

EXTREME POVERTY ALLEVIATION MODEL IN ALLEVIATING SOCIAL INEQUALITY (SOCIOLOGICAL AND SHARIA APPROACHES IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION POLICY IN INDONESIA)

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Abstract: Poverty alleviation and social inequality in Indonesia is a very complex issue across the country. Extreme poverty alleviation aims to reduce or eliminate extreme poverty, which relates to circumstances where individuals or households live below a poverty line so small that they cannot meet the basic needs for survival. This research aims to analyze the Extreme Poverty Alleviation Model in Alleviating Social Inequality (Sociology and Sharia Approaches in Poverty Alleviation Policy in Indonesia). The qualitative research method used is the descriptive method. Data sources were obtained through official websites, mass media, journals, regulations, and books. The data analysis technique uses the Nvivo 12 plus analysis technique which uses the crosstab feature. The results show that the extreme poverty alleviation model applied is budgeting and collaboration. Through poverty alleviation programs in the prevention of social inequality in Indonesia, the Indonesian Government has reduced the poverty rate to 0 percent in the following years. Poverty alleviation in Indonesia through the budgeting system requires the implementation of a well-structured and sustainable strategy. Budgeting and collaboration between government and society play an

important role in allocating the right resources to initiatives and policies that aim to reduce or eliminate extreme poverty.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation, Social Inequality, Sociology, Islamic Law.

Abstrak: Pengentasan kemiskinan dan kesenjangan sosial di Indonesia merupakan masalah yang sangat kompleks di seluruh negeri. Pengentasan kemiskinan ekstrim bertujuan untuk mengurangi atau menghilangkan kemiskinan ekstrim, yang berkaitan dengan keadaan dimana individu atau rumah tangga hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan yang sangat kecil sehingga tidak dapat memenuhi kebutuhan dasar untuk bertahan hidup. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Model Pengentasan Kemiskinan Ekstrim dalam Mengentaskan Kesenjangan Sosial (Pendekatan Sosiologi dan Syariah dalam Kebijakan Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Indonesia). Metode penelitian kualitatif yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Sumber data diperoleh melalui situs resmi, media massa, jurnal, peraturan, dan buku. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis Nvivo 12 plus yang menggunakan fitur crosstab. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model pengentasan kemiskinan ekstrim yang diterapkan adalah penganggaran dan kolaborasi. Melalui program pengentasan kemiskinan dalam pencegahan kesenjangan sosial di Indonesia, Pemerintah Indonesia telah melakukan untuk menurunkan angka kemiskinan menjadi 0 persen pada tahun-tahun berikutnya. Pengentasan kemiskinan di Indonesia melalui sistem penganggaran membutuhkan penerapan strategi yang terstruktur dengan baik dan berkelanjutan. Penganggaran dan kolaborasi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat berperan penting dalam mengalokasikan sumber daya yang tepat untuk inisiatif dan kebijakan yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi atau menghapuskan kemiskinan ekstrim.

Kata Kunci: Pengentasan Kemiskinan, Kesenjangan Sosial, Sosiologi, Hukum Islam.

Introduction

Extreme poverty alleviation refers to deliberate efforts aimed at reducing or eliminating extreme poverty, which relates to circumstances in which individuals or households live below a poverty threshold so small that they are unable to meet their basic survival needs. This idea consists of a variety of ways and strategies specifically designed to improve the welfare of those living in conditions of extreme poverty.

Poverty in Indonesia is due to a lack of access to cheap education and health care, a lack of quality career opportunities, and inadequate infrastructure are factors that contribute to poverty.¹ International organizations, governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from

around the world are working together to achieve a common goal, which is to eradicate extreme poverty. The approach taken in this endeavor may differ from one country to another as a result of the various social, economic, and political climates that exist there.

On the other hand, the main goal has not changed: to lift people out of extreme poverty and improve their standard of living. The eradication of poverty has been proclaimed by the United Nations (UN) in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the first goal of ending poverty everywhere and in all its forms. The SDGs targets address all forms of poverty, including extreme poverty. The

¹ Rusdarti Iva Faulana, Indri Murniawaty, "Model Pengentasan Kemiskinan Melalui Kebijakan PKH Di Jawa

Tengah," *Oikos: Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Ilmu Ekonomi* V, no. 1 (2021): 6.

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Indonesian government is targeting extreme poverty to be zero by 2024 (TNP2K, 2021).²

The concept of social inequality in poverty alleviation relates to significant disparities in various groups of people in terms of their access to resources, capabilities, and advantages derived from initiatives aimed at reducing poverty.³

The eradication of extreme poverty is outlined in Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of the Elimination of Extreme Poverty, which was issued in June 2022. Through this presidential instruction, it will be increasingly binding for existing poverty alleviation programs in Indonesia.⁴ The main target of establishing regulations for eradicating extreme poverty is to reduce and eliminate the prevalence of extreme poverty in society. Severe community suffering, including hunger, malnutrition, limited access to health services, and inadequate housing, often correlates with extreme poverty.

The main objective of poverty alleviation legislation is to reduce the hardships associated with poverty and ensure adequate access to basic needs for individuals and households. By implementing the right policies, regulations aimed at poverty alleviation have the potential to improve the well-being of individuals in conditions of extreme destitution. This includes providing better educational opportunities, adequate housing, adequate sanitation facilities, and better economic prospects.

Extreme poverty is generally a significant catalyst for social and economic disparities in

a country. The goal of poverty alleviation regulations is to reduce these disparities by guaranteeing equal opportunities for all people to prosper. Conditions of extreme poverty have the potential to create social instability and increase the likelihood of violence.⁵ Poverty alleviation can contribute to the formation of societies characterized by increased stability and security.⁶

The eradication of extreme poverty can place a significant economic and social burden on governments. The government must reduce this burden by implementing poverty alleviation policies aimed at reducing dependence on social assistance in the long term.

*"Suprayoga said today's discussion is important and urgent because the government only has a two-year deadline to eradicate extreme poverty, which is currently at 2.04 percent. He said the government needed efforts in a "gangster" so that the target was achieved. "The Vice President as the Chair of TNP2K has always stated on several occasions that eradicating extreme poverty must be carried out through collaborative, synergy and convergence efforts involving various parties which we know as *pentahelix partnership*," said Suprayoga. "Pentahelix is a model of cooperation that involves 5 actors, namely the government (central and regional), business entities, universities, civil society, and the media," he added. According to Suprayoga, the role of the media is also included in the pentahelix framework which plays an important role in ensuring that information from the government can reach the wider community. So that as a source of information that will be conveyed to the public, public relations from Ministries and Institutions*

² Tnp2k, "Streamlining Extreme Poverty Elimination Program Interventions," 2023, <https://www.tnp2k.go.id/articles/streamlining-extreme-poverty-elimination-program-interventions>.

³ Rusliandy Sujai Tayudin, Muhamad Husein Maruapey, "Analysis Of Population Growth On Social Gap In Community Perspective," *Administratie: Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 5 (2022): 89–96.

⁴ Republik Indonesia, *Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2022 Tentang Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem, Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia*

Nomor 4 Tahun 2022 Tentang Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem, 2022.

⁵ Berhanu Nigussie Worku et al., "Effects of Home-Based Play-Assisted Stimulation on Developmental Performances of Children Living in Extreme Poverty: A Randomized Single-Blind Controlled Trial," *BMC Pediatrics* 18, no. 1 (2018): 1–11.

⁶ William Arrocha, "Combating Xenophobia and Hate through Compassionate Migration: The Present Struggle of Irregular Migrants Escaping Fear and Extreme Poverty," *Crime, Law and Social Change* 71, no. 3 (2019): 245–260.

(K/L) must amplify programs from their respective K/L.⁷

The Pentahelix collaboration model includes five main actors, including the government (both at the central and regional levels), business entities, universities, civil society, and the media. The aim is to overcome various challenges and promote comprehensive development. Each individual in this paradigm has an important role that synergistically contributes to the achievement of common goals. The Pentahelix model facilitates the formation of synergistic relationships among the five main actors, which enables the development of comprehensive and sustainable solutions to address the various challenges faced by local communities and countries. It is hoped that effective collaboration and coordination among government agencies, business entities, academic institutions, civil society organizations,⁸

Differences in the level of welfare In the socio-economic gap, it is clear that there is a difference in the level of social welfare, namely between those who have a high level of welfare and those who have a low level of welfare. The emergence of crime, unemployment, and poverty. Examples of other impacts of socio-economic inequality are the emergence of crime, unemployment, and poverty. Crime arises because of a person's inability to make ends meet. Unemployment occurs because there are no job opportunities. Meanwhile, poverty arises because it is unable to meet the necessities of life.⁹

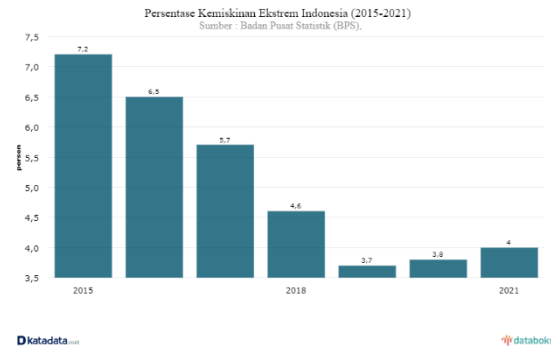


Figure 1. Graph of Extreme Poverty in Indonesia, Source: BPS.

Poverty becomes one of the main agenda of sustainable development. However, poverty is a complex issue and includes many dimensions so poverty alleviation is at a standstill. The Covid-19 pandemic that hit the world, including Indonesia, made extreme poverty increase to 4% in 2021.

This figure has increased compared to the previous year and also before the pandemic occurred, as shown in the chart. As of March 2022, 26.16 million (9.54%) of Indonesia's population live below the poverty line. This means that 9-10 out of 100 Indonesians live in poverty in March 2022. In detail, 12.29% of the population in rural areas live below the poverty line and as many as 7.5% of the population in urban areas live in poverty. Residents are categorized as poor if spending on food and non-food consumption is less than IDR 505.47 thousand/month in March 2022. In March 2019, before the Covid 19 pandemic occurred, 9.22% of the population lived below the poverty line. This figure even jumped to 10.19% in September 2020.¹⁰

The eradication of extreme poverty is a fundamental objective within the framework of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹¹ Implementation of

⁷ Wapresri.go.id, "Kaji Program Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem, TNP2K Dan IBER Gelar Diskusi Forum Akademisi," 2022, <https://www.wapresri.go.id/kaji-program-percepatan-penghapusan-kemiskinan-ekstrem-tnp2k-dan-iber-gelar-diskusi-forum-akademisi/>.

⁸ Wapresri.go.id, "Kaji Program Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem, TNP2K Dan IBER Gelar Diskusi Forum Akademisi."

⁹ Kompas.Com, "The Impact Of Social Inequality," 2021, <https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2021/10/26/14>

0000369/Exemplary-Dampak-Kesenjangan-Dalam-Dinding-Sosial-Dan-Economy.

¹⁰ BPS, "Jumlah Dan Persentase Penduduk Miskin Indonesia," last modified 2023, <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/07/17/penduduk-miskin-indonesia-berkurang-pada-maret-2023-terendah-sejak-pandemi>.

¹¹ Guie Li et al., "Monitoring the Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Poor Counties in China: Implications for Global Sustainable Development Goals," *Journal of Cleaner*

poverty alleviation policies can contribute to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including but not limited to alleviating hunger, improving health and education, as well as promoting gender equality and empowering women.¹²

Issues of social inequality and poverty in Indonesia are intertwined and contribute to the complexity of the country as a whole. The various regions of Indonesia, which each form the Indonesian state, are at different stages of social and economic development. Despite the tremendous progress made in reducing poverty during the 1990s, many obstacles remain to be overcome, and social inequality remains a very serious problem.

KPoverty in Indonesia is one of the problems that must be overcome, especially concerning the progress of the country as a whole. It is hoped that improving Indonesia's economic performance will enable the expansion of employment opportunities, as well as the creation of a safe, harmonious, and prosperous social environment. Because poverty has existed in Indonesia since ancient times until today, poverty has developed into a widespread problem in Indonesia. The Indonesian government continues to make efforts to eradicate poverty, but the results of these efforts are completely ineffective, and the poverty rate in the country is increasing. In many cases, underdeveloped or underdeveloped societies are directly related to poverty. To reduce or eliminate poverty, the most important thing to do is gain an understanding of the factors that contribute to poverty. Once this has been achieved, the next step is to find a solution to the problem using the newly discovered information.

The close relationship between extreme poverty alleviation and social inequality with sociology shows a close relationship. Sociology is a scientific discipline that focuses on the

study and analysis of social relations, frameworks of societal organizations, and the complex processes that shape and influence human existence. In the field of eradicating poverty and social inequality, sociology takes an important position in examining, understanding, and formulating solutions to overcome these problems through the use of social and structural frameworks. Overall, sociology offers a comprehensive understanding of social frameworks and processes for addressing extreme poverty and social inequality in society.

The link with Islamic law in overcoming extreme poverty and social inequality is rooted in the principles of morality, ethics, and social justice that are inherent in the foundations of the Islamic religion. Islamic law, which is also known as Sharia, provides comprehensive guidance for Muslims in dealing with various aspects of human life, including matters related to poverty and inequality.

Based on the above background, this study focuses on analyzing the application of the extreme poverty alleviation model in Indonesia, also analyzing the prevention of social inequality, and analyzing the perspectives of Islamic sociology and law regarding extreme poverty and the prevention of social inequality in Indonesia. The purpose of this research is to find solutions for alleviating extreme poverty and preventing social inequality in Indonesia.

Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Data sources were obtained through journals, laws and regulations, official websites, and the mass media. The data analysis technique uses the Nvivo 12 plus analysis technique using the crosstab feature and content analysis techniques. Analysis techniques Nvivo 12 plus Analysis

Production 227 (2019): 392-404, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.135>.

¹² Nur Arief Hapsoro and Kresensia Bangun, "Perkembangan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dilihat Dari

Aspek Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Lakar: Jurnal Arsitektur* 3, no. 2 (2020): 88.

techniques NVivo 12 Plus is software used for qualitative analysis, which facilitates the management and examination of qualitative data including text, audio, images, and other forms of data. Utilization of data visualization techniques in NVivo analysis includes a variety of options, including presenting data through graphs and charts, which serve to improve the quality and effectiveness of analysis results.¹³

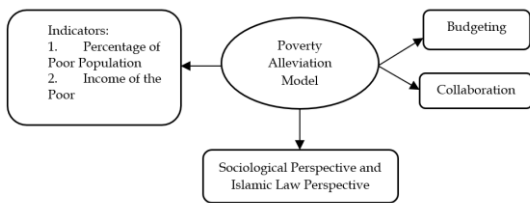


Figure 2. Theoretical Framework, data processed by researchers, 2023.

Result and Discussion

1. Extreme Poverty Alleviation Model for Prevention of Social Gaps in Indonesia

a. Budgeting

The achievement of poverty alleviation in Indonesia through the budgeting system requires the implementation of a well-structured and sustainable strategy. Budgeting plays an important role in allocating appropriate resources for initiatives and policies aimed at reducing or eliminating extreme poverty. Budgeting integration for extreme poverty alleviation can be achieved through various methodologies, one of which is by conducting a comprehensive examination of the needs of individuals living in conditions of extreme poverty.

The task that must be done is to identify the various difficulties, priorities, and important

sectors that require financial assistance to overcome poverty effectively. Furthermore, it is critical to ensure adequate and appropriate allocation of budgetary resources for programs aimed at eradicating extreme poverty.

Budget allocations must be by the magnitude and urgency of the problems faced, which cover various sectors including education, health, employment, and basic infrastructure. Furthermore, there is a focus on formulating and implementing targeted initiatives to reduce the prevalence of severe poverty. Potential interventions cover a wide range of strategies, such as social assistance programs, skills training initiatives, infrastructure development projects, microenterprise support schemes, and others.

Budget procedures and fund allocations are carried out with a commitment to transparency and accountability. Communities must be given access to comprehensive information regarding budget allocations and spending to build and maintain a strong system of accountability. To ensure that planned programs are accurately aligned with community needs, the budgeting process must involve the active participation of the community in significant planning and budgeting activities. The application of the "bottom-up" method can foster a sense of community ownership, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of community involvement.¹⁴

A strong monitoring and evaluation system is essential to assess the effectiveness of programs aimed at alleviating extreme poverty. Periodic assessments facilitate the

¹³ Khalida Ulfa et al., "Branding Strategy 'The Light Of Aceh' Through E-Tourism On Sustainable Tourism Development in Aceh Province," *Journal of Governance and Public Policy* 8, no. 3 (2021): PROGRESS.

¹⁴ Dendi Sutarto, "Implementation Of The Value Of Democracy As A Solution For Poverty Alleviation And Social Gap," *journal.unrika.ac.id* 1, no. 1 (2019): 75–86, <https://journal.unrika.ac.id/index.php/petita/index>.

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identification of achievements, mistakes, and potential areas for improvement. The concept of budget flexibility includes the ability to modify the allocation of funds to accommodate evolving circumstances or new needs that may arise during program implementation.

Collaboration with private sector entities and international organizations has the potential to expand the range of financial and knowledge resources available for reducing extreme poverty. One of the right strategies to achieve sustainable results is to encourage economic empowerment through the creation of micro and small enterprises, as well as facilitating access to markets and economic opportunities. To improve the quality of life and increase the ability of community resources. It is critical to allocate financial resources for spending on education, health, and nutrition.¹⁵

Effective reduction of extreme poverty requires unwavering dedication and accurate collaboration among government agencies, local communities, and various stakeholders. The effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs can be increased through the design and implementation of appropriate budgeting strategies.

b. Collaboration

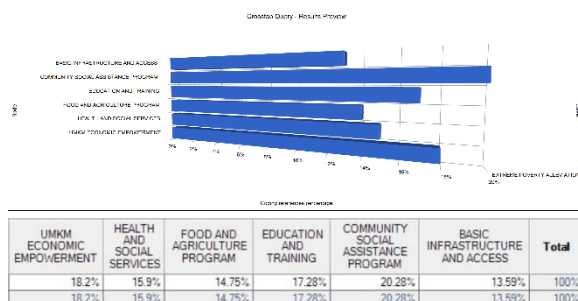


Figure 3. Graph of Extreme Poverty Alleviation, data processed by researchers, 2023.

The graph above was analyzed using the Nvivo 12 Plus analysis technique using the crosstab feature. The graph above yields the finding that there are 6 clear collaborations between the government and the community, namely through UMKM economic empowerment, health and social services, food and agriculture programs, education and training, community social assistance program, basic infrastructure, and access. This collaboration is a government strategy that works with all stakeholders and involves the community to jointly reduce extreme poverty in Indonesia. The establishment of collaborative relationships between government entities and local communities is very important in efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. This strategy facilitates the integration of resources and skills from various stakeholders to develop comprehensive and sustainable solutions. In this case, through community participation, the government must encourage active participation of the community in planning, implementing, and evaluating poverty alleviation programs.

Communities have in-depth knowledge of the challenges faced and the needs that must be met. Then Extension and Education is the key to overcoming long-term poverty. Governments and communities can work together in providing access to quality education, skills training, and counseling on health and nutrition. Economic empowerment into a collaboration can be focused on developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to create jobs and increase people's income.¹⁶

Governments can provide access to financing, skills training, and necessary

¹⁵ Bayu Dwi Kurniawan Akhmad Fatikhurriqzi, "The Role of Social Assistance in Alleviating Extreme Poverty in East Java in 2020" 2020 (2020): 1027–1036.

¹⁶ Riki Wahyudi, Yulian Fauzi, and Jose Rizal, "Analisis Kemiskinan Ekstrem Provinsi Bengkulu Menggunakan Metode Geographically Weighted Regression (Gwr)

infrastructure. Empowering women involving women in decision-making processes and providing equal access to education and economic opportunities will help reduce poverty significantly.¹⁷

Government infrastructure development can work with communities in planning and building basic infrastructure such as access to clean water, sanitation, and roads. Good infrastructure improves accessibility and quality of life for the community.

Government and community social programs can jointly design and implement targeted social assistance programs, such as cash transfers, food programs, and health insurance.

Supervision and transparency together in this collaboration are also important to ensure that poverty alleviation programs run effectively and are by their objectives. Communities can play a role in monitoring program implementation and ensuring transparency in the management of public funds.

The development of local government institutions can support the development of local institutions such as business groups or cooperatives to manage resources and projects together.¹⁸ This can help optimize the use of local resources and increase community independence. Government and community advocacy and awareness campaigns can work together on awareness campaigns to address the stigma associated with poverty and promote the values of equality and inclusion.

Evaluation and adjustment of collaboration must involve an ongoing evaluation process to measure the impact of programs and make adjustments according to changing conditions. Strong and integrated collaboration between the government and

the community is the key to sustainably overcoming poverty. This requires commitment and close collaboration to create positive change in the lives of the most vulnerable.

2. Indicators of Extreme Poverty for Prevention of Social Gaps in Indonesia

a. Number and Percentage of Indonesia's Poor Population

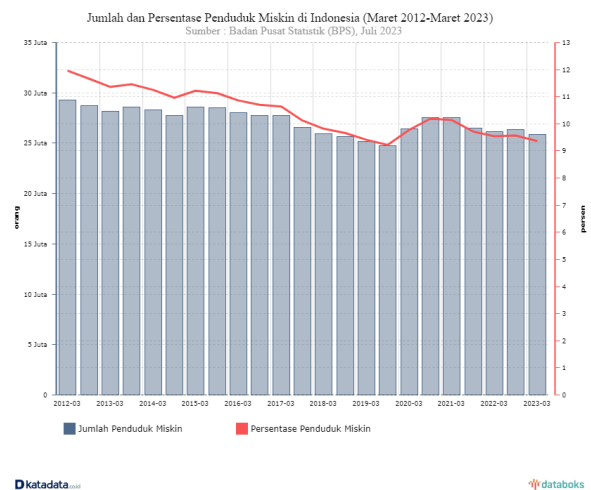


Figure 4. Graph of Number and Percentage of Indonesia's Poor Population, Source: BPS.

Based on data provided by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the estimated number of individuals living in poverty in Indonesia is around 25.9 million people in March 2023. The population of individuals living in poverty has decreased by around 460 thousand people compared to September 2022, or reduced by 260 thousand people compared to March the previous year. The proportion of individuals living below the poverty line at the national level has decreased compared to the previous year, dropping from 9.54% in March 2022 to 9.36% in March 2023. In March 2023, the national

Dengan Pembobot Adaptive Gaussian Kernel Dan Adaptive Bi-Square” 8, no. 2 (2023): 134–149.

¹⁷ Aris Tri Haryanto Adi Wisnutama, Joko Pramono, “Analisis Strategis Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Ekstrem Kabupaten Madiun Tahun 2022,” *Concept and Communication* 12, no. 2 (2023): 148–159.

¹⁸ Fatkhul Muin and Palmawati Tahir, “Legal Policy of Halal Products for the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises after the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on the Job Creation,” *Al-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 23, no. 1 (2023): 1–12.

poverty rate reached its lowest point since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. 19, both in terms of quantity and proportion. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), those who have expenditure levels below the established poverty line are classified as poor. In March 2023, the poverty rate per capita per month is set at IDR 550,458. In contrast, the poverty threshold for individual households was recorded at IDR 2,592,657 per month. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), several factors have caused a reduction in the national poverty rate in March 2023.

These factors include a decrease in the open unemployment rate (TPT) from 5.86% in August 2022 to 5.45% in February 2023. In addition, the farmer exchange rate (NTP) increased from 106.82 in September 2022 to 110,85 in March 2023. Furthermore, there was a decrease in the inflation rate from 3.6 (March 2022-September 2022) to 1.32 (September 2022-March 2023). Finally, household consumption in the first quarter of 2023 has increased by 2.21% compared to the third quarter of 2022. The use of social assistance remains a common strategy to reduce the financial pressure experienced by individuals living in poverty. According to a report released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the utilization rate of social assistance provided by the Family Hope Program (PKH) in the first quarter of 2023 reached 89.3%.

b. Income of the Poor in Indonesia

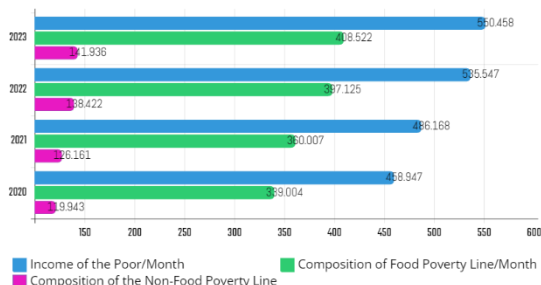


Figure 5. Graph of Total Income of the Poor in Indonesia, Source: BPS, (Data Processed by Researchers, 2023)

The results of the graph above show that the income of the middle to lower poor has increased significantly in the last 4 years. In 2023 the income is Rp. 458,947/month, while in 2021 it will increase by 3.70% which amounts to Rp. 486,168/month. The income of the middle and lower poor in 2022 is Rp. 535,547/month, and in 2023 Rp. 550,458/month, greatly increased from previous years. This data comes from BPS.

3. Sociological Perspectives on Poverty Alleviation and Social Inequality

One of the strategies used is to examine the Social Structure component, which includes an analysis of how social structure, including social class, ethnicity, gender, and religion, contributes to inequality. By studying social structure, the field of sociology can uncover underlying patterns of inequality and poverty. In addition, to tackle the problem of poverty and social inequality, it is very important to understand the dynamics of power and resource allocation in society.

The field of sociology plays an important role in looking at the impact of policies, institutions, and power dynamics on the equitable allocation of income and opportunity. From a sociological perspective, problems in alleviating extreme poverty and social inequality are significant challenges in the field of sociology. The field of sociology examines the interactions between people, the impact of social structure on individuals and groups, and the influence of social dynamics on the allocation of resources and opportunities. According to a sociological perspective, tackling poverty and severe social inequality includes various concepts and approaches. Social mobility is a topic of inquiry within the field of sociology. This relates to the extent to which people or groups can move from one social stratum to another.

Gaining insight into the various determinants that influence social mobility is essential in formulating effective approaches

aimed at reducing social inequalities. The field of sociology explores the impact of education on the perpetuation or transformation of social inequality. The provision of equitable and high-quality education can serve as a significant mechanism for reducing social inequalities by increasing individual access to economic possibilities.

Sociology examines the importance of social movements and advocacy in efforts to transform society. Social movements have had a significant impact in advocating for the rights of marginalized communities and advocating for policy reforms that promote poverty reduction and social inequality. Social policy plays an important role in formulating and implementing effective strategies to tackle pressing problems of poverty and social inequality.

Policies that focus on social protection, job training, and the redistribution of wealth can play a role in reducing inequality.¹⁹ Community empowerment requires the active involvement of the community in the process of drafting and implementing strategies aimed at addressing various challenges related to poverty and social inequality. This strategy is based on the recognition that communities have important knowledge and resources that can be leveraged to deal effectively with their difficulties. To tackle the severe problems of poverty and social inequality, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive and interrelated approach that takes into account various elements such as structural reasons, policies, cultural influences, and social dynamics.

4. *Perspective of Islamic Law on Poverty Alleviation and Social Inequality*

The eradication of poverty and social inequality is very important in the framework of Islamic teachings. The Islamic legal perspective on this matter is based on the basic principles of compassion, justice, and mutual responsibility. Islam includes various principles and teachings that have relevance to the improvement of poverty and social injustice.

The mechanisms and ways of solving poverty alleviation in the view of Islam remain the same, the law is fixed, unchanged and does not differ from one country to another. Islam views that poverty is a reality faced by mankind, both Muslims and non-Muslims. Islam views that the problem of poverty is the problem of not fulfilling primary needs as a whole. Islamic law has determined that there are three primary needs (which concern human existence), namely clothing, food and shelter.²⁰

In an Islamic perspective, poverty arises due to various structural causes. First, poverty arises because of human crimes against nature "There is corruption on land and in the sea because of the deeds of men, that Allah may grant them some of the consequences of their deeds, that they may return (to the right path)." (QS Ar Ruum [30]:41).²¹

Islamic law has strong views on poverty alleviation and encourages the creation of a just and equitable society. Some of the key principles in Islamic law relating to poverty alleviation include zakat, which is one of the pillars of Islam that commands wealthy Muslims to give a portion of their wealth to the poor. Zakat aims to equalize wealth distribution and reduce social disparities. Therefore, through zakat, the Muslim community is expected to contribute actively in alleviating poverty.²²

¹⁹ I Nyoman Ruja, "Kemiskinan Dan Perubahan Sosial: Sebuah Model Transformasi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* 11, no. 3 (2022): 572-579.

²⁰ Sri Budi Cantika, "Strategi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Islam," *Journal of Innovation in Business and Economics* 4, no. 2 (2013): 101.

²¹ Cantika, "Strategi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Islam."

²² dan Irfan Syauqi Beik Nafiah Ariyani, Akhmad Fauzi, Bambang Juanda, "Evaluasi Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan Menggunakan Metode Rappoverty," *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik* 6, no. 2 (2015): 181, <http://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/ekp/article/view/347>.

Zakat is a religious obligation that requires a person to donate a portion of his wealth to people who are experiencing financial difficulties. Zakat, as one of the basic principles of Islam, serves as an important mechanism aimed at reducing inequality in the social and economic fields.

Zakat is allocated to individuals who meet the eligibility criteria, including but not limited to individuals who are classified as poor, orphans, widows, and other disadvantaged individuals. Sadaqah refers to voluntary contributions made by those who are Muslim to assist someone who is experiencing difficulties or deprivation.²³ zakat Although sadaqah is not obligatory like zakat, it has an important meaning within the framework of social welfare in Islam.

Islam places significant emphasis on the importance of social justice and strictly prohibits oppressing any individual.

The principle of social justice and fair treatment of all members of society is emphasized in the Qur'an. One of the verses that reflects this principle is in Surah An-Nisa (4:135). The verse states: "O you who believe! Be ye upholders of justice, bearing witness for the sake of Allah, even if it be against yourselves or your parents and relatives. If he (the accused) is rich or poor, Allah knows better. So do not follow your lusts to deviate from the truth. And if you twist your words or are reluctant to bear witness, then know that Allah is Exhaustive of all that you do". This verse emphasizes the importance of upholding justice, testifying fairly, and not allowing hatred of a group to drive us to be unjust. Fair treatment is emphasized as a value close to piety (taqwa), which is the awareness and fear of Allah. The concepts of social justice and fair treatment of all individuals are also reflected in many other verses in the Qur'an, as well as in hadith and

other Islamic teachings. These principles provide the basis for Islamic social and economic values that aim to create a just and equitable society.

The just management of wealth and natural resources, which is considered a gift from God, is considered essential for the well-being of mankind. The Islamic faith forbids engaging in usury or charging interest in the context of financial transactions.²⁴

This initiative aims to reduce the continuing socio-economic inequality between high and low-income individuals. Islam encourages a strong work ethic and emphasizes the importance of productivity among its adherents. The Islamic faith includes the principles of living an honest and diligent life, while also cultivating personal growth and realizing one's inherent abilities, all of which are integral components of the act of worship. The Islamic principle promotes the idea of protecting the earth by advocating for the conservation of the natural environment and the wise use of its resources.

Islamic law has a clear and profound view on poverty alleviation and social inequality. These principles are derived from the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith, and are applied in various rules and values in the Islamic legal system. This view reflects Islam's commitment to creating a just, equitable and equitable society. The alleviation of poverty and social inequality is considered part of Islam's vision of creating a balanced and equitable society.

This phenomenon contributes to achieving a balance in the social and environmental context. Islam encourages the empowerment of individuals, especially those who are less fortunate, through various initiatives that include education and training, and economic support. Islam promotes gender equality in various areas of life, including education,

²³ Sri Wahyuni Juliansyah, "Zakat Produktif Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan Perspektif Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus Pengelolaan Zakat Oleh Baznas Kabupaten Mempawah)" 2 (2023): 1-20.

²⁴ Juliansyah, "Zakat Produktif Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan Perspektif Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus Pengelolaan Zakat Oleh Baznas Kabupaten Mempawah)."

employment, and the availability of economic prospects. The perspective of Islamic law on the eradication of poverty and social inequality underscores the importance of justice, kindness and compassion as basic components of religious observance. By adhering to these principles, it is hoped that adherents of Islam can actively participate in efforts to eradicate poverty and social inequality in the broader context of society.

Conclusion

Poverty alleviation in Indonesia through the budgeting system requires the implementation of well-structured and sustainable strategies. Budgeting plays an important role in allocating appropriate resources for initiatives and policies aimed at reducing or eliminating extreme poverty. Prevention of social disparities in poverty alleviation requires the adoption of a comprehensive strategy.

This requires implementing policies that promote inclusivity, equity, equitable access to resources and opportunities, and empowering marginalized and underprivileged communities. Improving quality education, ensuring equitable access to health services, promoting equal employment opportunities, and enhancing community empowerment are important factors in reducing socio-economic disparities and effectively sustainably fighting poverty. The establishment of collaborative relationships between government entities and local communities is very important in efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. This strategy facilitates the integration of resources and skills from various stakeholders to develop comprehensive and sustainable solutions.

The Sociological Perspective examines the importance of social movements and advocacy in efforts to transform society. Social movements have had a significant impact in advocating for the rights of marginalized communities and advocating

for policy reforms that promote poverty reduction and social inequality. Social policy plays an important role in formulating and implementing effective strategies to tackle pressing problems of poverty and social inequality.

Islamic Law Perspective on Poverty Alleviation and Social Inequality Alleviation of poverty and social inequality is very important in the framework of Islamic teachings. The Islamic legal perspective on this matter is based on the basic principles of compassion, justice and mutual responsibility. Islam includes various principles and teachings that are relevant to alleviating poverty and social inequality.

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