

Programs of Local Government Sectoral to Improve the Welfare of Urban Communities

Alexander Akbar¹, Agus Faturohim², Bachtari Alam Hidayat³

¹⁻²Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency of Palembang City, Palembang, Indonesia, 30113

³Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency of Palembang City, and Master of Government Science at Tamansiswa University of Palembang, Palembang, Indonesia, 30113

Email: alexakbar881@yahoo.co.id¹; agus.faturohim@alumni.ui.ac.id²; alamhidayat79@gmail.com³

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a common problem faced by all regions in Indonesia, including Palembang City. Poverty is related to inequality and vulnerability because individuals who are not considered poor may at any time become poor if they experience economic shocks such as financial crises and inflation. Vulnerability is a key dimension of well-being because it can influence individual behavior in investing, production patterns, and the accuracy of the strategies implemented, as well as each individual's perception of how to respond to the situation at hand. This study examines the Poverty Reduction Strategy in Palembang City, South Sumatra Province. The purpose of this study is intended to reinforce the commitment of the Palembang City Government, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, business actors and concerned parties to solve the problem of poverty. Methods The poverty alleviation strategy in Palembang City is implemented through a participatory process which includes participatory poverty assessment (Poverty Assessment PPA), meetings, Regional Poverty Reduction Coordinating Team (TKPKD) Palembang City, joint studies with grassroots communities, and a series of coordinative meetings. The results of this study are that it is hoped that the regional government through the bureaucracy can formulate various policies and various sectoral programs in accordance with the tasks and fields of each of the Palembang City Regional Apparatuses. These sectoral programs are carried out with the aim of increasing the growth of each of these sectors, especially the lagging layers, namely the poor so that they can increase their ability to carry out activities as desired in an independent effort, able to fight for their rights, able to solve problems. faced and able to get equality of life with dignity in society.

Keywords: Local government, welfare, urban communities

INTRODUCTION

National development that has been carried out so far has generally been able to improve the quality of life and welfare of the community, but the implementation of development has not been able to solve the level of inequality that exists in the community (Ibrahim, 2017). To achieve this ultimate goal, increasing economic capacity or increasing people's purchasing power is absolutely necessary. Increasing people's purchasing power will naturally increase the ability to access various resources to meet their living needs, both economic and social resources (Bungkaes et al., 2013). Conversely, the low ability of people's purchasing power will cause a lack of ability to access various resources. The low ability to access social resources such as health services and education will lead to low human capacity and quality, (Colclough, 2018).

The SDGs agenda places poverty in the first goal, namely no poverty, this illustrates the importance of poverty reduction in the SDGs (Hidayat et al., 2022). Although the trend of achieving Palembang City's poverty rate shows a decline, it needs high acceleration to achieve the SDGs target without poverty by 2030. The high number of poor people in Palembang City indicates that the implementation of various poverty reduction programs that have been taken is still not optimal, through the provision of food needs, health and education services, expansion of

employment opportunities, provision of revolving funds, construction of infrastructure and facilities and assistance under various names of programs and activities carried out. The unsuccess of various programs and efforts to reduce poverty can be seen by the high level of vulnerability, helplessness, isolation and inability to convey aspirations which in turn causes various impacts such as: high socioeconomic burden on the community, low quality and productivity of human resources, low active participation from the community, decreased public trust in bureaucracy in providing service to the community, possibly in the deterioration of future generations (Amalia, 2012).

The problem of poverty is an unbroken link. To be able to break the chain of poverty, it is absolutely necessary to intervene from outside to provide reinforcement to poor families so that they can get out of the cycle of poverty or at least not 'pass on' poverty to their descendants (Ridena, 2020). One of the parties that should have the competence and obligation to overcome this multi-complex poverty problem is the Government.

The conventional view refers to poverty as a problem of lack of capital and considers the poor as objects that do not have information and choices so that they do not need to be involved in public policy decision making. The implication of this view is that the government has a dominant role to provide capital and basic needs for the

poor. This approach has proven suboptimal in solving the problem of poverty not only due to budget difficulties and weak policy design because it does not touch the root causes of poverty, but also the absence of recognition and respect for the voices and basic rights of the poor. The lack of optimal handling of poverty problems encourages the thought of the need for a new poverty reduction strategy that touches the root of the problem of poverty.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The essence of development is to realize structural change through systematic and sustainable efforts, while the ultimate goal of development is to improve the quality of life and welfare of the community, which not only includes external aspects but also includes non-physical and inner aspects (Owczarek, 2010). Indicators of improving the quality of life and welfare of the community can be measured through the fulfillment of food, shelter, and clothing needs, increasing basic human capacity through increasing the degree of health and education, as well as the fulfillment of inner needs such as moral and mental religious formation, freedom of worship, peace, freedom of expression and developing self-actualization and so on (Yusoff, 2020), (Thapa, 2015).

Low basic capacity and human quality will also lead to a lack of ability to access various other economic and social resources (Suryani et al., 2019). This gives the understanding that low economic capacity that is synonymous with poverty will create opportunities for the growth of new poverty. In other words, poor families have the potential to give birth to poor offspring due to the low quality and capacity of human resources that are inherited (Hakim & Kamruzzaman, 2016).

Families living in poverty often have limited access to resources such as nutritious food, good education, adequate health care, and an environment conducive to child growth and development (Komro, 2011). This condition can cause low quality and capacity of human resources that are passed down in the next generation (Ngure et al., 2014). Children born and raised in poor families may experience delays in physical and cognitive development, have limitations in academic and social abilities, and be at risk for more serious health problems (Malaviya, 2013).

This condition can create opportunities for new poverty growth in the next generation, as children born to poor families may have difficulty accessing good education and employment, and are as likely to experience poverty as their parents (Azahari, 2020), (Siddique et al., 2016). It is important for communities to take action to break the cycle of poverty by providing access to needed resources, such as education, health care, and job training that can improve families' economic capabilities and reduce poverty in the next generation (Hofmarcher, 2021).

The understanding or belief that poverty is a 'destiny', or everyone already has a letter of fate to accept, causes zero or low efforts made to get out of poverty. In this kind of

community, the role of observers of poverty problems, in addition to the government, becomes very important to foster awareness about the power that exists in oneself, not help from others, to get out of these poverty conditions (Suryani et al., 2019).

Referring to the definition of poverty, it can be concluded that poverty is a very complex multidimensional problem of life. Poverty is also associated with inequality. Inequality focuses on distributions such as income or consumption. Thus, by knowing the understanding of the definition of poverty, a condition called poor, the context of poverty, identification of the causes of poverty and previous research on poverty reduction is expected to be able to create a comprehensive policy formulation in poverty reduction efforts (Suryani et al., 2019).

These interrelated factors include income level, health, education, access to goods and services, geographic location, culture, gender, environmental conditions, and other factors. So in general, "Poor People" is a condition of people who are in a situation of vulnerability, helplessness, isolation, and inability to convey their aspirations. This situation causes them to be unable to meet their minimum living needs properly.

According to experts, there are at least three concepts of poverty that are often used, namely absolute poverty, relative poverty and subjective poverty (Lehning et al., 2007).

1. The concept of absolute poverty is formulated by making certain concrete measures and is usually oriented to the minimum basic living needs of community members, namely clothing, food, and shelter.
2. The concept of relative poverty is formulated by taking into account the dimensions of place and time. The basic assumption is that poverty in one region is different from another, and poverty at certain times is different from other times. The benchmark used is based on the consideration of certain community members, oriented to the degree of viability.
3. The concept of subjective poverty is formulated based on the feelings of the poor group itself. Therefore, it is possible that a group that by our measure is below the poverty line, may not consider itself poor, and vice versa the group that in our judgment is classified as living a decent life, may not consider itself as such.

Referring to the national poverty reduction strategy, the definition of poverty is a condition where a person or group of people, men and women, are not fulfilled their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. Basic rights include: Fulfillment of food needs; health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment; a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence; the right to participate in socio-political life.

By considering the very broad concept and definition of poverty, poverty measurement can be divided into two, namely quantitative approach and qualitative approach. The quantitative approach usually uses data on average income or expenditure per capita. The qualitative approach uses individual indicators (infant mortality rate, school enrollment, life expectancy, and so on) or household indicators (home conditions, proportion of household food expenditure, clean water and sanitation coverage, calorie intake, and so on).

The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) uses the concept of the ability to meet basic needs to measure poverty. According to this approach, poor people are people who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line (GK). The Poverty Line is the sum of the food poverty line (GKM) and the Non-food Poverty Line (GKNM). People who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line are categorized as poor. In 2010 BPS has set the poverty line at Rp. 225,807 per capita per month.

The World Bank calculates the absolute poverty line using consumer expenditures converted into US\$ PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), not the official US\$ exchange rate. The PPP conversion rate shows the number of dollars spent to buy a number of goods and services where the same amount can be purchased for US \$ 1 in America. There are generally two measures used by the World Bank, namely a) US\$1.25 PPP; and b) US\$ 2.50 PPP per capita per day.

There are quite a lot of poverty indicators that we know, but to be an acceptable measure by all stakeholders is relatively small because many criteria are still debated by poverty experts, in addition to the difficulty of finding qualitative measures that can be quantified.

Poverty alleviation is an effort to overcome and reduce the number of people living in poverty. There are various theories of poverty reduction that have been developed by experts, including:

1. Human Development Approach

This approach emphasizes the importance of building human capacity as the key to overcoming poverty. Poverty reduction efforts must pay attention to aspects such as education, health, and environmental sustainability (Koesriwulandari, 2015)

2. Economic Approach

This approach emphasizes the importance of boosting economic growth and creating better jobs as keys to reducing poverty. Poverty alleviation efforts must pay attention to aspects such as access to capital and credit, infrastructure, and industrial development (Tamboto & Manongko, 2019).

3. Social Welfare System Approach

This approach emphasizes the importance of providing social safety nets for people in need, such as social

assistance programs and health insurance, as the key to reducing poverty (Andari, 2020). Poverty alleviation efforts must pay attention to aspects such as human resources, data availability, and financing mechanisms.

4. Participatory Approach

This approach emphasizes the importance of involving communities in poverty alleviation efforts, so that they can have access to resources and fight for their rights (Marwati & Astuti, 2012). Poverty alleviation efforts must pay attention to aspects such as community participation, economic empowerment, and inclusive infrastructure development.

5. Local Approach

Finally, approaches based on local contexts emphasize the importance of understanding the conditions and needs of people living in poverty in a particular area. Poverty reduction efforts must be carried out by taking into account local characteristics and conditions, so that they can be more effective and relevant in dealing with poverty problems faced by the community (Sukmana, 2018).

All of the above approaches have their own advantages and disadvantages, and no one approach can effectively tackle poverty as a whole. To successfully reduce poverty, a holistic, integrated, and context-based approach is needed. The holistic approach takes into account that poverty is caused not only by economic factors, but also interrelated social, political, and cultural factors. Poverty alleviation must pay attention to these aspects simultaneously.

An integrated approach refers to coordination and collaboration between various sectors and institutions, both government and private, to effectively address poverty. This is necessary because poverty alleviation is not the sole responsibility of one sector or institution, but rather a shared responsibility.

METHOD

Method the poverty reduction strategy in Palembang City is implemented with a participation process which includes participatory poverty assessment (PPA), meetings, Regional Poverty Reduction Coordinating Team (TKPKD) Palembang City, and a series of coordinating meetings.

The process began by collecting relevant data and information on poverty in 18 sub-districts in Palembang City. Data includes data on economic, social, educational, health, and other factors that contribute to poverty rates. The next step is to identify the parties involved in this participatory process as representatives from local governments, communities, non-governmental organizations, and other parties interested in poverty reduction. The data and information that have been collected are analyzed in a participatory manner. In a participatory process, the problems that cause or exacerbate poverty are identified together. In addition, potential solutions and concrete steps are also sought to overcome these problems.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to its geographical location, the boundaries of Palembang City are north, east and west bordering Banyuasin Regency. The south is bordered by Muara Enim and Ogan Ilir regencies. Palembang City is a metropolitan city with an area of about 400.61 square kilometers. From this area, Palembang City is divided into 18 sub-districts and 107 kelurahan. In 2022, Palembang's population is 1,729,546 people, consisting of 865,942 male residents and 863,604 female residents. The magnitude of the 2022 sex ratio of male residents to female residents is 100 percent, which means that the number of male residents is as large as the number of female residents

The average per capita expenditure of the population in 2022 was recorded at Rp. 1,507,689 per month, consisting of food expenditure of Rp. 728,175 and non-food expenditure of Rp. 779,514 Based on the type of expenditure, the largest monthly per capita expenditure of food and beverages in 2022 was used for finished food and beverage expenditures and cigarettes and tobacco, which were Rp. 241,601 and Rp. 69,838. Meanwhile, the largest monthly non-food per capita expenditure is used for housing and household facilities as well as for the needs of various goods and services, respectively amounting to Rp. 427,094 and Rp. 203,078.

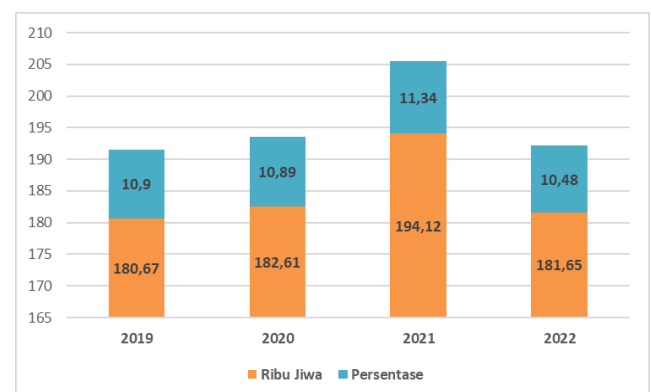
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In 2022/2023, Palembang City has 810 school buildings consisting of 389 elementary schools (SD), 205 junior high schools (SMP), and 116 high schools (SMA) and vocational high schools (SMK) During the 2022/2023 school year, the number of elementary school (SD) students is 152,816 people, junior high schools (SMP) are 77,095 people, and high school (SMA) and vocational high school (SMK) students are 84,274 people.

Health development in the Palembang City area in 2022, there are 32 hospitals consisting of general, special and maternity hospitals. Other health facilities such as puskesmas numbered 41. In the field of Family Planning in 2022, the number of active birth control participants is 280,855, where most of the active birth control participants use the contraceptive injection method which reaches 31.80 percent or 89,337 people.

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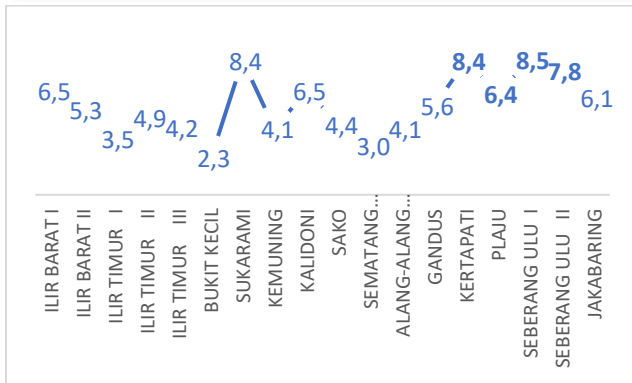


Pictute 1. Percentage of poor people in Palembang City

Data source : BPS 2023, processed

There are still insurmountable challenges in reducing poverty. Some things that have not been effective in reducing poverty are access to equitable and quality education for all levels of society, limited job opportunities, especially for residents in rural areas, and limited access to adequate health services. Poverty can also be affected by the lack of infrastructure that supports economic growth, such as access to clean water, sanitation, and electrical energy.

In addition, one strategy that is still not optimal in reducing poverty is social assistance programs that are not on target and less effective in achieving their main goals. In some cases, social assistance programs have not been successful in effectively reducing poverty due to a lack of accurate data to determine the right beneficiaries. Sometimes, these programs have not been designed holistically to help people escape the cycle of poverty by providing access not only to financial aid but also to skills training and access to the job market.



Picture 2. Number of poor individuals by district
Data source : DTKS 2022, processed

In Palembang City there are 4 (four) sub-districts that are the highest contributors to poverty, namely; Kertapati District, Seberang Ulu 1 District, Seberang Ulu 2 District and Plaju District. The level of education is still low, the condition of the area is still swampy and more development elements are concentrated in the Seberang Ilir area. The availability of jobs and the progress of urban development have not been felt by some people in the region

Seeing the complexity of the poverty problem, it is impossible to overcome the problem of poverty is impossible to implement instantly and partially. Past experience has proven that poverty reduction efforts carried out partially, only from one aspect, namely the economic aspect and are charitable and unsustainable, did not produce results as expected.

In general, the problems faced by Palembang City caused by the emergence of economic crises are also faced by other regions, including:

1. The decline in people's purchasing power due to the economic crisis, the swelling number of people living below the poverty line and unemployment, hampered opportunities for human resource quality improvement programs.
2. How to encourage more poles of community economic growth, especially for areas that are predominantly agrarian.
3. The high rate of labor force growth but not offset by improvements in the quality of human resources and the availability of employment.
4. There is a mental attitude of resignation to the scarcity of economic resources in the form of agricultural land with low fertility quality, fisheries, high levels of dependence on nature, weak capital, lack of knowledge and skills in the distribution sector. This condition essentially makes every result of community production low added value so that it is an obstacle to economic recovery.

In an effort to accelerate poverty reduction, systematic, integrated and comprehensive handling measures and

approaches are needed to reduce the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens appropriately through inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development to realize a dignified life. Furthermore, it is necessary to sharpen poverty reduction which includes setting targets, designing and integrating programs, monitoring and evaluation, and budget effectiveness.

Poverty reduction efforts will be effective if carried out systematically, comprehensively, structurally and sustainably. That is, poverty reduction must be carried out through planned stages, covering all aspects of causes and implications, covering various fields in synergy, and implemented continuously. And this is the duty and responsibility of the government both morally and administratively to be able to solve the problem of poverty completely. But in reality the government has limited capabilities, both financially and managerial. Therefore, poverty reduction efforts need to involve all stakeholders including entrepreneurs, banks, universities, non-governmental organizations, and various other stakeholder representations.

Among the public sectors that are crucial for the development of the quality of human resources reflected in HDI is investment in the education and health sectors, which ultimately have an influence on poverty. The level of public health will greatly affect the level of public welfare, because the level of health has a close relationship with poverty (Widodo et al., 2012). Meanwhile, the level of poverty will be related to the level of welfare. Because health is the main factor in the welfare of the people that the government wants to do, health must be the main concern of the government as a provider of public services. The government must be able to guarantee the right to health by providing health services in a fair, equitable, adequate, affordable, and quality manner.

Similar to health, education is a form of human capital investment. The level of education also affects the level of poverty because education is one of the main components in the vicious cycle of poverty. One way to overcome this is through improving the quality of education. The most elementary public education service is basic education, which the government translates into the Nine-Year Compulsory Education program. The government wants to ensure that all children can go to school, so a large allocation of education budget is needed.

Today, the reality shows that the Indonesian government is faced with a fairly large number of poverty problems, thus efforts to equalize people's income need to be carried out continuously through various areas of people's lives, so that those who are classified as "poor" at least have the ability to meet their basic needs. Basic needs are referred to as basic human needs, namely needs that are very important for human survival, both concerning individual consumption needs (food, housing, clothing), and certain social service needs (drinking water, sanitation,

transportation, health and education) (Bungkaes et al., 2013).

The level of welfare or standard of living is measured from the level of fulfillment of basic human needs (basic needs). Some of the components included in these basic needs include: (1) food, nutrients, employment, (2) health, (3) housing, (4) education, (5) communication, (6) culture, (7) research and technology, (8) energy, (9) law, (10) political dynamics and ideological implications (Soedjatmiko, 1998). Then the International Labor Organization (ILO) conference in Geneva in 1976, put forward the concept of basic needs includes 2 things, namely: (1) minimum consumption for the family, such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health, and (2) state services (public services) for society in general, such as clean water, transportation, electricity, and so on (Bungkaes et al., 2013).

In line with regional autonomy and decentralization policies, the role of local governments (provincial and district/city) becomes very strategic in accelerating poverty reduction efforts at the local level. Along with the increasing demand for the implementation of good governance, poverty reduction efforts must be based at least on the principles of transparency, accountability and participation.

Substantially, poverty reduction efforts need to be realized through basic strategies of community empowerment, which aim to increase the capacity of active participation of the community in doing business, increasing income and in turn being able to achieve prosperity independently and sustainably.

Substantially, poverty reduction efforts are necessary realized through the basic strategy of community empowerment, which aims to increase the capacity of active participation of the community in doing business, increasing income and in turn can achieve prosperity independently and sustainably. The development approach has not considered the benefits of development fairly for women and men, thus contributing to the emergence of gender inequality and injustice. Therefore, in various fields, efforts to empower women are still needed to realize equal access, participation, benefits, and control between men and women as members of society. On the other hand, at present there are still many development policies, programs, and activities that are not gender-sensitive, namely have not considered the differences in experiences, aspirations and interests between men and women and have not established gender equality and justice as the ultimate target of development (Marwati & Astuti, 2012).

Poverty reduction strategies based on existing problems can be formulated as follows:

1. Independent environmental empowerment program. Through poverty reduction activities touching environmental aspects and natural resource management in 4 (four) sub-districts that are the

highest contributors to poverty, namely; Kertapati District, Seberang Ulu 1 District, Seberang Ulu 2 District and Pelaju District.

2. Poverty alleviation starts from providing training, followed by supervising the production process, assisting with marketing, and developing innovations by involving all related Regional Apparatuses (Hidayat & Erlyn, 2021).
3. Provide access and economic strengthening for micro-scale businesses to be able to strive and improve their quality of life. Such as providing capital assistance or financing on a micro scale, strengthening independence, and improving business skills and management
4. Other programs that can directly or indirectly improve economic activities and welfare of the poor, including programs with village funds/village funds. (Government Intervention through Programs/Activities to Regional Apparatus).
5. *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR). activities of companies that have social responsibility to the surrounding community.

The complexity of the poverty problem urges the government to immediately take concrete steps in overcoming it, so that in the implementation of national development, poverty reduction becomes the most top priority. Poverty alleviation is directed at helping people below the poverty line and preventing new poverty. The main programs launched for this include the provision of basic needs of poor families and the development of poor people's business culture. However, considering that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem, overcoming poverty requires a comprehensive mitigation strategy that includes macro and cross-sectoral policies.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The poverty reduction strategy in Palembang City is basically encouraged to increase income and reduce the expenditure burden of the poor by using three poverty reduction strategies, namely the expansion of comprehensive social security, the improvement and expansion of basic services and the development of sustainable livelihoods. This poverty alleviation scheme is adjusted to the characteristics of poverty in Palembang City.

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