

# **Poverty-Based Service Policy Local Independence of the People of South Sulawesi, Indonesia**

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## **Abstract**

This type of qualitative research through a phenomenological approach, the results show that the welfare of the population of South Sulawesi is still below the standard, where poverty not only includes food shortages, malnutrition and no work but poverty also includes low creativity, low morale in addition to employment that is in accordance with the skills of many people who are not suitable, for that government policy is needed in Building community empowerment by optimizing community independence based on local potential, where the government and private parties foster and distribute the results of products made by the community so that they can be enjoyed by the community nationally and internationally.

**Keywords:** Society, Economy, Independence, Policy, Service

## **1. Introduction**

One of the tasks of the government that until today has not been able to be carried out optimally is to provide welfare to the people. Therefore, the government also has great responsibility for the progress of people's welfare including in poverty alleviation.

In order to promote the general welfare, educate the life of the nation, and social justice for all Indonesian people, the State is obliged to prosper all its citizens from the conditions of misery and poverty as mandated in the Opening of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. The obligation of the state in this case the government both in the center and in the region in releasing it from these conditions is carried out through efforts to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to basic needs. These efforts must be carried out as a top priority in national development including to prosper the poor.

One of the factors that result in the still high number of poverty is the character of some makassar city residents who are not good, namely their recognition as poor people. Especially when there is a program from the government, so it is not uncommon for poor people who need assistance that cannot be part of the program. This happens because there is still no optimal coordination between the elements involved in poverty alleviation, both from the community and the government.

Noting the description above, it can be seen that poverty is a problem that is appropriate for the makassar city government to immediately maximize its role, especially in making strategic planning in poverty alleviation which is currently still troubling the community.

### **1.1 Problem Formulation**

1. What is the poverty condition of the people in South Sulawesi

2. How to deal with poverty based on community independence in south Sulawesi

## **2. Review Library**

### **2.1 Poverty Theory**

#### **2.1.1 Understanding Poverty**

Poverty is a state where there is a lack of things that are common to have such as food, clothing, shelter and drinking water, these things are closely related to quality of life. Poverty sometimes also means the lack of access to education and employment that is able to overcome the problem of poverty and get the honor it deserves as a citizen. Poverty is a global problem. Some people understand this term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it morally and evaluatively, and others understand it from an established scientific point of view. The term "developing country" is usually used to refer to "poor" countries. Poverty is understood in many ways. His main understandings include:

- Overview of material deficiencies, which usually include daily food needs, clothing, housing, and health services. Poverty in this sense is understood as a situation of scarcity of basic goods and services.
- An overview of social needs, including social isolatedness, dependence, and inability to participate in society. This includes education and information. Social isolation is usually distinguished from poverty, as it includes political and moral issues, and is not restricted to the economic field.
- An overview of the lack of adequate income and wealth. The meaning of "adequate" here varies greatly across political and economic parts around the world.

Poverty can be divided into three meanings: relative poverty, cultural poverty and absolute poverty. A person who is relatively poor has actually lived above the poverty line but is still below the ability of the surrounding community. Being culturally poor is closely related to the attitude of a person or a group of people who do not want to try to improve their level of life even though there are efforts from other parties who help him. Absolute Poverty is a number of people who are unable to get enough resources to meet basic needs. They live below a certain minimum real income level or below the international poverty line.

The line does not recognize the boundaries between countries, does not depend on the level of per capita income in each country, and also takes into account the difference in price levels between countries by measuring the poor as people who live less than Rp 10,000, - per day. (Todaro, 2006). There are many opinions among economists regarding the definition and classification of poverty.

In his book *The Affluent Society*, John Kenneth Galbraith looked at poverty consisting of three types, namely general poverty, island poverty, and case poverty. Other economists look globally at collective poverty, seasonal poverty (cyclical), and individual poverty. Poverty, according to Sharp et al., can be caused by inequality of resource ownership patterns, differences in the quality of human resources and caused by differences in access in capital. While nurkse's version of the poverty vicious circle is very relevant in explaining the phenomenon of poverty that occurs in underdeveloped countries. According to him, a poor country is poor because it is poor because it is poor. Baldwin and Meier suggest six economic traits found in poor or developing countries:

- Manufacturer of primary goods: the production structure consists of raw materials and foodstuffs. Most of its population works in the agricultural sector and most of its national income comes from the agricultural sector and nonfarm primary production. Only a small percentage of the population works in the secondary production sector and tertiary production sectors.
- Population pressure problem: there are three population pressures, namely the presence of unemployment in villages because of the relatively small land area compared to the population living there, the rapid increase in the number of residents due to the increase in death rates and rising birth rates, and the increase in the level of dependency burden which will then lower the average consumption rate.
- Natural resources have not been widely cultivated: there are still many resources that have not been cultivated, meaning that it is still potential so it has not become a real source due to lack of capital, experts and entrepreneurs.
- The population is still underdeveloped: The quality of the population as a factor of production (labor) is low. They are still an inefficient factor of production, lacking mobility in both vertical and horizontal work. They are not easy to leave their birthplace.
- Lack of capital: the existence of an endless circle of base (vicious circle) causes a lack of capital. The lack of capital is due to lack of investment. The lack of investment is due to low levels of income which is a result of low income. Low income is due to low levels of productivity from labor, natural resources, land and capital.
- Orientation to foreign trade: most developing countries export commodities that are primary production and almost the same as all. In addition, the exported commodities do not show the existence of surplus in meeting domestic needs, but rather the inability to process them into more useful goods. (Irawan, 1999) Of the six economic properties above, it greatly describes the current state of the Indonesian economy. So it is not an exaggeration if it is said that Indonesia is a poor country that is developing. Collective poverty can occur in an area or country that experiences food shortages. Human stupidity and exploitation are judged to be the causes of the situation. Seasonal or periodic poverty can occur when people's purchasing power decreases or is low. For example, it is now happening in Indonesia. Meanwhile, individual poverty can occur in everyone, especially physically or mentally disabled people, orphans, elderly groups..

Poverty arises when a person or group of people is unable to meet the level of economic prosperity that is considered a minimum requirement of a particular standard of living. To understand the understanding of poverty there are various opinions expressed.

Usman (2003: 33) said that poverty is a condition of deprivation (deprivation) to the sources of meeting basic needs in the form of food, clothing, boards, education and health and life is all lacking. While understanding the problem of poverty, according to Sumodiningrat (1999: 45):

The problem of poverty is basically not only dealing with economic problems alone, but is multidimensional which in reality also deals with non-economic (social, cultural, and political) problems. Because of its multidimensional nature, poverty not only deals with material well-being, but deals with social well-being.

According to Suparlan (1995: 11) poverty can be defined as a low standard of living, namely the existence of a low level of living, the existence of a level of material deficiency in a number or group of people compared to the standard of living that is generally applicable in

the society concerned. This low standard of living directly appears to have an effect on the level of health, moral life, and self-esteem of those who belong to the poor.

The National Development Planning Agency (1993: 3) explained that poverty is a situation of deprivation that occurs not because it is desired by the poor, but because it cannot be avoided by the power that is what it is. Another opinion was expressed by Ala in Setyawan (2001: 120) which states that poverty is a gap or gap between the main values accumulated with the fulfillment of the need for these values properly. According to the Chamber in Ala (1996: 18), there are five misfortunes that surround the lives of poor people or families, namely:

1. Poverty
2. Weak physique
3. Vulnerability
4. Isolation
5. Helplessness

These five things are the real conditions that exist in the poor in developing countries.

Poverty according to the Office of the Minister of Population / BKKBN (1996: 10) is a situation in which a person is unable to maintain himself with the standard of life he has and is also unable to utilize his energy, mentally and physically to meet his needs. Poor or less prosperous in the sense of Prosperous Family Development identified with the following family conditions:

### **3. Pre-Prosperity**

Are families that have not been able to meet their basic needs at least, such as spiritual needs, food, clothing, boards, health, and family planning. Operationally they appear to be incapable of meeting any of the following indicators:

- a. Perform worship in accordance with his religion
- b. Eat at least 2 times per day
- c. Clothing of more than one pair
- d. Most of the floors are not of the ground
- e. If sick are taken to health facilities.

### **4. Prosperous Family**

Are families that have been able to meet social and psychological needs, such as educational needs, interaction in the family, interaction in the environment of residence and transportation. Operationally they are not able to meet any of the following indicators.:

- a. Perform worship regularly;
- b. At least once a week eating meat/fish/eggs
- c. At least have a new shirt once a year
- d. The average floor area of the house is 8 m square per family member
- e. No family members aged 10-60 years are Latin illiterate
- f. All children aged 7 to 15 years of age are in school
- g. One of the family members has a steady job
- h. In the last 3 months it does not hurt and can still carry out its functions properly.

It is also known that this all-round situation of deprivation occurs not entirely because of the will of the family concerned but because of the limitations owned by the family so that it has made them include the Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous families I. The Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous Families I are divided into two groups, namely:

1. For economic reasons / poor families are families who according to their economic capabilities are weak and poor. Such families have the same traits as in the indicators developed by BPS and Bappenas, namely families that are economically poor or very poor and have not been able to provide their basic needs properly
2. For non-economic reasons, namely a family whose poverty is not due to property / money or the ability to support his family's economy but poor his concern to change his life to be more prosperous for example in terms of development participation and health by leaving his house still on the ground floor when in fact he is able to plaster the floor of his house or if his child is not brought / checked to the health center.

Thus, Kukesra funds are intended to be given to pre-prosperous and prosperous families I economic reasons that have productive economic efforts.

## **5. Research Methods**

### **5.1 Types of qualitative research through phenomenological approaches**

## **6. Discussion**

### **A. Poverty conditions in south Sulawesi Period 2013 -2022**

The number of poor people in South Sulawesi in September 2018 amounted to 779.64 thousand people, a decrease of 46.33 thousand people when compared to september 2017 conditions.

- 1) The percentage of the poor also fell from 9.48 percent in September 2017 to 8.87 percent in September 2018. The percentage of the poor population decreased in both urban and rural areas during the period September 2017 - September 2018.
- 2) In September 2018, the contribution of the Food Poverty Line to the Poverty Line was 74.95 percent, while in September 2017 it was 74.59 percent.
- 3) Food commodities that have a big influence on the value of the Poverty Line are rice, filter kretek cigarettes, wet cakes, milkfish, chicken eggs, instant noodles and granulated sugar. For non-food commodities, the largest contributions to the Poverty Line are housing costs, gasoline, electricity, education, and toiletries.
- 4) In the period September 2017 - September 2018, the Poverty Depth Index (P1) showed a decline in both urban and rural areas. While the Poverty Severity Index (P2) showed a decrease in urban areas but in rural areas experienced an increase.

### **B. Community Poverty Conditions in South Sulawesi Province from time to time**

The poor population in South Sulawesi Province in September 2018 amounted to 779.64 thousand people, down by 46.33 thousand people when compared to september 2017 which amounted to 825.97 thousand people. The percentage of the poor in September 2018 of 8.87 percent also decreased by 0.61 percentage points compared to September 2017 which was 9.48 percent. Likewise, compared to the conditions in March 2018 which amounted to 9.06

percent, where there was a decrease in the percentage of the poor population by 0.19 percentage points percent.

**Table 1.** *Number and Percentage of Poor People in South Sulawesi by region, Year 2013-2018*

(1)	city (2)	Village (3)	City+Village (4)	city (5)	Village (6)	City+Villa (7)
Sept 2013	161,61	701,61	863,23	5,23	13,31	10,32
Mar 2014	162,49	701,81	864,30	5,22	13,25	10,28
Sept 2014	154,40	651,95	806,35	4,93	12,25	9,54
Mar 2015	146,42	651,30	797,72	4,61	12,23	9,39
Sept 2015	157,18	707,34	864,51	4,93	13,22	10,12
Mar 2016	149,13	657,90	807,03	4,51	12,46	9,40
Sept 2016	150,60	646,20	796,81	4,47	12,30	9,24
Mar 2017	153,56	659,51	813,07	4,48	12,59	9,38
Sept 2017	166,50	659,47	825,97	4,76	12,65	9,48
Mar 2018	167,93	624,70	792,63	4,61	12,24	9,06
Sept 2018	168,70	610,94	779,64	4,48	12,15	8,87

**Source:** *Processed from Susenas Data September 2013 - September 2018*

In absolute terms during the period September 2017 - September 2018, the poor population in urban areas experienced an increase of 2.20 thousand people, while in rural areas decreased by 48.53 thousand people. The percentage of the urban and rural poor decreased by 0.28 and 0.50 percentage points respectively (Table 1). The composition of the poor population between urban and rural areas from year to year is no significant difference. In September 2018 most (78.36 percent) of the poor were in rural areas, while in September 2017 the percentage was 79.84 percent.

Although the poverty rate is declining, some things are still serious homework for the provincial government. There are at least three things that are the government's challenge in reducing poverty in the future. First, the poverty rate in rural areas is still relatively high (12.15 percent), much different from urban (4.48 percent). The number of poor people in the countryside reached 619 thousand people, while in urban areas only 169 thousand people. The high disparity must be the main focus of the government so that the reduction of poverty rates runs faster in the future. Rural poverty is synonymous with the agricultural sector because most of the rural population works in the agricultural sector (55.11 percent). Rural poverty is also due to difficult access to public service facilities. Based on 2018 Village Potential (Podes) data, it is known that there are still 367 villages (12.04 percent) no public transportation, 568 villages (18.63 percent) with the widest roads not paved, 232 villages (7.61 percent) that cannot be passed by four-wheeled vehicles at all times, and 802 villages (26.30 percent) villages that have weak mobile phone signals or none at all. This fact shows how important rural development and the agricultural sector are for poverty alleviation in South Sulawesi.

Second, income inequality in South Sulawesi is still quite high. Income inequality in South Sulawesi in September 2018 indicated by the gini ratio of 0.388 is above the national figure (0.384) and belongs to the group of the 10 highest provinces. High inequality results in a slow decline in poverty rates because economic growth is mostly enjoyed by the wealthy

population. If income inequality can be suppressed, the current high economic growth certainly has a greater impact on reducing poverty.

The performance of economic growth to be directed to more quality is not only supported by large businesses but the role of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) must be improved. To reduce inequality while maintaining growth, there needs to be appropriate government intervention. Large businesses must continue to grow but be accompanied by labor-intensive policies, while the development of MSMEs needs to be supported by business empowerment, increased access to capital, expansion of marketing access, provision of tax incentives, and strengthening infrastructure and connectivity.

Third, the high percentage of vulnerable people is poor. Based on data from Susenas September 2018, almost 20 percent or 1.71 million people of South Sulawesi are vulnerable to poverty (located at a limit of 1.6 times the poverty line). This vulnerable group is very easy to fall into poverty in the event of a household economic shock, for example, the head of the household loses his job or increases in prices.

Poverty alleviation programs should be directed towards increasing the independence of a wider population that includes the poor (0.79 million) and vulnerable poor (1.71 million). Social assistance programs in the short term are important but not enough, programs that are economically empowering and improve the capabilities of the population in the long run to remove the population permanently from poverty.

"The number of poor people in South Sulawesi in September 2019 amounted to 759.58 thousand people, decreased by 20.06 thousand people when compared to the conditions of September 2018," said Kelapa BPS Sulsel, Yos Rusdiansyah in his statement, Thursday (16/1/2020). He said the percentage of the poor also fell from 8.87 percent in September 2018 to 8.56 percent in September 2019. The percentage of this poor population decreased in both urban and rural areas during the period September 2018 - September 2019.

If lowered in more detail, the poor population in urban areas decreased by 6.31 thousand people, while in rural areas decreased by 13.75 thousand people. "In September 2019 most (78.62 percent) of the poor were in rural areas, while in September 2018 the percentage was 78.36 percent," he said.

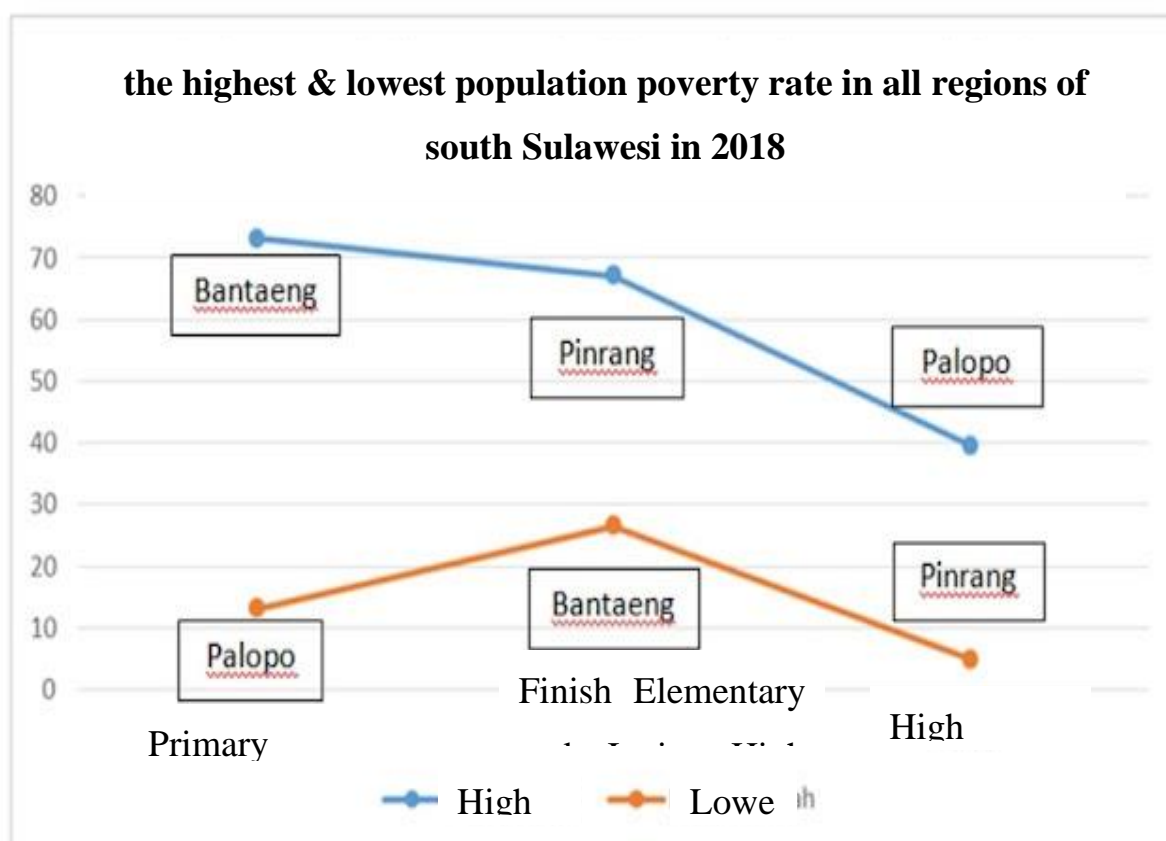
### **C. Percentage of Poor People Aged 15 Years and Over in South Sulawesi Province by Regency / City and Education Completed in 2018**

Poverty can be interpreted as a state of lack of money and goods to ensure survival. Suryawati (2005) suggests that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. Not only economic factors, poverty is also related to various dimensions such as political, social, cultural, environmental, health, religious and educational dimensions. The poverty rate in a country also indicates the level of progress in the country.

The Chamber in Nasikun (2001) stated that poverty as an integrated concept has five dimensions, namely poverty (proper), helplessness (powerless), vulnerability to face emergency situations (state of emergency), dependence (dependence), and isolation (isolation) both sociologically, and geographically. In Indonesia, the poverty rate has changed slightly from the new order era to post-reform. As quoted by Kompas in Suryawati (2005), the poor population in 1970 reached 70 million people (60.0%) then decreased until 1996 by 22.5

million people (11.3%). Then it soared (up to 400%) in 1998 as many as 80 million people. Until after the reform precisely in 2004, the poverty rate began to decline again.

Still from Kompas (Syawie, 2011), in a publication published in February 2011, the Indonesian economy grew from 6.1 percent. The value of gross domestic product rose from Rp. 5,603.9 trillion in 2009 to Rp. 6,422.9 trillion in the year after. In South Sulawesi itself, the poverty rate in some districts / cities even reached the limit of 50% in 2018. In one of the publications on April 9, 2019, the Central Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPS RI) divided the number of poor people by district / city in South Sulawesi based on completed education.



We can see as above, the poverty rate of the population before elementary school is highest in the Bantaeng area, (73.09%). Palopo is at the lowest level in the number of pre-primary poor (13.08%).

In the second population, which has completed elementary school / SLTP, Pinrang regency / city is at the first level with the largest poverty rate in South Sulawesi (67.16%).

While the smallest poverty rate obtained by bantaeng regency / city is (26.52%). Lastly, in the population of SLTA and above, which is equivalent to high school to college, even Pinrang Regency / city is the region with the smallest poverty rate (4.97%). While palopo regency / city became the region with the largest poverty rate (39.52%). Overall, the population with the smallest poverty rate in South Sulawesi is the population who are or have completed their education equivalent to SLTA. Then the Population Group finished SD / SLTP is in the second position with the smallest poverty rate. While the largest poverty rate is experienced by the population who have not received elementary school education.



The poverty rate is from 8.78% in March 2021, to 8.53% in September 2021 in south Sulawesi Province. There was a decrease of 0.25% based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of south Sulawesi based on the survey. Even this figure, according to bps head Sulsel Suntono, the poverty rate is better than the national poverty rate which is still 9.71%. "The poverty rate in South Sulawesi decreased by 0.25% when compared to March 2021, in September 2021, to 8.53% or 765.46 thousand people," - BPS Sulsel also noted that the existing unemployment rate in South Sulawesi has decreased, from an unemployment percentage of 6.31% in August 2020, to 5.72% in August 2021. "Down 0.59%. Followed by the percentage of half unemployed workers as of August 2021, decreased by 2.54% points compared to August 2020," "In the third quarter of 2021, the previous quarter experienced growth of 3.71 percent, this is for quartal to quartal. As for year to year, South Sulawesi's economy for the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020 grew by 3.24, reducing the poverty rate in South Sulawesi as an achievement of synergy of all parties. " Source: <https://mediaindonesia.com/nusantara/465073/pemprov-sulsel-proud-figure-poverty-down-025>

The five poorest areas in South Sulawesi Province (Sulsel) are Jeneponto, Pangkep, North Luwu, Luwu and Enrekang Regencies. The Governor of South Sulawesi, Andi Sudirman Sulaiman asked a number of related regional device organizations (OPD) to overcome the poverty that occurred in the five poorest areas of South Sulawesi. Based on the results of a survey by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of South Sulawesi as of March 2022, the poverty rate in Jeneponto Regency is 14.28 percent, Pangkep is 14.28 percent, North Luwu is 13.59 percent, Luwu is 12.52 percent and Enrekang is 12.47 percent. "

### ***6.1 Community independence-based poverty management strategy in south Sulawesi***

Poverty management strategies in every city and district in the province of South Sulawesi are still not effective, this is evidenced that the level of economic welfare of the community still has no progress, there are still many people who live poorly, do not have jobs and are malnourished, various assistance provided by the government both in the form of direct consumption such as rice, eggs, cooking oil, indomie and business capital assistance have not succeeded in improving welfare. Community, this is because the assistance tends to make the community spoiled and unproductive., because in their thinking that being poor is a profitable thing because they can get help in the form of spoiled and unproductive people's money, because in their thinking that being poor is a profitable thing because they can get help in the form of money, rice, indomie, eggs and others, this condition makes them not creative to seek additional income, Someday the aid program does not run due to the change of head of government then they will return poor and unproductive, in principle all assistance provided by the government does not aim to make the community continue to hope from government assistance, the assistance is temporary, and in the future the community must be able to meet the needs of life through productive activities.

According to researchers, several strategies that can be done by the government are to make the provision of business capital assistance not in the form of money because many small business actors when they get assistance in the form of money are not bought raw materials but

bought other needs that are not related to the addition of business capital or their business raw materials, then they should be given raw materials such as those cake sellers then raw materials are purchased in the form of sugar, oil, wheat flour, and materials related to their business, then the assistance does not stop there, the government must supervise as well as foster so that the assistance provided can be used, so that in the future it is expected that the business can develop.

In general, the economic activities of the community are still local, meaning that the business business developed is still sold in a limited area or local, even though the buyer is still a certain person so that the expected progress is still very minimal and the profit results have not been able to meet for household consumption, the impact is that many working people do not rely on one job but seek additional income through other economic activities.

In addition, to build the community's economy to achieve the level of welfare, the government needs to involve a number of stake holders such as entrepreneurs and the business world to jointly help the community both in the form of providing cheap raw materials and helping aspects of capital, distribution of product marketing from the community, the government needs to make policies and regulations so that people-made products can be marketed through supermarkets, Large shops, so that produ that has been sold locally can be enjoyed by the national and international community, it can be realized if the government has concern in building community welfare.

Some other strategies in building the economy of people who can get out of poverty is that the government must create an entrepreneurial education curriculum that is applied in formal and informal education from the time they are in elementary school to college, so that they have the skills, initiatives, and creativity to make products that can be sold and enjoyed by the community.

## **7. Conclusion**

Poverty management cannot stand alone, the complexity of poverty problems is a complicated thing to overcome, poverty is not only caused because they do not have food, decent housing, but community poverty is also caused because they do not have the skills and skills needed in the world of work, but they are also low motivation to get out of poverty, low quality of education is the cause of low quality of human resources, in addition, the government's attention has not been optimal to overcome poverty due to many problems in various government sectors, so to overcome poverty in need cooperation and mutual help between governments, stake holders, communities, businesses and educational institutions to jointly overcome the problem of poverty in Indonesia, especially in South Sulawesi.

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