent data and information.





Source: Schwade & Schubert, (2021).

Figure 1. Literature review analysis processes

## Result and Discussion

The complexity of this social problem can be answered if we look at the alternative development strategies in Indonesia. And the policies issued will bring changes in the future for the better for the Indonesian people, considering that the Indonesian people have failed to implement an appropriate economic system to develop Indonesia, basically the messy economic system in Indonesia is messy due to the ideological war between the ideology of capitalism and the ideology of socialism which is more won. by the ideology of capitalism because government bureaucrats embrace liberalism more by elevating the market as the welfare of the people, without realizing it by amending the 1945 Constitution, especially in Article 33, which began to privatize this is a character of a liberal economy which results in swapping the subsidy system, privatization of BUMN / BUMD, the market. free and financial liberalization entering the realm of globalization.

This kind of condition begins with how the paradigm and implementation of development programs, in contemporary times, many contemporary thinkers think that globalization will always have a positive, beneficial effect, but in fact it has a negative impact with no equity and social justice. Even though the government assesses that it is a success, development creates economic disparities with the emergence of injustice in the social structure that results in social inequality and inequality between regions.

This complex social problem is the substance of the state's obligation to carry out welfare, which has an equal value in which it means that efforts to improve community welfare are based on the benefit of local local content, because every development needs a different blood (local wisdom). Is the development successful or the development success without equitable value for the people of Out Saeder. The development effort is to improve welfare, but in practice it often encounters a deadlock that loses the essence of development with distorted development discourse and practice. from observing the deterioration of socio-economic, cultural, legal and political conditions, leading to the waning of ethical values, the importance of ethics is a moral determinant of what is the right way to act in certain situations, and the ethical dilemma brings ideas to a moral law. There is ethics to deal with the scarcity of rules, because ethics itself is related to the formulation of social rules which are the basis for developing collective opinions regarding the objectivity of a social problem.

Likewise, if Pareto Optimization is an individual effort to increase benefits. If this assumption is made ladasan in social life, then it is related to public policies that are controlled by public goods and private goods that give up the fulfillment of benefits to be submitted to the market facilitated by the State (Hebermas, 1989) which means efforts or ways to maximize interests. individuals who simultaneously promote the public interest with market forces. The function of the value of individual freedom in making choices can fulfill individual interests as well as improve public welfare.

In development, there are three important roles, namely; 1. Governance. 2. Stakeholders. 3. The community (UNDP; 2002) to play a role in creating good governance, with the principles of good governance will create directed and controlled development by the government, because the concept and targets for achievement are clear and concrete. With the existence of this system of government (good governance) dismantling the social, economic and political order to become modern, but modernity fails to create prosperity (Welfare) which is evenly distributed and Pareto Optimization appears, this process is influenced by how the ethics and morality of bureaucrats, society and stakeholders to moving the wheels of development, by borrowing the thought of Robertson who considers development to be the most ambitious collective effort of mankind, and anthropologically humans include *homo sapiens lupus* which can oppress between humans, as well as confirmed by Nisztche that Man is a Wolf for Other Humans. it is not an exaggeration. This is because development often fails to realize its goals and instead plunges people into the brink of misery because of a crisis in ethical values by policy makers, loss of ethical values of stockholders and low ethical values of society so that the tendency to oppress and exploit other humans (Exploitation of the man of man) . Because, what often happens, as Weber has said, that in modern society, humans are often trapped in what is called instrumental rationality. In all actions, including in this case the implementation of development, people tend to only pursue profit by calculating mathematically, technically, logically, by ignoring matters of conscience, this kind of condition is what worries Habermas.

It is in this framework that the Etica Building is needed, which begins to criticize the morals of development practices that have often deviated from their initial ideals and have eroded mutual concern by returning to the Pancasila Economy. And it is also necessary to dismantle the hegemony which destroys the socio-economic political and cultural order by suing and sharply criticizing the foundations that support development projects that occur in the Third World which often experience paradoxes and deadlocks due to ethical and moral crises so that the universality value is oriented to The benefits for the survival of humans and society have faded away and no less important for the stockholders (entrepreneurs), thinkers and economic actors, there is a need for revitalization related to the value of economic ethics, and also to build an ethical order in society. So that with building ethics, it will reduce individual or group actions to carry out suction only to maximize self-interest or Paret Optimization, namely increasing individual benefit is not achieved without reducing the benefits of other individuals.

Based on a holistic analysis that is phenomenological, we can still describe the pessimism of the complexity of social problems by changing the development paradigm which is institutional restructuring to achieve prosperity (Welfare) and equity by means of Pareto optimization, namely the government's efforts to increase individual benefit which is also to increase general welfare, if it is not considered, there will be difficulties in creating a just and prosperous social order, reducing the poverty rate, the worthiness of the farmers, the welfare of the workers. However, this will be successful by paying attention to the character of building by paying attention to the ethical aspects of building by instilling ethical values in the family environment and educational institutions by teaching and accustoming ethical behavior. After ethics is a top priority, to lead to collective action, a formal binding foundation is needed by upholding the legal values of Law Enforcement. After two things that are said individually and in groups, it is necessary to develop a populist economy in order to build prosperity and equity, taking into account the development of economic science in Indonesia.

Poverty is a serious problem that continues to be faced by the Indonesian people. The protractedness of this problem shows that the problem of poverty is difficult to find a solution to. Poverty reduction programs have been implemented but many have met deadlocks. This is indicated by the fact that unemployment data cannot be suppressed and is even getting bigger in some areas, the number of children dropping out of school is increasing, health is getting worse, and in the end it will affect people's income and the economy of a region and a country.

Poverty is a community disease that has become a concern from time to time, especially since the economic crisis. With the crisis, a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the problem of poverty is clearly needed. More than that, it is imperative to examine how the impact of the crisis on the lower class population in terms of food security, aspects of household ability to keep their children in school and stay healthy. Information about the population who is categorized as poor, including the characteristics of poverty, is an effort to make poverty alleviation program targets more accurate.

Realizing the importance of poverty alleviation, the government through the JPS (Social Safety Net) program and other programs have tried to uplift the poor. However, data on the number of population and representative poor households by region is very limited. Although the data referred to exists, its accuracy is questionable. One of the reasons is that until now there has not been a definite concept or method of measuring poverty that is universally accepted, although the problem of poverty is believed to have existed since the age of human civilization.

The economic growth and development of human resources, which are expected to be of equal height, are closely related to the factor of income distribution. PDRB and high economic growth without being balanced by an even distribution of income will have no meaning for the community. GRDP and high economic growth should increase people's income so that it is assumed that the share of income received by the community will increase. However, if it is not balanced with equal distribution of income, the GDP per capita / income per capita will appear artificial, meaning that it will only be enjoyed by certain groups or groups, on the other hand the poor continue to increase in number, so that the GRDP and economic growth cannot be enjoyed by all levels society or in other words high economic growth but does not create justice for the whole society.

The success of development is not only measured by the success in achieving economic indicators, but also largely determined by the measure of success in elevating the people's dignity to a higher place. This means that development must be focused on humans as the central point. In the era of regional autonomy, development priorities need to be really directed at the population groups, regions and sectors that are most critical for getting attention. Especially if the autonomous region's funds are very limited, so the allocations need to be arranged as efficiently as possible. Decentralization appears to have had a number of positive impacts on the lives of local residents. The formation of Malang Regency into a metropolitan city increased political participation and the right to self-determination of this previously marginalized ethnic group. With regional autonomy, infrastructure and government services in various sectors have improved and new economic opportunities have grown.

With a focus on population, the human development approach combines aspects of commodity production and distribution, as well as enhancement and utilization of human capabilities. Human development has four elements, namely: productivity, equity / equity, sustainability and empowerment. With an increase in ability, human creativity and productivity will increase so that they will become effective growth agents. Economic growth must be



combined with the distribution of the results. Equality of opportunity must be available for both the present and future generations. All people, women or men should be empowered to participate in planning and implementing the important decisions that affect their lives. Four Important Components in the Human Development Paradigm (Depdiknas, 2007).

Productivity, people must be able to increase their productivity and participate fully in the process of earning income and wage work. Therefore, economic growth is one of the types of human development. Equity, people must have access to fair opportunities. All barriers to economic & political opportunities must be removed so that people can participate in and benefit from these opportunities. Sustainability, access to opportunities must be ensured not only for current but future generations. All forms of physical, human, and environmental capital must be equipped. Empowerment, development must be done by them, not just for them. People must fully participate in making decisions and processes that affect their lives.

Economic growth is a means to an end, which is to expand human choices. However, there is no automatic relationship between economic growth and the progress of human development. In the short term, with regular public spending, a region can make significant progress in human development, even without significant economic growth. However, it would be wrong to argue that economic growth has no importance for human development. In the long term there will be no sustainable progress without economic growth. Human development attention is not only focused on the rate of growth (economy) but also on the aspects of its distribution. So it's not just a matter of how much economic growth is, but what kind of growth. More attention must be paid to the structure and quality of growth to ensure that growth is directed at supporting the improvement of human well-being for both present and future generations.

The main concern of development policy must be the emphasis on how these linkages can be created and strengthened. The high unemployment rate when compared to the surrounding areas is very worrying, where the open unemployment rate is an indication of the low welfare of the community. Even seen from the impact of decentralization, these improvements and opportunities have not been enjoyed by all groups. Even official poverty data show poverty stagnation at a higher level than before the decentralization era. Local government poverty reduction programs are evident at the village level, but these programs often do not meet the expectations of local government officials and residents due to weak implementation and control mechanisms. The poor population (below the poverty line) is considered to be very hindering the economic performance of a region, whereas if the economic performance is experiencing a positive trend, the expected result is an increase in the welfare of the community with an indication of a reduced poverty rate in that area. This can be viewed from various aspects, both in terms of education, workforce, health.

So if a red line is drawn from the problems that arise, poverty is one of the factors that affect the process of economic growth and development, and vice versa, economic growth and development have a major impact on reducing the level of poverty. In other words, everywhere, according to research that has been done, there is a two-way relationship between poverty and economic performance in a region. Improved economic performance should be followed by better (less and less) poverty performance as well. Problems arise when the two are interrelated in reverse. Therefore, this study seeks to analyze the interaction between economic performance and poverty in Malang Regency.

Based on several quantitative studies on social, economic, population and employment issues. Malang Regency does not have data on the real poor and mapping of the poor. Mapping of the poor enables policy making in poverty alleviation. Mapping of the poor is based

on considerations: area (city, village, coast), occupation (farmers, fishermen, others), education level (SD, SMP, SMA), number of families, economic access (distance from city center, rarely from district roads / kecamatan), access to funding / credit / loans (distance from banks / non-banks, amount of credit obtained, ease of obtaining funding). Access to distribution of fishermen, farmers (markets, cooperatives) products. Access to guaranteed price stability (agents, distributors, cooperatives).

This study and analysis will provide an overview and prove in real terms poverty mapping, poverty alleviation measures based on poverty mapping, controlling variables that are very urgent in influencing poverty, and controlling poverty on an ongoing basis. Empirically based on the results of research on rural poverty reduction in Malang district, which has been handled by the local government, cooperation between actors is needed to optimize the resources owned by local institutions so that there is a distribution of roles in the framework of togetherness, as an effort to reduce poverty in areas other than program commitments. The national government, like the social protection system, optimizes basic play and development of inclusive services (TNP2K).

Another policy in poverty alleviation is carried out in Kanigoro village, Malang Regency, which has a program on the management of village potential in the tourism sector where the potential development process is aimed at opening up jobs with a triple helix development pattern which is still top down in the hope that innovation is still a realm and responsibility by the industrial world, while development becomes the realm of academic responsibility and is interacted with by the government, as expressed by Muluk (2015) that local government is formed with local voice, vocal choice and local wisdom as a form of community consensus in building villages.

In addition to strengthening the role of actors in developing village potential, as an effort to open up employment opportunities, there is also the development of village infrastructure as a cluster to overcome obstacles to accelerating poverty reduction, namely the lack of irrigation facilities, low land productivity, lack of market access ability and high production costs. Meanwhile, the strategies implemented to accelerate poverty reduction in Malang Regency are the construction of irrigation facilities by increasing budget allocations, empowering and strengthening farmer institutions, providing rice seeds and fertilizers through strengthening farmer groups and developing or creating new technologies.

To improve the welfare of rural communities as a form of reducing poverty, conditions are found; 1) the handling of poverty is cross-sectoral as an optimization of the role and human resources. 2) poverty alleviation is already based on potential development with the triple helix approach as a top down approach. 3) developing infrastructure as a means of strengthening the rural economy and at the same time strengthening farmer institutions in providing agricultural seeds as well as strengthening group strengthening.

## Conclusion

Poverty is a multidimensional problem, in general the existence of the poor cannot be separated from the limited access to basic human services, because poverty conditions have an impact on the social capital owned by the poor so that it has implications for the resilience of life in society. As the characteristics of the poor are pragmatism thinking, short-term thinking and also a low happiness index. Poverty can occur because the social structure of the community cannot share in using the sources of income that are actually available to them. Poverty can also occur due to poor local government strategies in poverty alleviation. The problem of poverty always haunts the government's performance in an effort to improve people's welfare through development. As indicators of poverty, they are relative, absolute,

structural, and also cultural. As for poverty, it is a relative condition of poverty due to development policies that have not been able to reach all levels of society, causing inequality in income distribution.

Away to reduce poverty and improve community welfare, the government has made programs that are subsidized, one of which is the Jalinmatra program, namely East Java provincial government program targeting poor people with widow status, the Family Hope Program (PKH), which includes KPM or recipient families. KSM is a very poor family community (KSM) with family experts for children aged 0-15 years and/ or pregnant/ postpartum mothers in certain areas. In 2016, the government implemented a policy to ensure poor people, who are categorized as recipient families, and added a component of high-risk parents and people with measurable disabilities. This assistance is designed to empower people classified as poor and vulnerable families who are registered in integrated work with the poor by the Center for Social Safety Data and Notices and designated as Recipient Families (KPM).

The number of empowerment programs for the poor explains the impact on conditions that show that assistance programs are understood by the community to create dependency or are understood to be an increase in income for poor families where people are still not aware of the program's goal as a poverty reduction program to alleviate the poor to be more prosperous. The perspective of the quadruple helix as a modeling network for poverty alleviation is based on the pattern of relationships between actors with bottom up and overlapping patterns, as public and private organizations interact in the value creation process to turn various inputs into outputs that are valuable for themselves and others with the principle of effectiveness. and efficiency. So that the pattern in the process is relational as regulated in the quadruple helix arrangement, namely the actors (public and private) involved, the combined resources, and the activities carried out, as well as the results of the process, namely, the value received by the actors involved in network of relationships.

In addition to the actors discussed regarding the helix, it is also necessary to discuss hybrid organizations that integrate, collaborate, and manage various fields of quadruple helix to stimulate an innovation. This hybrid organization, for example, can become a science park and incubator combining multiple institutional environments. The unique feature of these hybrid organizations is that they are often autonomous and not responsible or controlled by one particular environment, the role of this hybrid is reflected in the university incubator. This hybrid organization is seen as the glue that connects many different actors in a quadruple helical network and acts as a catalyst between actors and is important in discussing the role of hybrids in the poverty alleviation process. In relation to programs to achieve the welfare and independence of the poor, the empowerment program for the poor in rural areas must be expanded again not only to meet the needs of money as a form of revolving loan, but must be even wider in scope. In this case, it is intended that revolving loans as a conventional program are still needed, however, it must be accompanied by real empowerment to support the level of community welfare in order to sustain the economic independence of rural communities.

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