The Policy of reducing poverty in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province

HamimPou*, Soemarno¹,Henny Pramoedyo², Irwan Bempah³

*Student of Faculty of Agricultural Sciences Brawijaya University in Malang, Indonesia

¹Faculty of Agricultural Sciences Brawijaya University in Malang, Indonesia

²Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Brawijaya University in Malang, Indonesia

³Faculty of Agricultural Sciences Gorontalo State University in Gorontalo, Indonesia.

Abstract

Research was carried out in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province from December 2018 to May 2019. The sampling technique was done by purposive sampling, carried out by taking subjects not based on strata, random or region but based on the existence of certain objectives. This study uses a descriptive quantitative casuistic research model that is built based on the theories of several measurements of the poverty index issued by several institutions concerned with poverty. This technique is usually done due to several considerations ,. The results of this evaluation are expected to review the problem of poverty so that the resulting policies become realistic.

Keywords: poverty, policy, strategy, Bone Bolango, Gorontalo Province

Introduction

Poverty alleviation policies have been set by the government to overcome the problem of poverty, but their implementation has not been effective because of the lack of implementation of poverty alleviation programs. The ineffectiveness of government policies can be seen from the development of the poor population in Indonesia which tends to fluctuate, especially in the regions. For example, poverty can rise if inflation or rising fuel prices occur. Therefore, the problem of poverty must be addressed thoroughly from the root of the problem and covers all areas both cities, villages and covering all regions in Indonesia to achieve just and equitable community welfare. The three stages above are abstractions and are simplifications of what is, in fact, a very irregular process and are generally intuitive (Korten, 1988). However, this abstraction provides an alternative to the blueprint approach for developing development programs. Furthermore, Korten (1988) revealed that there may

be an exchange between effectiveness, efficiency and expansion which will result in the loss of some effectiveness when efficiency increases and results in loss of effectiveness and efficiency during expansion.

Methods

Analysis of the evaluation of the implementation of poverty alleviation program policies

This analysis uses an approach measuring the implementation of policies and the character of policies and their relevance to the implementation of programs that have been implemented at the study site. Variables that will be observed in the analysis of poverty policy implementation include (1) Aspects of the process of policy formation, namely programs outlined in the policy agenda and implemented, (2) Aspects of organizational capacity and implementing actors implementing at the bottom level (street-level bureaucrats) , and (3) Aspects of the response of the policy target groups and changes in society, namely the parties who received the impact of the policy (Akib and Tarigan2008, Nugroho 2011; 339). This variable is at the same time the determining aspect used to find out the extent to which poverty reduction policies have been implemented in the field. Scale measurement scale using the instrument as follows:

Table 1. Categories of Institutions Implementing Poverty Reduction Policy Institutions

Score	Category	Information
0.00 - 25.00	Bad	Institutions implementing poverty programs are unable to implement policies
25.01 - 50.00	Less	Institutions implementing poverty programs can be implemented a policy but need improvement formulation
50.01 - 75.00	Enough	Institutions implementing poverty programs can implement policies using specific strategies
75.01 - 100.00	Good	Institutions implementing poverty programs can implement policies without preconditions.

Source: Fauzi and Anna modified (2005)

Table 4 Categories of Capacity for Poverty Alleviation Programs

Score	Category	Information
0.00 - 25.00	Bad	Poverty reduction programs cannot be implemented
25.01 - 50.00	Less	Poverty reduction programs can be implemented but need improvement in formulations
50.01 - 75.00	Enough	Poverty reduction programs can be implemented using specific strategies (improvement of sensitive attributes)
75.01 - 100.00	Good	Poverty reduction programs can be implemented without preconditions

Table 2 Categories of Community Responses to the Use of Poverty Alleviation Policies

Score	Category	Information
0.00 - 25.00	Bad	The community does not feel the existence of poverty reduction programs
25.01 - 50.00	Less	The response of policy users (the community) is lacking in poverty reduction programs
50.01 - 75.00	Enough	The poverty reduction program is felt by the community but needs to be improved in the program aspects
75.01 - 100.00	Good	The response of policy users (the community) is very good towards poverty reduction programs because they feel the benefits

1. **Analysis of the scenario of implementing poverty alleviation policies in Bone Bolango Regency**

   This analysis will be carried out using a process hierarchy analysis (AHP). This analysis is still directly related to the analysis of the factors that influence poverty in Bone Bolango Regency. The results of the analysis of the influencing factors will be used by experts who will be interviewed to determine the right strategy in poverty alleviation.

   The following is presented the steps to use AHP tools in developing strategies for implementing poverty alleviation policies

1. **Define the problem and determine the desired solution.**

   In this stage we try to determine the problem we will solve clearly, in detail and easily understood. From the existing problem we try to determine a solution that might be suitable for the problem. The solution to the problem may be more than one. We will develop these solutions later in the next stage.

2. **Create a hierarchical structure that starts with the main goal**

   After compiling the main objective as the top level, the hierarchy level below it will be arranged, the criteria that are suitable for considering or assessing the alternatives that we provide and determining those alternatives. Each criterion has a different intensity.

3. **Bring together the opinions of several questionnaires with Geomean**.

   If the questionnaire is filled in by experts, then we will unite the opinions of the experts by using geometric or geomean average equations where these calculations are to provide a better average approach to the data obtained from respondents' assessments in the questionnaire. Geometric averages are averages obtained by multiplying all data in a sample group, then rooted by the amount of sample data. Geometric averages can be formulated as follows

$$GM = \sqrt[n]{(X1)(X2)\dots(Xn)}$$

   Where

   GM = Geometric Mean

   X1 = Expert 1

   X2 = Expert 2

   Xn = Expert to n

4. Arrangement of hierarchical structure

   The compilation of the hierarchical structure is carried out by initiating the research objectives, namely compiling a strategy for implementing poverty alleviation policies consisting of

5. Make a matrix

   Make a matrix of each aspect of the strategy for implementing poverty alleviation policies, after that make a combined opinion matrix which is a new matrix, the elements of which are derived from the geometric average of the elements of the matrix aspect of poverty alleviation policy implementation strategies whose consistency ratio values meet condition. The preparation of this combined matrix is to form a matrix that represents the matrix aspects of the strategy for implementing poverty alleviation policies.

6. AHP data processing

Data processing uses mathematics in the process of hierarchy analysis with the help of programs *Expert Choice*. The use of this software is used to determine appropriate poverty alleviation policy criteria. The results of the research assessment were processed to determine priority vectors as well as index consistency and consistency ratios of individual opinion matrices. If the individual opinion matrix is inconsistent, a revision of opinion is carried out. The individual opinion matrix that is consistent is used in the compilation of a combined opinion matrix, after which data processing is re-done until a system priority is obtained for each criterion for implementing poverty alleviation policy. Pairwise comparison matrices are filled using values that can illustrate the relative importance of an element compared to its elements. others for certain traits or criteria.

Table 3. Comparison Scale in Evaluating Criteria in the Pairwise Comparison Technique

Intensity Importance	Definition
1	*Equal*: Both elements are compared equally important
3	*Moderate*: One element is slightly more important than the other elements
5	*Strong:* One element is very important compared to other elements
7	*Very strong:* One element is clearly more important than the other elements
9	*Extreme:* One absolute element is more important than the other elements
2,4,6,8	Values between two contiguous considerations
Reverse (1/2, 1/3, ¼ etc.)	If for element i get one number when compared to element j, then j has the inverse value compared to i

Results and Discussion

Hierarchy analysis of Bone Bolango Regency government policy scenario in poverty alleviation is an interconnected scenario for poverty alleviation. The preparation of the hierarchy is based on information data collected from the parties. Discussions with stakeholders include OPD, beneficiaries, NGOs and academics. From some description of poverty conditions in Bone Bolango

Regency, the researcher tries to provide alternative or priority choices for regional policies in the context of poverty alleviation. Policy priorities are derived from respondents who are considered experts

Combined Opinion Matrix

Processing of data obtained using *expert choice 2000*obtained a combined opinion matrix. This matrix is a combination of the opinions of all the actors involved in deciding the scenario of Bone Bolango Regency government policy in poverty alleviation. A description of the combination of opinions at the aspect level of all the actors involved can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Combined Opinion Matrices at Aspect Level

Aspect	Weight	Priority Level
Improvement of regional economy	0.581	1
Governance	0.311	2
Empowerment program	0.108	3

Source: Primary Data , 2019

In the table above shows that aspects of regional economic improvement, get top priority in poverty alleviation in Bone Bolango Regency with a weight of 0.581 respectively, while governance and community empowerment occupy the second and third priorities with 0.311, 0.108, but this does not mean that other priorities, such as governance and community empowerment, are less important. Both aspects, governance and funding programs are expected to support aspects of regional economic improvement. However, based on ranking, the priority in poverty alleviation is improving the regional economy. This explanation shows that aspects of regional economic improvement must be improved to reduce poverty.

The second priority that gets attention is governance. The elements considered as governance considerations starting from the aspects of funding and management of poverty handling, funding and management of poverty management are expected to reduce poverty

The third priority that gets attention is community empowerment. In terms of community empowerment such as assistance and access to capital, it is very necessary to create access for the poor to these resources.

Furthermore, to see the combined opinions on each alternative, it can be seen in the following tables 5:

Table 5. Combined Opinion Matrices at the Level of Regional Economic Improvement

Alternative Improvement of regional economy	Weight	Priority
Increased investment	0.639	1
Strengthening local businesses	0.361	2

The results of the data processing above indicate that all parties have an opinion that the criteria Increased investment greatly affects poverty reduction with a weight of 0.639 while the lowest priority is given to strengthening local businesses with a weight of 0.086. Increased investment is expected to open up employment opportunities, thereby increasing income levels. If income increases, the poverty rate can be reduced. Increased investment can also attract UKM *(Small and Medium Enterprise*s) cars or local businesses through partnership programs. Strengthening SMEs can also improve the economy. The economy that continues to grow can be used as a benchmark for economic development in which one indicator is a decrease in poverty. For 12 years over 3 months from 2007 to March 2019, BPS noted that Indonesia's poverty had fallen by 3.11%. If compared to several neighbouring countries, the World Bank noted that the magnitude of the decline in Malaysia was 4.7% (2002 to 2015) Thailand 13.3% (2006 to 2016), while Myanmar fell by 16.1% (2005 to 2016).

The combined opinion matrix on governance criteria shows that the management criteria for handling poverty get the highest priority with a weight of 0.512 while the lowest is the funding aspect with a weight of 0.488. The combined opinion description can be seen in the table6:

Table 6. Combined Opinion Matrices at Alternative Levels of Governance

Alternative Governance	Weight	Priority
Management of poverty handling	0.512	1
Funding	0.488	2

Source: Primary Data, 2019

There are three main causes of the magnitude of poverty reduction in Indonesia which has a relatively small percentage. First, it can be seen from the Gini coefficient. The BPS report shows that the Indonesian Gini coefficient is at the level of 0.382 as of March 2019, which means that as much as 1% of the population controls 38.2% of Indonesia's total national income. Based on the criteria given by Todaro and Smith (2011), these levels can be classified into relatively unequal distribution. Uneven income will certainly make poverty continue. Plus, the decrease in the Gini coefficient in 1 year is also very small (0.7%)

Furthermore, the combined opinion matrix on alternative criteria for community empowerment shows that the economic program gets the highest priority with a weight of 0.826 while the lowest is a social program with a weight of 0.174 as shown in the table 7.

Table. 7 Joint Opinion Matrices at the Alternative Level of the Empowerment Program

Alternative Empowerment Program Criteria	Weight	Priority
Economic program	0826	1
Social program	0.174	2

Source: Primary Data, 2019

According to the Ministry of National Development Planning (PPN) / National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) prepared five strategies to accelerate poverty alleviation. This strategy is expected to accelerate poverty reduction according to the 2019 Government Work Plan (RKP) target of 8.5% -9.5%. The first strategy is to encourage inclusive economic growth. At the macro level, the government encourages inclusive economic growth, maintains macroeconomic stability, stabilizes prices, creates productive employment, maintains an investment climate, maintains trade regulations, increases productivity in the agricultural sector, and develops infrastructure in underdeveloped regions. Secondly, the development of centres of economic growth outside Java to strengthen infrastructure, connectivity that connects theeconomic centre and supporting areas, while strengthening the development of localproducts. Our local products are still inferior when compared to imports, especially those that enter e-commerce. Third, subsidy budget reform. The allocation for fuel subsidies is diverted into transfers to the regions and village funds (TKDD) to reduce inequality. The increasing inequality in the village to 0.324 in March 2018 from the September 2017 position of 0.32 is part of the adjustment. Because, if you see an increase in income, the lower middle class in the village experienced a significant increase. Fourth, increase social protection budget. Significant reduction in subsidies, from 3.4% to 0, 8% of GDP in the 2015 and 2018 periods was allocated to social protection through the health insurance premiums for the poor and the expansion of social assistance programs. Fifth, strengthening the domestic economy and import governance. Strengthening the domestic economy is realized through the increased ease of doing business in areas that are closely monitored and ease of business permits through the Online Single Submission (OSS)

Combined opinion matrix for alternatives Increased investment shows that infrastructure development gets priority in handling poverty with a weight of 0.524 while the lowest is an incentive system with a weight of 0.124. The combined picture of the opinions of the actors for the criteria for soil type can be seen in table 8:

Table 8. Combined Opinion Matrix at Investment Increase Level

Alternative Criteria for Increased Investment	Weight	Priority
Infrastructure development	0.524	1
Legal certainty	0.352	2
Incentive system	0.124	3

Source: Primary Data, 2019

The reduction in the amount of poverty in Indonesia cannot be separated from the continued development of infrastructure by the government both infrastructure that is small in scale or large in scale. The government has given much access to the community ranging from roads, health, drinking water reservoirs to street lighting. These facilities give people the opportunity to work longer and some even open new businesses. Infrastructure development is not just about infrastructure, but infrastructure development for the provision of new jobs for the underprivileged people in urban areas can be done by opening places to sell and lending money to businesses. This infrastructure development will grow the people's economy and the problem of poverty will be overcome.

Combined opinion matrix for alternative criteria strengthening local businesses shows that access to capital is the main priority of the influential actors in poverty alleviation with a weight of 0.559 while the lowest weight is given for business partnerships with a weight of 0.141. A description of the combined opinions of the actors can be seen in table 9.

Table 9. Combined Opinion Matrices at Alternative Levels for Strengthening Local Businesses

Alternative Strengthening local businesses	Weight	Priority
Access to capital	0.559	1
Market access	0.300	2
Building partnerships	0.141	3

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Many empirical studies show a significant relationship between strengthening the financial sector especially formal finance with high economic growth and improving welfare. Besides, an inclusive financial system plays an important role in alleviating poverty and reducing income differentials. Khasnobis and Mavrotas (2008) say that effective mobilization of domestic savings for private investment plays a key role in achieving economic growth and poverty reduction. Therefore an efficient and inclusive financial system will empower individuals, facilitate the exchange of goods and services, integrate society with the economy and provide protection against economic shocks. Several other studies also emphasize the importance of the link between financial sector strengthening and poverty reduction, for example,

studies by Beck et al (2004), Green et al (2006), Honohan (2004), and Claessen and Feijen (2006). Ahmad and Malik (2009) say that the development of the financial sector has a positive effect on GDP per capita through efficient allocation of funds and increasing output per worker and can invite the entry of foreign capital. The financial system can reduce information costs and transaction costs, increase the allocation of capital and asset liquidity that can encourage investment in activities that have high added value (Levina, 1997). Therefore, financial inclusion - through access to financial services such as savings, credit, insurance, pension funds and payment facilities - will greatly help marginalized and low-income groups to increase their incomes, accumulate wealth, manage risk, and make efforts to escape poverty. Thus, the financial market will be the heart of the economy that can contribute to economic prosperity by mobilizing savings, providing credit for business, risk management, and accelerating the business world by providing transfer and payment facilities.

Furthermore, for the combined opinion matrix on alternative funding criteria, expert respondents gave the highest priority for APBN funding with a weight of 0.603 while the lowest weight was given for funding coming from the APBD with a weight of 0.108. A description of the combined opinions of the actors can be presented in the table10.

Table 10. Joint Opinion Matrices at the Funding Criteria Level

Funding Criteria	Weight	Priority
State Budget	0.603	1
CSR	0.296	2
APBD	0.101	3

Source: primary data, 2019

Based on data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia since 2018 the budget for poverty alleviation has always increased as indicated by the 2018 State Budget where the 2018 State Budget and Expenditure which focuses on alleviating poverty and the gap allocated is Rp 2,204.4 trillion including central government expenditure of Rp1,443.3 trillion and K / L expenditure of Rp814.1 trillion. Social protection programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) in 2018 will increase from 6 million to 10 million recipients. Expansion of non-cash assistance, prosperous rice (Rastra). Besides that, what is equally important is health and education. Besides the APBN and APBD budgets, the government continues to encourage increased awareness of the business community to carry out corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. Optimization of CSR is believed to reduce poverty. The CSR program is a synergy between the government, entrepreneurs, and the community that has a more positive impact on society so that matters relating to poverty reduction can be even better. The implementation of CSR by companies is not only because of the law but also because CSR is a long-term investment for the company's sustainability. so that things related to poverty reduction can be even better. The

implementation of CSR by companies is not only because of the law but also because CSR is a long-term investment for the company's sustainability. so that things related to poverty reduction can be even better. The implementation of CSR by companies is not only because of the law but also because CSR is a long-term investment for the company's sustainability.

Furthermore, for the combined opinion matrix on alternative criteria for poverty alleviation management, expert respondents gave the highest priority to the criteria for determining data and valid information about poor households with a weight of 0.587, while the lowest weight was given to the socialization of poverty programs with a weight of 0.111. A description of the combined opinions of the actors can be presented in table 11.

Table 11. Joint Opinion Matrices at the Poverty Management Criteria Level

Management Criteria	Weight	Priority
Valid data and information about poverty	0.587	1
Evaluation and Monitoring	0.202	2
Program socialization	*0.111*	*3*

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Furthermore, for the combined opinion matrix on alternative criteria for poverty alleviation management, expert respondents gave the highest priority to the criteria for determining data and valid information about poor households with a weight of 0.427, while the lowest weight was given for the socialization of poverty programs with a weight of 0.211. A description of the combined opinions of the actors can be presented in table 12.

Table 12. Joint Opinion Matrices at the Social Program Criteria Level

Social Program Criteria	Weight	Priority
Scholarship	0.427	1
Occupancy is appropriate	0.362	2
Basic needs	0.211	3

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Furthermore, for the combined opinion matrix on economic program criteria for poverty alleviation, expert respondents gave the highest priority to the KUR criteria with a weight of 0.702 and the lowest weighted criteria was the UEP with the lowest weight of 0.131. A description of the combined opinions of the actors can be presented in table 13.

Table 13. Joint Opinion Matrices at the Economic Program Criteria Level

Economic Program Criteria	Weight	Priority
KUR	0702	1
Livestock assistance	0.167	2
UEP	0.131	3

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Acknowledgement

Conclusion

1. Partial testing using the T test results that the variable number of KUBE recipients (X1), suitable occupancy (X3) and scholarship recipients (X4) significantly influence the change in poverty level changes in coastal areas, which is indicated by the smaller P-value from 0.05. The results of testing of the normality assumption (P-Value = 0.119), serial correlation (2.99594) showed no violation of the two assumptions, but there was still heteroscedasticity, ie the error interval was at (-3, 2)

2. The most priority policy scenarios in handling poverty in Bone Bolango Regency are 1) Improving the regional economy through increasing regional investment by encouraging infrastructure development 2) improving governance through aspects of managing poverty by clarifying the command line for handling poverty 3) Community empowerment programs through improving economic programs through increasing access to capital.

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