

## ARTICLE

# Social Innovation of Livablehome as a City Government Policy in Social Development in Prabumulih City

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**Abstract:** This research is about innovation or policy of a region in the context of poverty alleviation. This research is relevant and interesting to discuss because with the creation of this innovation, the Prabumulih City Government received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of 10 livable houses/month without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds in 2016. This innovation is of course can be a motivation for other regions that have similar problems, so as to minimize the occurrence of poverty. The population in this study is an area that has created innovations in the context of poverty alleviation. While the sample in this study is a livable house as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community. The results of this study indicate that the innovations created by Prabumulih Regency have succeeded in achieving the goals that have been set, where the construction of habitable houses has helped many poor people to have houses that meet health standards so that they become comfortable housing for regional innovation programs with zakat/ infaq of employees within the Prabumulih City Government.

**Keywords:** Innovation, Poverty Alleviation, Liveable Houses, Community, Local Government

## 1. Preliminary

This research is about innovation or policy of a region in the context of poverty alleviation. Based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration 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 through inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for create a dignified life. In an effort to accelerate poverty reduction, it is necessary to take coordinated steps in an integrated manner across actors in preparing the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction policies. In addition, to accelerate poverty reduction, it is necessary to sharpen efforts which include target setting, program design and integration, monitoring and evaluation, as well as budget effectiveness.

The problem of poverty is one of the main things faced by the Indonesian state, with various problems (Müller, 2015; Sawitri, 2020; Zulfa et al., 2020; Yusriadi et al., 2020). This is because to overcome it not only focus on one factor but on several interrelated factors. The government views poverty as a multidimensional and multi-sectoral problem that must be addressed immediately because it involves human dignity, so that the government seeks to solve the problem of poverty with various programs (Permana et al., 2014).

Poverty is also a social problem that is always relevant to be studied continuously, not only because the problem of poverty has existed for a long time, but because until now poverty has not been eradicated and even the symptoms are increasing in line with the multidimensional crisis that occurs. Poverty is characterized by underdevelopment and unemployment which further increases to trigger income inequality and disparities between population groups. The gap and widening of the gap between the rich and the poor is impossible to continue because it will cause various problems, both social and political problems in the future. In order to reduce the level of poverty in an area, poverty alleviation must be carried out as a whole, which includes all causes of poverty. Some of them that are part of poverty alleviation that need to be followed up and perfected in their implementation are equitable economic growth, increase and equalization of wage levels, increase public education, control inflation, and expand employment opportunities (Ramdhan et al., 2018).

This poverty problem can be overcome by creating an innovation. An innovation does not have to be a perfect solution or a final solution, but an open solution that can be transformed by those who adopt it (Sirait, 2011; Silalahi et al., 2019; Rinaldi, 2012; Munawaroh & Mutiarin, 2019; Wismaningsih et al., 2021). Sangkala (2013) stated that innovation in public sector management can also be defined as the development of new policy designs and new operating standards produced by organizations aimed at public policy problems an innovation in public administration is effectiveness, creativity, and unique answers to new problems or new answers to problems long.

The focus of this research is related to livable houses as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community. Where, the Regional Innovation for the Development of Liveable Houses in Prabumulih City using Employee Infaq funds channeled through Baznas (Amil Zakat National Agency) is regulated in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 1.A 2015 and has been amended in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 5 Year 2017 concerning Provision of Regional Welfare Allowances.

According to Sofianto et al. (2014) Poverty is a condition where there is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of tools to fulfill basic needs, or the difficulty of access to work,

education and health, disasters, and other social factors. The increase in the poverty rate shows the weak performance of development. Meanwhile, according to Marini (2016), poverty occurs because the ability of the community of economic actors is not the same, so there are people who cannot participate in the development process or enjoy the results of development.

Miftah (2022) in his research explained that failure to overcome poverty can lead to the emergence of various problems such as social, economic and political problems in the community. Furthermore, the terminology of poverty according to Supriatna (1997) can be said to be a completely limited condition that occurs not at the will of the person concerned. Bastos et al. (2009) further said that poverty also has implications for the vulnerability of women as the group most threatened by poverty compared to men.

In addition, according to Aziz et al. (2016) Basically, national development is to improve general welfare that is just and equitable for all Indonesian people. Thus poverty alleviation is a top priority for development. The Indonesian government realizes that National Development is one of the efforts to achieve the goal of a just and prosperous society. Development should be directed in such a way that each stage is getting closer to the goal. A decent life is a universally recognized human right. 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; Zahra et al., 2019).

Furthermore, Susanto et al. (2018) in his research explained that Poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, covering various aspects of people's lives, and implemented in an integrated manner. The term poverty arises when a person or group of people is not able to meet the level of economic prosperity which is considered a minimum requirement of a certain standard of living. Efforts to reduce unemployment and reduce poverty are equally important. In theory, if people are not unemployed, it means that they have jobs and income, and with the income they have from work, they are expected to meet the needs of life. If the necessities of life are met, it will not be poor.

This research is relevant and interesting to discuss because with the creation of this innovation, the Prabumulih City Government received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of livable houses of 10 units/month

without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds in 2016. In addition, many other districts/cities have learned how to reduce poverty without using APBD funds to Prabumulih City, and received visits from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia. This innovation can certainly be a motivation for other regions that have similar problems, so as to minimize the occurrence of poverty.

## 2. Research Methods

This study uses a literature review method. Literature review or literature review is a literature search and research that can be done by reading various books, journals, and other publications related to the research topic, to produce an article regarding a particular topic or issue (Marzali, 2016). Literature review will allow a researcher to identify a theory or method, develop a theory or method, identify gaps between a theory and its relevance in the field / to a research result (Rowley & Slack, 2004; Bettany-Saltikov, 2012).

The population in this study is an area that has created innovations in the context of poverty alleviation. While the sample in this study is a livable house as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community.

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The data used come from reports, journals, scientific articles, literature reviews containing the concepts studied. Starting with research material that is sequentially considered from the most relevant, relevant, and quite relevant.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Housing density based on number of houses and area based on number of households (KK) can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Number of Households (KK) and Houses in Prabumulih City in 2012

No	Districts	Area (ha)	Household (KK)	Resident (soul)	house (unit)	Density (unit/ha)
1.	West Prabumulih	61.34	7.579	29,842	7,732	126.05
2.	East Prabumulih	134.00	13,429	61,888	13,809	103.05
3.	Cambai	58,96	4.780	16,475	4,533	76.88
4.	Middle Ax Mine	72.34	2.876	11,512	3.147	43.50
5.	North Prabumulih	11.04	8,561	31,753	6.527	591.21

No	Districts	Area (ha)	Household (KK)	Resident (soul)	house (unit)	Density (unit/ha)
6	South Prabumulih	96.78	4.394	17,552	4,519	46.69
Total		434.46	41,619	169,022	40,267	92.68

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Bappeda of Prabumulih City in 2013

The need for housing is one of the basic needs of every person. The physical meaning of housing/settlement is the residence of community members and individuals who usually live in marital or family ties with various supporting facilities. The house is used as a place of refuge from outside disturbances and as a place for its residents to live, namely as a place to grow, live, interact and have other functions. Therefore, the house is expected to be able to provide a sense of comfort for its residents and must meet health requirements.

Based on data obtained by the Prabumulih City Government, there are still many people who live in uninhabitable houses with the following data:

Table 2. Number of Uninhabitable Houses 2014 – 2017

No.	Year	Number of Houses
1.	2014	2340
2.	2015	1458
3.	2016	1001
4.	2017	546

Source: Prabumulih City Government

Taking into account the data, the Prabumulih City Government made several innovations. One of the strategies is Prabumulih Peduli, in which several programs are contained, including house renovation and construction of livable houses. In accordance with the vision of housing development, everyone can live in a decent house in a healthy, safe, harmonious, productive and sustainable housing and settlement environment.

The mission of Housing Development is to help everyone to live in a decent house in a healthy, safe, harmonious, productive and sustainable residential environment, all of whose activities are focused on the following goals. First, namely the realization of a community that is able to meet their housing needs in comfortable settlements. Second, the realization of a representative housing and settlement environment. And third, namely the promotion of regional growth through the development of housing and settlement areas in urban and rural areas that are harmonious, balanced and integrated.

The objectives and targets for the construction of livable houses are as follows. First, the fulfillment of housing needs for the entire community of Prabumulih City evenly. Second, increasing access for lower class people to get decent houses for the poor. Third, improve the degree of public health by improving and improving the quality of the residential environment. Fourth, improve the quality of the urban environment by improving the quality of the residential environment, either through handling the slum environment or by rejuvenating residential areas. And fifth, improving infrastructure in the Prabumulih City area for the welfare of the people.

To overcome the problem, there are still many uninhabitable houses in Prabumulih City. The local government takes a policy for civil servants and non-civil servants to pay zakat which is distributed through the Prabumulih City Baznas and improve employee welfare as outlined in the Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 1.A of 2015 and has been amended in the Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2017 concerning Provision of Regional Welfare Allowances.

Prabumulih City Government employees totaled 7,305 employees consisting of 4,445 civil servants and 2,860 non civil servants. The number of Prabumulih City Employees can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Number of Civil Servants of Prabumulih City Government in 2015

NO	PNS GROUP	TOTAL
1.	IV	845
2.	III	2.835
3.	II	738
4.	I	27
	TOTAL	4.445

Source: BKD Prabumulih 2015

Table 4. Number of Employees in Prabumulih City Government in 2015

NO	CITY OFFICERS	TOTAL
1.	civil servant	4.445
2.	NON PNS	2,860
	TOTAL	7.305

Source: BKD Prabumulih 2015

From the number of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants of Prabumulih City, the potential zakat/infaq and sadaqah collected for one month can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Potential Zakat / Infaq in Prabumulih City Government Every Month

No	Employee	Number Of Employees	Total Infak (Rp)	Total (Rp)
1	Group IV	845	125.000,-	105,625,000,-

No	Employee	Number Of Employees	Total Infak (Rp)	Total (Rp)
2	Group III	2.835	60,000,-	170.100.000,-
3	Group II	738	25.000,-	18.450.000,-
4	Group I	27	25.000,-	675.000,-
5	Non civil servant	2,860	10,000,-	28,600,000,-
	TOTAL	7.305		323,450,000,-

Source: Prabumulih City Government in 2015

For one month, the potential for infaq collected from employees, both civil servants and non-civil servants in Prabumulih City, is Rp. 323,450,000, - which is transferred to the BAZNAS (National Zakat Agency) Account of Prabumulih City. Furthermore, from the collected infaq funds, it is used to build a livable house for the people of Prabumulih City that meet certain criteria, including the house that must be built on its own land.

From the results of the infaq collected through Baznas, Prabumulih City was able to build 10 new houses for the poor as many as 10 units/month with a value of Rp. 30,000,0000,- which can be seen in the table below:

Table 6. Number of livable houses built by Baznas Kota Prabumulih from 2014 to July 2017

NO.	YEAR	TOTAL
1.	2014	91 House
2.	2015	133 House
3.	2016	127 House
4.	2017	62 House
	TOTAL	413 House

Source: Prabumulih Amil Zakat National Agency (Baznas) 2017

Of the number of uninhabitable houses in Prabumulih City until 2017, there are still 546 houses left and will be built in the following years.

This regional innovation for the development of livable houses in Prabumulih City using Employee Infaq funds distributed through Baznas is regulated in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 1.A of 2015 and has been amended in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2017 concerning Provision of Regional Welfare Allowances.

The implementation of Poverty Alleviation Regional Innovations through the Construction of Liveable Houses using Employee Zakat/Infaq Funds began in 2014 until now.

From the results of infaq/sadaqah, civil servants and non-civil servants of Prabumulih City through the Amil Zakat National Agency (BAZNAS) have succeeded in building livable houses for the poor in Prabumulih City. The indicators of success can be seen, among others, first, in 2016 the Prabumulih City Government

received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of 10 livable houses/month without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds. Second, in 2014 – 2017 413 units of livable houses have been built for the people of Prabumulih city which have been equipped with free certificates as well as free KWH and electricity network. Third, many other districts/cities have learned how to reduce poverty without using APBD funds to Prabumulih City. And the fourth is getting a visit from the Ministry of Public Works.

#### 4. Conclusion

The innovations created by Prabumulih Regency have succeeded in achieving the goals that have been set, where the construction of livable houses has helped many poor people to have houses that meet health standards so that they become comfortable dwellings for regional innovation programs with zakat/infak Employees within the City Government. Prabumulih.

With the Regional Innovation for the Development of Liveable Houses, one of which uses Employee Infaq funds, then the people around Prabumulih City move in droves to Prabumulih City in the hope of getting assistance in the form of habitable housing construction so that the number of Uninhabitable Houses in Prabumulih City continues to grow. from year to year.

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