

ARTICLE

Integrated Strategies to Reduce Poverty Rate Through Innovation of E-Kembang Village and Poverty Sim in Bangka Regency and Pati Regency

Yusniah Anggraini

Regional Research and Development Planning Agency of Banten Province | Syech Nawawi Albantani
Street No 1, Serang City, Banten

✉ yusnia.anggraini@gmail.com

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Yusniah Anggraini, Integrated Strategies to Reduce Poverty Rate Through Innovation of E-Kembang Village and Poverty Sim in Bangka Regency and Pati Regency. *Ijori Journal* Vol. 1 No. 3 (2021): 8-15.
<https://doi.org/10.52000/ijori.v1i3.21>

e-ISSN : 2775-7641

Accepted: August 31th, 2021

© The Author(s)



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

Abstract: Based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2009 concerning the Coordination of Poverty Reduction that poverty is an urgent national problem and requires systematic, integrated and comprehensive handling steps and approaches, in order to reduce the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens properly to take and develop a dignified life. Therefore, this study aims to determine the extent of innovation carried out by the regions, especially Bangka Regency and Pati Regency in overcoming poverty that occurs in their area. With this research, it is hoped that it can become a bridge or facilitator for other regions in seeking innovations in the field of welfare to solve poverty so that it is not only the regions concerned that apply this innovation and can be a solution to realize more prosperous districts/cities in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative approach. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations in order to minimize poverty that occurs in their area. While the research subjects are in Bangka Regency which has the name E-KEMBANG DESA innovation (Bangka Poverty with Systems and Applications), and Pati Regency with the name SIM POVERTY (Poverty Reduction Management Information System) innovation from Bappeda Pati. This research shows that the innovations made by the regions in minimizing poverty can support the creation of a more prosperous environment and reduce poverty in the areas where innovation occurs. In addition, one of the results of the innovation of E-KEMBANG DESA (Bangka Poverty with Systems and Applications) is that it has succeeded in making planning and budgeting documents, the acceleration of poverty reduction in Bangka Regency is sought to synergize and synchronize planning and financing. While one of the results of the innovation of SIM POVERTY (Poverty Reduction Management Information System) Bappeda Pati is the use of information technology-based so as to create data accuracy by integrating NIK.

Keywords: Innovation, Public Service, Poverty, Community Economy, Local Government

1. Preliminary

This study discusses related to innovations made as a solution to minimize poverty in order to create local community welfare. Welfare is certainly a dream for everyone. Public welfare in Indonesia can be described, one of which is based on the level of poverty in Indonesia. There is a negative relationship between general welfare and poverty rates in Indonesia. The lower the poverty level, the higher the welfare of the population (Star & Woyanti, 2018). In a broader definition, poverty is multidimensional, meaning that poverty is the inability to meet diverse human needs which can then be viewed through various aspects. Viewed from the primary aspect of poverty, it includes

poor assets, low participation in socio-political organizations, and limited knowledge and skills. While the secondary aspects include poor social networks, low financial resources and limited information. Furthermore, the dimensions of poverty are manifested in the form of malnutrition, low supply of clean water, limited housing, unequal distribution of health services, low education levels, and all of them are directly or indirectly related to each other (Ala, 1981).

Poverty is one indicator to see the success of development in a country (Claro, S., Paunesku, D., & Dweck, 2016; Fan, S., Hazell, P., & Thorat, 2000). A low poverty rate indicates that the development program has been successful and can directly improve the welfare of the community (Humaedi, 2017; Matondang, 2017). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of urban and rural poor people in Indonesia has tended to continue to decline since 2006 and in 2017 experienced a fairly large decline. This is of course a good sign because it means that the Indonesian economy is strengthening (Zahra et al., 2019).

In this study, the author tries to describe the various efforts made by the government in collaboration with the community to carry out an innovation program that has been designed to minimize the occurrence of poverty in the region. Where, various problems that occur in the region and their solutions are thoroughly discussed in this article.

This study focuses on Bangka Regency, the Bangka Regency Government builds a poverty alleviation planning model which caused the failure of poverty reduction in the past period, must be addressed quickly. In the years prior to 2015, poverty interventions have not fully used poverty data with high accuracy. Targeting is often only based on partial data obtained from the village, with a very high tendency for bias. As a result, the beneficiaries of the poverty program are more likely to target people who are not classified as poor and or tend to have close relationships with village officials. This then becomes a basic problem in planning that has an impact on the failure of poverty reduction. Not only Bangka Regency, this study also focuses on the problem of poverty in Pati Regency. Where, the implementation of handling / overcoming poverty in Pati Regency experienced obstacles including differences in poverty data from each OPD, not yet integrated poverty data with population data, inclusion and exclusion errors of 2015 UDB data, unavailability of an up to date database, in addition to Therefore, the Pati Regency government's

program on poverty alleviation is not yet fully known by the stakeholders of poverty reduction.

One important aspect to support the Poverty Reduction Strategy is the availability of accurate poverty data. A reliable measurement of poverty can be a powerful instrument for policy makers in focusing attention on the living conditions of the poor. Good poverty data can be used to evaluate government policies on poverty, compare poverty across time and regions, and determine targets for the poor with the aim of improving their condition. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) first calculated the number and percentage of poor people in 1984. At that time, the calculation of the number and percentage of poor people covered the period 1976-1981 using the consumption module data of the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas). Since 1984, every three years BPS routinely publishes data on the number and percentage of poor people. Until 1987, information on the number and percentage of poor people was only presented at the national level, separated by urban and rural areas. In 1990, information on the poor was able to be presented at the provincial level, although several provinces were still combined. The combined provinces include: Jambi, Bengkulu, East Timor, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. Furthermore, since 1993, information on the number and percentage of poor people can be presented for all provinces. Furthermore, since 2002 BPS has presented poverty data and information for the district/city level (BPS-Statistics of Soppeng Regency, 2018).

According to the Central Statistics Agency in 2018, Poverty Gap Index (Poverty Gap Index/P1) is a measure of the average expenditure gap of each poor population to the poverty line. The aggregate value of the poverty gap index shows the costs of alleviating poverty by making perfect transfer targets for the poor in terms of the absence of transaction costs and inhibiting factors. The smaller the poverty gap index, the greater the economic potential for poverty alleviation funds based on the identification of the characteristics of the poor and also for the targets of aid and programs. The decrease in the value of the Depth of Poverty index indicates that the average expenditure of the poor tends to be closer to the poverty line and the expenditure inequality of the poor is also narrowing.

The problem of poverty is certainly no stranger to our ears. Research related to poverty has been carried out by many researchers. As research conducted by

(Sumargo & Simanjuntak, 2019), which in his research explains that Indonesia has a very wide and diverse area which makes there are differences in the basic characteristics of poverty so that it is necessary to prioritize poverty assistance which is more important for certain households or regions based on existing indicators or dimensions. In addition, in the research conducted by the development (Dewi et al., 2016) states that poverty can have a fairly serious effect on human development because the problem of poverty is a complex problem that actually stems from the purchasing power of people who are unable to meet basic needs so that other needs such as education and health are neglected. This makes the human development gap between the two large and in the end the HDI achievement target set by the government is not realized properly. Human position has always been a central theme in every achievement program.

In line with previous research, (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018) emphasizes his research on the problem of creating poverty due to unemployment. Unemployment is one of the causes of poverty. Unemployment, underemployment or lack of productive land as income-generating assets are acute for the poor when obtaining the most basic needs for food, water and shelter is something that must be fought for on a daily basis. Existing economic growth is expected to open up new job opportunities so that unemployment will be reduced, as well as improve the quality of life of the community which will later be able to reduce existing poverty.

The solution to the problem of poverty is explained by (Ferezagia, 2018) in his research which states that one of the important aspects to support poverty reduction strategies is the availability of accurate poverty data. When the data is available, the government can make decisions about what to do for the response. In addition, the available data can make the government compare poverty rates from year to year. In line with the presentation of data on the number and percentage of poor people, information that is no less important is the poverty profile. Information on poverty profiles is needed by policy makers to deal with poverty problems. Thus, efforts to empower the poor can run efficiently, effectively, and well on target.

In line with research conducted by (Ferezagia, 2018), (Islamic, Nadin and Anis, 2019) in his research explains that human resources are a factor that is closely related to poverty, so capital is needed to be able to build human resources so that they are not

included in the poverty circle. Improvement of human resources is in the education, health and nutrition sectors, which are important policies in the government's strategy to reduce poverty.

In addition, in a study conducted by (Ningrum et al., 2020) One way that a country can do to improve the welfare of its people is by carrying out development, one of which is in the economic field, where economic growth is the indicator. According to Adam Smith in (Prihastuti, 2018) Human resources are inputs that play an important role in economic development, where this development is the cause of the welfare of a country, namely the importance of economies of scale and also the quality of humans themselves. The government has made efforts to achieve the goal of community welfare through poverty alleviation programs, such as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Program for Independent Community Empowerment by the Central or Regional Government, while in the regions there is a Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) by the Government. Regions, the Family Hope Program by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), and others. Government programs for poverty alleviation seem not yet integrated with each other because each program is carried out by a different ministry or agency for the same purpose. This impression is reinforced by not being integrated with each other due to constraints on different basic data sources between stakeholders, policy makers, distribution of assistance between programs that run independently, the target of subsidy programs (energy subsidies) is not yet optimal, the use of village funds is not optimal, and so on. Other (Sumarto, S., & De Silva, 2014) The government, both central and local, has made efforts to implement various policies and programs to reduce poverty, but it is still far from the main problem. The implemented policies and programs have not shown optimal results. There is still a gap between the plan and the achievement of goals because poverty reduction policies and programs are more oriented towards sectoral programs. Therefore, an integrated, integrated and synergistic poverty reduction strategy is needed so that it can completely solve the problem (Nadia Ika Purnama, 2017).

In contrast to previous research, this research presents more specifically on two regencies in Indonesia, specifically Bangka Regency and Malang Regency. Where, the innovations that will be discussed are innovations made by the local government and the

people of the district to answer all the problems that cause poverty in the district.

This research is considered important because it is based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2009 Concerning the Coordination of Poverty Reduction that poverty is an urgent national problem and requires systematic, integrated and comprehensive handling and approach steps, in order to reduce the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens properly to lead and develop a dignified life. This law also explains that poverty reduction is part of the implementation of the Long-Term Development Plan and the global agreement to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Of course, in realizing a prosperous region that is minimal from poverty, innovation programs must be packaged in a systematic, planned, and synergized manner in the implementation process. A high level of cooperation is needed to eradicate poverty in the regions. In its implementation, the control between the center and the regions must always coordinate because it is an inseparable unit. Not only that, the government must also work with the community and create a sense of kinship in the community, so that every innovation carried out is borne together or mutual cooperation. With the creation of a sense of kinship, it will make it easier to carry out the goals of the innovation program to create a prosperous society far from poverty.

Therefore, this study aims to determine the extent of innovation carried out by the regions, especially Bangka Regency and Pati Regency in overcoming poverty that occurs in their area. With this research, it is hoped that it can become a bridge or facilitator for other regions in seeking innovations in the field of welfare to solve poverty so that it is not only the regions concerned that apply this innovation and can be a solution to realize more prosperous districts/cities in Indonesia.

2. Research Methods

From the origin of the word method means 'way' or 'way'. Research method means the way of data collection and analysis. From the analysis of the data, the researcher will then get the results whether it is an affirmation of an existing theory (confirmation) or a new discovery (discovery). This study uses a qualitative approach. The first characteristic of qualitative methods is their emphasis on the natural environment. "Natural" means that the data is obtained by being in the place where the research will be made. The data is

found directly from the first hand. Researchers are data collection tools. In short, researchers are directly involved in the research, both in terms of collecting data through interviews or observations, (Raco, 2018).

Data collection is also carried out through searching various sources which are then processed and described in the form of narratives according to data needs. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations in order to minimize poverty that occurs in their area. While the research subjects are in Bangka Regency which has the name E-KEMBANG DESA innovation (Bangka Poverty with Systems and Applications), and Pati Regency with the name SIM POVERTY (Poverty Reduction Management Information System) innovation from Bappeda Pati.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. E-KEMBANG DESA (Bangka Poverty with Systems and Applications)

UNICEF noted that 167 million children will live in poverty, the poorest children are twice as likely to die and in Indonesia according to the World Bank in 2012 and 2013 the decline in poverty rates began to slow down to only 0.5% per year, while in Bangka Regency according to BPS In 2015 the population of Bangka Regency was 309,975 people, the most in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, if not controlled the problem of poverty will threaten the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands. It is certain that the poverty rate will continue to increase, 16,682 families of the poor will have their lives crushed, 11,767 families of the near-poor will become poor, social costs will increase sharply, the level of education and public health will decrease drastically, the death rate will increase sharply.

To overcome the problem of poverty and to prevent vulnerability in the community due to economic uncertainty, various efforts have been made by the Bangka Regency Government through the provision of food needs, health and education services, expansion of job opportunities, agricultural development, provision of revolving funds, infrastructure development, and assistance. . Efforts to overcome poverty have not been able to significantly reduce the poverty rate, as evidenced by the BPS report that in 2013, the number of poor people in Bangka Regency was 16,034 families, in 2014 it was 16,300 families, in 2015 it was 16,682 families with an average decrease of 495 families. KK per year is very small and beyond the expectations of the Bangka Regency Government.

Several factors are suspected to have a strong influence on the low reduction in the poverty rate, including the use of partial poverty data with a high bias tendency, so that it is not targeted at the recipients of the poverty program. Poverty interventions are mostly targeted at the non-poor and in fact do not touch the poor. At least the APBD allocates Rp. 150 billion per year or the equivalent of 12.5% of the APBD to intervene in poverty will be in vain and human development as mandated by NAWACITA is only a dream.

The inability of the Bangka Regency Government to develop a poverty alleviation planning model which caused the failure of poverty reduction in the past period, must be addressed quickly. In the years prior to 2015, poverty interventions have not fully used poverty data with high accuracy. Targeting is often only based on partial data obtained from the village, with a very high tendency for bias. As a result, the beneficiaries of the poverty program are more likely to target people who are not classified as poor and or tend to have close relationships with village officials. This then becomes a basic problem in planning that has an impact on the failure of poverty reduction.

Responding to the complexity of the problems caused by the inaccuracy of poverty intervention targets, the Bangka Regency Government has developed reliable data-based planning since 2015, a complete poverty management information system, which does not only rely on by name, by address or by photo, but also by profile, by charity, by coordinates, and by navigation. Besides containing names, addresses and photos of all poor people who are targeted and entitled to receive intervention, this system also provides information on socio-economic profiles, coordinates for the location of houses, navigation of directions to the target houses and various types of program interventions that have been and have not been received by the target. . The system can be accessed via <http://kembangdesa.bangka.go>.

The purpose of this innovation is that the only instrument that can solve this problem is a comprehensive poverty management information system. The Bangka Regency Government through BAPPEDA then gave birth, "JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE" and gave intelligent answers to all questions about how to eradicate poverty in a plenary manner. This intelligence is reflected in the ability of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE to be the only instrument that can be included in the planning, budgeting, policy, and intervention mechanisms of

poverty management and is illustrated in the Review of SPKD (Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy) Bangka Regency 2014 – 2018, RPJMD Review (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) Bangka Regency 2014 – 2018, Review of SKPD Rentra, (Health Office, Public Works Office, Education Office,

For more details, the strategy carried out by the Bangka Regency Government for planning and budgeting is included in the JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG DESA application and is the main actor in the review of the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPKD) with the Bangka Regent's Regulation as legality. The review is focused on the necessity of using FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as input for planning and budgeting. This powerful SPKD has become a forced instrument to review the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). Furthermore, the RPJMD, which is very thick with the nuances of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE, besides being a reference for Regional Apparatus Work Units (SKPD) in the preparation of the SKPD Strategic Plan, is also a reference in the preparation of Regional Development Work Plans (RKPD). The RKPD includes the SKPD Work Plan (Renja), Poverty reduction programs are directed to areas with a high percentage of poverty and with poor communities listed in JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as the main intervention targets. The Health Office uses it for planning and budgeting for the JAMPERSAL Program, Healthy Indonesia, Healthy Bangka, Postpartum Family Planning, Malnutrition, Birth Waiting Homes, Referral Assistance and JAMKESDA. The Department of Education uses it for planning and budgeting for the Smart Bangka Program, Screening Out of School Children and Equality Education. The Department of Social Affairs uses it for planning and budgeting for the Family Hope Program, Affordable Homes, People with Social Welfare Problems and Prosperous Rice. The Department of Public Works uses it for planning and budgeting for Infrastructure Development in Poverty Enclaves and for Construction of Decent Housing. The Department of Agriculture uses it for planning and budgeting for the Agricultural Infrastructure Assistance Program. The Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries uses it for the Marine and Fisheries Infrastructure Assistance Program.

The results of the E-KEMBANG DESA innovation (Bangka Poverty with Systems and Applications) are first, planning and budgeting documents, acceleration of poverty reduction in Bangka Regency is sought to synergize and synchronize planning and financing,

through: a review of the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPKD) as the main reference Poverty reduction is a must to use FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE in determining and intervening in poverty targets. Review of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2014 – 2018 by using FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as an instrument for determining poverty reduction targets and policies. Review of SKPD Strategic Plans related to poverty, namely: Health Office, Public Works Office, Education Office, Labor Social Service, Agriculture Office, The Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries uses FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as an instrument to determine targets and policies for sectoral poverty reduction. RKP related to poverty alleviation uses FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as an instrument for implementing poverty alleviation. General Budget Policy and Provisional Budget Ceiling Priorities (KUA PPAS) which are related to poverty alleviation use the JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE system. The APBD implemented by SKPD related to poverty uses JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as the only instrument to determine the targeted households to be intervened. RKP related to poverty alleviation uses FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as an instrument for implementing poverty alleviation. General Budget Policy and Provisional Budget Ceiling Priorities (KUA PPAS) which are related to poverty alleviation use the JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE system. The APBD implemented by SKPD related to poverty uses JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as the only instrument to determine the targeted households to be intervened. RKP related to poverty alleviation uses FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as an instrument for implementing poverty alleviation. General Budget Policy and Provisional Budget Ceiling Priorities (KUA PPAS) which are related to poverty alleviation use the JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE system. The APBD implemented by SKPD related to poverty uses JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE as the only instrument to determine the targeted households to be intervened.

Second, the data and system of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE can answer many things that have been a problem, especially the problem of poverty and poverty reduction interventions that are not well targeted, the victims and sufferers are the community. Through FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE, development planning will certainly become more focused and professional and not based on feeling or following closely with the activities and targets of the

previous year, because we know that with the right planning with accurate data, of course the intervention will be right on target and the impact will be certain. impact on meeting the needs of the community. Communities who have not intervened with poverty programs can be illustrated in the 2015 PBDT data which is by name, because it gets the name of the Target Household (RTS) correctly, by address,

Third, the JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE application has a positive impact on the community in overcoming poverty in villages and sub-districts. The right planning will certainly be implemented correctly and will definitely have a positive impact on the community. The main beneficiary of the innovation of JARI MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE is the availability of precise and accurate target data, so that poverty alleviation development interventions are effective and efficient. After the implementation of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE, there was a decrease in the poverty rate in Bangka Regency, in 2015 the number of 16,682 families decreased in 2016 to 15,014 families and decreased again in 2017 to 13,915 families. Reducing the poverty rate with the use of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE in the period 2015-2017.

3.2. SIM POVERTY (Poverty Reduction Management Information System) Bappeda Pati

The availability of accurate and fast information is very helpful in making policy decisions, therefore information management is very important. In the implementation of poverty handling/alleviation in Pati Regency, there are obstacles, including differences in poverty data from each OPD, not yet integrated poverty data with population data, inclusion and exclusion errors of 2015 UDB data, unavailability of an up to date database, besides that The Pati Regency government's program on poverty alleviation is not yet fully known by poverty alleviation stakeholders. So that in 2017 an integrated poverty data application was compiled (Poverty Management Information System) as an effort to overcome data differences that often occur.

The purpose of the innovative use of poverty management information system applications is to meet the information needs in a fast, precise, complete and integrated manner and in real time to support government policies in reducing regional poverty and to display the implementation of poverty reduction achievements.

The objectives achieved with the implementation of this system are to realize a single data used for poverty intervention for all OPDs, as material for verification of proposals for the OPD Renja, realizing information disclosure on TKPK activities, as material for verifying the proposals for the OPD Renja, monitoring the implementation of programs and activities, evaluating programs and activities, facilitate the preparation of macro policies in OPD, and avoid overlapping target recipients of programs/activities.

This Poverty SIM is a new innovative and creative breakthrough because it can provide single data by name by address needed by OPD for program interventions/activities related to poverty reduction. The results of the innovations made through the Poverty SIM are first, the use of information technology based, where the Poverty SIM utilizes the development of information technology science to provide fast and accurate single data services. Second, the accuracy of the data by integrating the NIK, where with the Poverty SIM the data used for program/activity interventions are accurate and on target because all OPD can use the single data. Third, it is easy to use, where this Poverty SIM can be accessed anywhere and anytime using a laptop, PC or Android with an internet network connected, so that OPD and the public can take advantage of the data and provide complaints regarding inaccurate data. Fourth, data confidentiality is guaranteed, where each OPD has a username and password to fill out programs/activities in their respective OPDs so that programs/activities and budgets related to poverty reduction that are entered cannot be changed by other OPDs, while for the community not can see by name by address of each individual without knowing the NIK because the names entered in the single data can only be searched by NIK. Fifth, the menu display in the Poverty SIM includes Poverty Profile, Sign in, Diagrams, Complaints, Documents, UDB Data, Legal Basis, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, SPKD, Poverty Level Graphs.

4. Conclusion

This research shows that the innovations made by the regions in minimizing poverty can support the creation of a more prosperous environment and reduce poverty in the areas where innovation occurs.

In addition, the results of the innovation of E-KEMBANG DESA (Bangka Poverty with Systems and Applications), namely first, planning and budgeting documents, acceleration of poverty reduction in

Bangka Regency are sought to synergize and synchronize planning and financing. Second, the data and system of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE can answer many things that have been a problem, especially the problem of poverty and poverty reduction interventions that are not well targeted, the victims and sufferers are the community. And third, the application of FINGER MANIS SI KEMBANG VILLAGE brings a positive impact to the community in overcoming poverty in villages and sub-districts.

While the results of the innovations carried out through the Poverty SIM are first, the use of information technology-based. Second, data accuracy by integrating NIK. Third, easy to use. Fourth, the confidentiality of the data is guaranteed. And fifth, the Menu Display in the Poverty SIM, among others, Poverty Profile, Sign in, Diagrams, Complaints, Documents, UDB Data, Legal Basis, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, SPKD, Poverty Level Graph, Poverty Depth Index Graph (P1), Poverty Severity Index Graph (P2), and News.

5. Acknowledgments

The researcher expresses her deepest gratitude to the parties who contributed to the writing of this journal, so that the research can be completed as much as possible.

6. References

- Ala, A. B. (1981). *Kemiskinan dan Strategi Memerangi Kemiskinan*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2018). *Badan pusat Statistik Republik Indonesia*. Jakarta.
- Bintang, A. B. M., & Woyanti, N. (2018). *Pengaruh PDRB, Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Jawa Tengah (2011-2015)*. *Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen*, 33(1), 20–28. <https://doi.org/10.24856/mem.v33i1.563>
- BPS-Statistics of Soppeng Regency. (2018). *Data dan Informasi Kemiskinan Kabupaten Soppeng 2017*. Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Claro, S., Paunesku, D., & Dweck, C. S. (2016). *Growth mindset tempers the effects of poverty on academic achievement*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1608207113>
- Dewi, N., Yusuf, Y., & Iyan, R. (2016). *Pengaruh Kemiskinan Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap*

- Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Riau.* Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Riau, 4(1), 870–882.
- Fan, S., Hazell, P., & Thorat, S. (2000). *Government spending, growth and poverty in rural India.* *American Journal of Agricultural Economics.* <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/0002-9092.00101>
- Ferezagia, D. V. (2018). *Analisis Tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesia.* *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Terapan*, 1(1), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jsht.v1i1.6>
- Humaedi, M. A. (2017). *Kemiskinan Nelayan: Studi Kasus Penyebab Eksternal dan Upaya Revitalisasi Tradisi Pengentasannya di Kaliori, Rembang, Jawa Tengah.* *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan.* <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15578/jsekp.v7i2.5685>
- Islami, Nadin and Anis, A. (2019). *Pengaruh Upah Minimum Provinsi, Pendidikan Dan Kesehatan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia.* *Jurnal kajian ekonomi dan pembaguan*, 1(3), 939–948.
- Matondang, E. (2017). *Finding Out the Potency of Nusa Tenggara Timur in Poverty Alleviation: The Effect of Local Government's Policy.* *Jurnal Bina Praja.* <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.09.2017.231-242>
- Nadia Ika Purnama. (2017). *Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Sumatera Utara.* *Dosen Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara*, 8(5), 55.
- Ningrum, J. W., Khairunnisa, A. H., & Huda, N. (2020). *Pengaruh Kemiskinan, Tingkat Pengangguran, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) di Indonesia Tahun 2014-2018 dalam Perspektif Islam.* *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 6(2), 212. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v6i2.1034>
- Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2009. (2009). *Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2009 Tentang Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan.*
- Prihastuti, A. H. (2018). *Pengaruh Alokasi Belanja Modal Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi.* *Menara Ekonomi*, ISSN: 2407-8565; E-ISSN: 2579-5295.
- Raco, J. (2018). *Metode penelitian kualitatif: jenis, karakteristik dan keunggulannya.* <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/mfzuj>
- Sumargo, B., & Simanjuntak, N. M. M. (2019). *Deprivasi Utama Kemiskinan Multidimensi Antarprovinsi di Indonesia.* *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Indonesia*, 19(2), 160–172. <https://doi.org/10.21002/jepi.v19i2.793>
- Sumarto, S., & De Silva, I. (2014). *Beyond the headcount: Examining the dynamics and patterns of multidimensional poverty in Indonesia.* TNP2K Working Paper 21-2014. Jakarta: Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K).
- Zahra, A., Fatin A, A., Afuwu, H., & Auliyah R, R. (2019). *Struktur Kemiskinan Indonesia: Berapa Besar Pengaruh Kesehatan, Pendidikan dan Kelayakan Hunian.* *Jurnal Inovasi Ekonomi*, 4(02), 67–74. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jiko.v4i2.9856>
- Zuhdiyaty, N., & Kaluge, D. (2018). *Analisis Faktor - Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Selama Lima Tahun Terakhir.* *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis dan Ekonomi Asia*, 11(2), 27–31. <https://doi.org/10.32812/jibeka.v11i2.42>