

Urban Poor Living: Accessing Their Ecosob Rights In Indonesia

Iin Karita Sakharina, Aidir Amin Daud, Muh. Hasrul, Hasbi Assidiq

Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Email : ik.sakharina@gmail.com, amindaud@unhas.ac.id, hasrul@unhas.ac.id, assidiqhasbi97@gmail.com

Abstract --- *The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights has been ratified by Indonesia government through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2005. A prosperous condition is a state of fulfillment of all necessities of life, especially those of a basic nature such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. Looking at comparisons in the two Big Cities, namely the West Jakarta Administrative City and Makassar City have different characteristics even though poverty rates are both showing a high enough number.*

Keywords : *Human Rights, ICESCR, Urban.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The quality of human life is determined by how prosperous his life is, the more prosperous his life, the quality of life he has tends to also increase, although this is not absolute, but these general principles are used by several institutions to determine one indicator of the quality of human life. According to article 4 of International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) mentioned "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the present Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society" ICESCR have ratified by the government of Indonesia through Law Number 11 year 2005.

Efforts to improve the quality of human life in relation to improving family welfare are not easy problems. Constraints to improve the quality of human resources in the family, more have a qualitative content will always arise, both sourced from external factors and internal family institutions themselves. The limitations that exist in individual family members in various dimensions, as well as the reduced access and ability to master the resources in their environment, are factors that must be taken into account. The geographical, social and cultural conditions surrounding the family life in which the family lives, greatly influence his assessment of family welfare. The term social welfare does not refer to a fixed and fixed condition. This term can change because the size of prosperous or not prosperous sometimes differ from one expert to another. In general, rich people and all their needs are fulfilled that is called a prosperous person. However, on the other hand the poor and all their needs are not met sometimes also considered to be even happier because they do not have the complicated problems that are

generally rich. That is, the welfare conditions of a person, family, group or community are adjusted to the point of view used. Within this limit social welfare is very difficult to define. Even so, that does not mean social welfare cannot be defined (Kurnia, 2019). These variables are generally used to determine community social welfare standards both in cities and villages, this is what is used as a benchmark by many parties in issuing data on community welfare in Indonesia.

Social welfare has several relatively different meanings, although the substance remains the same. The first conception of social welfare is more appropriate to be examined in relation to achieving family welfare. The first core conception of social welfare is "the condition of life or the state of well-being, ie the fulfilment of physical, spiritual and social needs". Thus, the term family welfare is often interpreted as a prosperous condition which is a state of fulfilment of all the necessities of life, especially those that are basic such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. Admittedly or not, efforts to improve the quality of human life in relation to improving family welfare, is not an easy problem. Constraints to improve the quality of human resources in the family, having more qualitative content will always emerge, both from external and internal factors within the family institution itself. The limitations that exist in individual family members in various dimensions, as well as the reduced access and ability to control the resources in their environment, are factors that must be taken into account.

The geographical, social and cultural conditions surrounding the family life in which the family lives, greatly influence his assessment of family welfare. On the other hand, the phenomenon of family welfare is actually a socio-cultural reality that is full of meaning and symbols and involves patterns of behaviour. Therefore, an objective micro approach is needed to be able to understand the conception of family welfare according to local communities (urban communities) (Kurnia, 2019). The smaller access and ability to control the existing resources in the environment are usually influenced by geographical factors, so that infrastructure is an absolute thing that needs to be addressed first by the government, both the central government and provincial governments, city / district governments in accordance with their respective authorities respectively.

Looking at the comparison in the 2 Big Cities, namely the West Jakarta Administrative City and Makassar City have different characteristics. The poverty rate in DKI Jakarta rose again in March and September 2017 by 3.77% and 3.78%. Until finally back down in March 2018 by 0.21%. Head of DKI Jakarta Bank Indonesia Representative Office Trisno Nugroho said, the percentage of poverty in DKI Jakarta in 2018 would be 3.58 percent. The West Jakarta Administrative City is included in the three regions with the highest poverty rates in DKI Jakarta, the other two are the Thousand Islands and the North Jakarta Administrative City (Mutho, 2020,). While the poverty rate in Makassar alone this year reached 4.59%. According to A. Khadijah Iriani, Makassar City itself is ranked 23 out of 515 districts / cities that have low poverty rates (Bappeda, 2019). These two cities are then interesting to study because the Administrative City of West Jakarta is part of the DKI Jakarta Province which is also the capital of the country while Makassar City is the capital of the South Sulawesi Province which from much literature is a very strategic region in eastern Indonesia, it can even be said that the city of Makassar is the entrance to the eastern part of Indonesia. Reflections on economic development, infrastructure, and human resources in eastern Indonesia can be seen from the people in Makassar City.

The implementation of community empowerment programs can be done by anyone, both individuals or through government and private institutions. The program implementation is usually adjusted to the area that will be the

object of implementation, of course, by looking at the development of the community so far (Zaili, 2012). Poverty is a concept and phenomenon that faces a multidimensional dimension. Poverty is generally defined in terms of economics, especially income in the form of money plus the non-material benefits received by someone. However, poverty is also often broadly defined as a condition characterized by a lack of education, namely lack of education, poor health, and lack of transportation needed by the community. The definition of poverty by using basic needs as implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs, poverty is the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic needs for decent living. What is meant by basic needs in this definition include the need for food, clothing, housing, health care, and education defined (Kurnia, 2019). This is in line with what is stipulated by Article 2 of the ICESCR so that the participating countries of the covenant as much as possible to fulfil this. Based on this explanation, the issue that will be discussed in this paper is what rights are regulated in the ICESCR related to the urban poor? how is the national policy in poverty alleviation?

II. METHODOLOGY

Type of this research is legal normative research (Soerjono & Sri, 2011), namely by examining national and international legal policies and rules, legal theories and legal materials related to the issues to be discussed, then supplemented with empirical data that is looking at the implementation of these policies and rules in society. The approach used in this study, namely the statutory approach and the comparative approach (Marzuki, 2010). The data and legal materials collected were analyzed qualitatively, then described to address the problems in this study.

III. RESULTS

Right Fulfillment under ICESCR Aviliated with Urban Poor

International Covenant on Economic, Social, dan Cultural Rights (ICESCR) generally arranged like the following:

- a. General Principle (under *Article 1*).
- b. General Obligation of States Party to the Covenant (under *Article 2 to Article 5*).
- c. Obligation states party to the covenant that recognized and guarantee human rights as mentioned in the covenant (under *Article 6 to Article 15*).
- d. Provisions governing the issue of reporting on the implementation of instruments to be carried out by States parties to the covenant as well as follow-up actions that can be taken by the Economic and Social Council (under *Article 16 to Article 22*).
- e. Provisions on forms of international action to realize the rights contained in the covenant (*Article 23*).
- f. Affirmation that the various provisions stipulated in the instrument do not reduce the responsibility of UN organs and special bodies on matters referred to in the covenant as stipulated by the UN Charter and the basic rules of each special body (*Article 24*).
- g. Affirmation the inherited rights of all human being to enjoy the all property and natural resources (*Article 25*).
- h. Enclosing provision about the procedural matters (under *Article 26 to Article 31*).

Related to the general comment number 3 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, which is mentioned about the characteristic obligation of states party While Indonesia also state member through law number 11 year 2005 (article 2, Paragraph 1 of the covenant) (Fifth Session, 1990), Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations adopted by the Human Rights Treaty Institution, UN Doc HRI / GEN / 1 / Rev. 1 at 45 (1994) is as follows: (General Comment, 2009 : 92-96) Article 2 has an important value for the full understanding of the Covenant and must be considered to have a dynamic connection with other provisions contained in the Covenant. This article explains the nature of the general legal obligations which must be carried out by the parties to the Covenant. These obligations include what is defined (in accordance with the work of the International Law Commission) as behavioral obligations and obligations for results. Although there is sometimes an emphasis on the difference between the formulations used in this provision and the provisions contained in Article 2 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, significant similarities between the two are not always recognized. For example, although the Covenant sets out provisions on progressive embodiments and recognizes limitations caused by lack of resources, the Covenant also imposes some obligations that must be implemented as soon as possible. Of these obligations, two of them have significance in understanding the exact nature of the obligations of member states. One of them, which will be examined in a separate General Comment, and will be discussed in the sixth session of the Committee, is the "obligation to guarantee that" the relevant rights "will be exercised without discrimination ...".

Others are the obligations in Article 2 (1) "to take steps", which in the real sense cannot be limited by other interpretations. The true meaning of this phrase can also be measured by looking at several different language versions. In English, the obligation "to take steps", in French is "carrying out" (*s'engage ... agir*) and in Spanish is "taking actions" (*a adoptar medidas*). Thus, although the full realization of these rights can be achieved progressively, steps towards the fulfillment must be carried out in the soonest possible time after the entry into force of the Covenant by the State concerned. These steps must be carried out carefully, concretely and clearly aimed at fulfilling the obligations set out in the Covenant.

The methods used to fulfill the obligation to "take steps" are included in Article 2 (1), which is "all methods deemed appropriate, including in particular the taking of legislative actions". The Committee is aware that in many cases, legislation is urgently needed, and in some cases it cannot even be abandoned. For example, it may be very difficult to effectively oppose discriminatory practices without a legal basis for the actions needed. In areas such as health, maternal and child protection, and education, as well as the problems set out in articles 6 to 9, legislation may be an indispensable element for various purposes.

The Committee notes that Member States in general have taken seriously the legislative actions that they have taken on this matter. However, the Committee wishes to emphasize that, taking legislative action, as the Covenant hopes, is not the last obligation of the member states. Instead, the phrase "all methods deemed appropriate" must be given a real meaning. Although each member State must decide which method is most appropriate for each of these rights under certain conditions, the "eligibility standard" of this method does not always arise by itself. Therefore, it is hoped that reports from member States will show not only the actions that have been carried out, but also the foundations that they deem most "appropriate" for the situation. However, the final decision regarding whether all appropriate actions have been taken is the decision of the Committee.

Among the actions considered appropriate, in addition to statutory regulations, are provisions regarding judicial compensation relating to those rights, which provisions are considered acceptable in the national legal system.

The Committee notes that the fulfillment of recognized rights, without discrimination, will often increase well, through judicial provisions or other effective compensation. In fact, member States that are signatories to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have been required (in accordance with articles 2 (paragraphs 1 and 3), articles 3 and 26) of the Covenant to guarantee that everyone whose rights or freedoms (including the right to equal treatment and non-discrimination) recognized by the Covenant has been violated, "will obtain effective compensation" (Article 2 (3) (a)). In addition, many provisions in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including Articles 3, 7 (a) (i), 8, 10 (3), 13 (2) (a), (3) and (4) and Article 15 (3) which may be implemented immediately by a judicial institution or other institutions in many national legal systems. Opinions that say that such provisions are inherently unworkable cannot last.

When a specific policy aimed at the realization of the rights set out in the Covenant has been established in the form of legislation, the Committee requests to be informed about it, among other things, whether the policy creates the right to act on behalf of individuals or groups who feel that the rights they have not been fully realized. In cases where constitutional recognition has been given to certain economic, social and cultural rights, or where the provisions of the Covenant have been incorporated directly into national law, the Committee hopes to obtain information on the extent to which these rights can be legally accepted (for example, whether it can be sued / sued before a court hearing). The Committee also wishes to receive specific information if at a time the constitutional provisions concerning economic, social and cultural rights have experienced weakening or significant changes.

Actions that are also deemed "appropriate" for the fulfillment of Article 2 (1) include, although not limited to, administrative, financial, educational and social actions. The Committee notes that efforts to "take steps ... with all actions deemed appropriate including in particular the taking of legislative actions" do not require a particular form of government or economic system to be used as a means of implementing these measures, only if the system is democratic and therefore all human rights are respected. Thus, at the level of the political and economic system the Covenant is neutral and its principles cannot be quickly explained as based solely on the need for, or desire for a socialist or capitalist system, or a combination of them, centrally practiced, economic freedom, or on an approach certain other approaches. In this regard, the committee reaffirms that the rights contained in the Covenant can be realized in different economic and political systems on the condition that the interdependence and inseparability of the two types of human rights, as confirmed in the opening of the Covenant, are recognized and reflected in these systems. The Committee also notes the relevance in this regard to other human rights, and in particular the right to development.

Obligations for the main results reflected in Article 2 (1) are to take steps "with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized" in the Covenant. The words "progressive embodiment" are often used to explain the purpose of this phrase. The progressive realization concept demonstrates awareness of the fact that the full realization of all economic and social rights in general cannot be achieved in a short period of time. In this sense, this obligation is significantly different from what is stated in Article 2 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which includes an obligation to respect and guarantee the immediate implementation of the rights in the Covenant. However, the fact that gradual embodiment, or in other words progressively, has been regulated in the Covenant cannot be interpreted as nullifying obligations in the full sense. This, on the one hand, is a flexible means needed, describing the reality of the real world and the difficulties faced by countries in guaranteeing full and full economic, social and cultural rights. On the other hand, the phrase must be understood within the scope of the overall objective, or reason, of the Covenant, namely to establish obligations for member states with the

aim of full realization of the rights enshrined in it. Therefore, the Covenant imposes an obligation to move as quickly and effectively as possible towards that goal. Then all retrogressive actions in this case require a careful consideration and obtain justification by reference to all rights set out in the Covenant and in the context that all available resources have been used.

To be used as an indicator of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in relation to the urban poor, the writing team used 5 (five) rights that are entitled to the urban poor from the government as a form of implementing the fulfillment of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights by the state. These rights are (1) the right to social security, (2) the right to an adequate standard of living, (3) the right to adequate food, (4) the right to settlement, and (5) the right to be free from hunger, the description of which is in the articles as follows:

- *Article 9: The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.*
- *Article 11 (1): The States Parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The State party will take adequate steps to ensure the realization of this right by recognizing the importance of international cooperation based on voluntary agreements*
- *Article 11 (2): States Parties to this Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, both individually and through international cooperation, must take steps including specific programs needed to (a) increase methods of production, conservation and distribution of food, by fully utilizing technical and scientific knowledge, through the dissemination of knowledge about the principles of nutrition, and by developing or improving agricultural systems in such a way as to achieve an efficient development and utilization of natural resources. , and (b) ensuring a fair distribution of world food supplies according to need, taking into account the problems of food importing and exporting countries.*

Regarding the content of legal obligations in the context of implementing economic, social and cultural rights are as follows (Syahrial, 2007):

1. *to take steps is a way that is taken, especially as a starting point to start a series of actions;*
2. *to guarantee is responding to the appropriate fulfillment of something, to state that something has happened or will happen;*
3. *to recognize means to acknowledge the validity or purity of character, or claim, or existence, of giving attention and consideration to, finding or being aware of the character of, treating as, acknowledging, realizing, or acknowledging that;*
4. *to promote means to advance, help promote, promote, support actively.*

National Poverty Reduction Policy

There are several dimensions of socio-economic life that are commonly the main domains for developing welfare/ poverty indicators. That is:

- a. consumption dimension (income),
- b. education, health,

- c. basic infrastructure,
- d. food security, and
- e. employment.

The main indicators of these dimensions are those declared globally by the MDGs and SDGs and nationally by the RPJMN (Sulistyowati et al, 2010). The established of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) certainly has a very positive impact on poverty reduction efforts, TNP2K encourages regions to make key indicators as the basis for long-term planning and evaluation of the success of poverty reduction, other than as a basis for developing welfare / poverty supporting indicators local. This dissemination is pursued through various modes of interaction with the TKPK, such as coordination meetings, training, internships and consultation meetings.

The TKPK executives in the regions also understand well the dimensions and indicators that have been introduced. Harry Prabowo, from TKPK Riau, acknowledged that prior to dissemination his understanding of poverty was only related to consumption ability or income level. But after being active with the understanding of the TKPK Harry changed, as he said, "the characteristics and causes of poverty are multidimensional, not just a matter of expenditure and income burden, but also related to the high and low access and quality of education, health, availability of basic infrastructure, labor conditions, and food security factors".

The distribution of poor people and poor people nationally is still quite high with a percentage of 37.23%, or 28,809,130 of the 2018 population projection of 265,015,300. Whereas in the analysis of the poor and the most disadvantaged people are located in the province of West Java, namely the household members, exactly 16,391,677 inhabitants. Central Java is in second place with exactly 15,802,381 members of the household. While following in third place is East Java with 15,269,165 people. These three regions are also the provinces with the largest population in Indonesia.

If analyzed based on the percentage of poor and disadvantaged people, each province in eastern Indonesia is relatively larger, namely, 3 provinces with the highest percentage level are in the eastern region, namely East Nusa Tenggara (62.94%), West Nusa Tenggara (59.14%), and Papua (52.17%). Meanwhile, if analyzed 3 the lowest provinces were DKI Jakarta (11.18%), East Kalimantan (16.16%) and Riau Islands in the third position (18.56%).

Meanwhile, if we look at the position of South Sulawesi with a projected population of 2018 population of 8,772,000, with a percentage of poor population of 42.73% or the number of household members of 3,748,561 people. With such a number of poor households, South Sulawesi ranks 5th highest under West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, and South Sulawesi and in terms of the percentage of the poor population South Sulawesi ranks 13th out of 33 provinces. While DKI Jakarta with a projected population of 2018 is 10,467,600. with a percentage of poor population of 11.18 or the number of household members of 1,169,839 people. With such a number of poor households, DKI Jakarta ranks 19th highest, while the percentage of poor people occupies 33 out of 34 Provinces, this is because the North Kalimantan province does not yet have a percentage of the poor population.

In Article 19 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2011 concerning Management of the Poor, it is regulated that poverty reduction is a policy, program, and activity carried out on people, families, groups and / or communities that do not have or have a source of livelihood and cannot meet the proper needs of humanity.

In Article 20 it is later explained that poverty reduction is intended to:

- a) increase capacity and develop basic abilities and business abilities poor society;
- b) strengthen the role of the poor in making public policy decisions guarantee the respect, protection and fulfillment of basic rights;
- c) realizing economic, political and social conditions and environment that enable the poor to get the widest possible opportunity to fulfill basic rights and improve their standard of living in a sustainable manner; and
- d) provide a sense of security for the poor and vulnerable groups.

In addition, Article 21 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 year 2011 concerning Handling of the Poor, which further regulates poverty reduction, is carried out in the form of:

- a. counseling and social guidance;
- b. social services;
- c. providing access to work and business opportunities;
- d. providing access to basic health services;
- e. providing access to basic education services;
- f. providing access to housing and settlement services; and / or
- g. providing access to training, business capital, and marketing business results.

The responsibility in poverty alleviation as explained in Article 19 of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 13 of 2011 concerning Handling of the Poor is the responsibility of the minister.

The Hope Family Programme

The Hope Family Program (PKH, 2019), hereinafter referred to as PKH, is a program of providing conditional social assistance to Beneficiary Families (KPM) which is designated as PKH beneficiary families. As an effort to accelerate poverty reduction, since 2007 the Government of Indonesia has implemented PKH. The Social Protection Program, also known internationally as the Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), has proven to be quite successful in overcoming poverty faced by these countries, especially the problem of chronic poverty. As a conditional social assistance program, PKH opens access to poor families, especially pregnant women and children, to utilize various health service facilities (faskes) and educational service facilities (fasdik) available around them. The benefits of PKH have also begun to be encouraged to include people with disabilities and elderly people by maintaining their level of social welfare in accordance with the mandate of the constitution and the President's Nawacita.

Through PKH, KPM is encouraged to have access to and utilize basic social services in health, education, food and nutrition, care, and assistance, including access to various other social protection programs that are complementary programs in a sustainable manner. PKH is directed to be the backbone of poverty reduction that synergizes various national social protection and empowerment programs. This national priority program by the World Bank is considered as the most cost effective program to reduce poverty and reduce inequality between poor groups, it is also the program that has the highest level of effectiveness against reducing the Gini coefficient. Various other studies have shown that PKH is able to lift beneficiaries out of poverty, increase family consumption, even on a broader scale able to encourage stakeholders at the Central and Regional levels to improve

health and education infrastructure.

PKH strengthening is done by improving business processes, expanding targets, and strengthening complementary programs. It must be ensured that PKH beneficiary families (KPM) receive subsidies on Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), social insurance for Indonesia Healthy Cards (KIS), Smart Indonesia Cards (KIP), assistance for Unlivable Houses, empowerment through the Joint Business Group (KUBE) including various other social protection and empowerment programs, so that poor families immediately move out of poverty and be more prosperous. PKH's big mission in reducing poverty seems to be increasingly prominent considering the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2017 there was a decrease in poverty from 10.64% in 2017 to 10.12% in September 2017 from the total population of 27,771,220 inhabitants in the month March became 26,582,990 inhabitants in September with a total reduction of 1,188,230 poor people or a decrease in the number of poor people by 0.58% (BPS, 2020).

The PKH target is poor and vulnerable families that are registered in the Integrated Data for Poor Handling Program which has a health component with criteria for pregnant / lactating women, children aged zero until six years. Education component with criteria for elementary / MI or equivalent children, high school / MTs or equivalent children, high school / MA or equivalent children, and children aged six to 21 years who have not completed 12-year compulsory education. Since 2016 there has been an increase in the component of social welfare with the criteria for elderly being prioritized starting from 60 (sixty) years, and persons with disabilities are prioritized persons with severe disabilities.

KPM PKH must be registered and present at the nearest health and education facility. The obligation of KPM PKH in the field of health includes examination of the womb for pregnant women, providing nutrition and immunization as well as weighing the body of children under five and preschool children. While the obligation in the field of education is to register and ensure the presence of PKH family members to the education unit according to the level of elementary and secondary schools. KPM which has a social welfare component is obliged to provide nutritious food by utilizing local food, and health care at least once a year for elderly family members starting from 70 (seventy) years, and requesting existing health workers to check health, care for hygiene, seeking food with local food for people with severe disabilities.

The distribution of PKH social assistance is given to KPM which is determined by the Directorate of Family Social Security. The distribution of aid is given in four stages in one year. The value of assistance refers to the Decree of the Director General of Social Protection and Security Number 26 / LJS / 12/2016 dated December 27, 2016 concerning the Social Assistance Program Index and Components of the 2017 Family Assistance as follows:

- a. PKH Social Assistance Rp. 1,890,000
- b. Elderly Assistance Rp. 2,000,000
- c. Disability Assistance Rp. 2,000,000
- d. Papua and West Papua Region Assistance Rp. 2,000,0000

Policies on poverty reduction certainly will not have a significant impact when dealing with other government development programs that do not pay attention to people who live on the edge of the city who are forced to live below an adequate standard of living. coastal community.

The central government to evaluate all policies made to be pro-vulnerable people, so that the policies made do not add to the social disparities that occur. Of course, this is in line with the mandate of the constitution to protect

the whole of the Indonesian people, especially groups of people who are vulnerable due to the development being carried out. If this is not addressed, development can be carried out symmetrically which will increase social inequality so that development that is expected to provide prosperity to all people will increase social inequality. Social protection for vulnerable groups is urgently needed, because this group will first feel the impact of the development carried out by the government, often in development sometimes have to displace people from their current livelihoods, eviction policies without regard to community livelihood factors will have implications for the increasing community poor who lose their source of livelihood

IV. CONCLUSION

The number and percentage of poor people and poor people nationally shows that the position of South Sulawesi with a projected population of 2018 is 8,772,000, with a percentage of poor population of 42.73% or the number of household members of 3,748,561 people. With such a number of poor households, South Sulawesi ranks 5th highest under West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, and South Sulawesi and in terms of the percentage of the poor population South Sulawesi ranks 13th out of 33 provinces. While DKI Jakarta with a projected population of 2018 is 10,467,600. with a percentage of poor population of 11.18 or the number of household members of 1,169,839 people. With such a number of poor household members, DKI Jakarta ranks 19th highest, while the percentage of poor people ranks 33 out of 34 Provinces. There are 5 dimensions of socio-economic life that are commonly the main domains for developing welfare/poverty indicators, namely: the dimensions of consumption (income), education, health, basic infrastructure, food security, and employment. The main indicators of these dimensions are those declared globally by the MDGs and SDGs and nationally by the RPJMN. The formation of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) certainly has a very positive impact on poverty reduction efforts, TNP2K encourages regions to make key indicators as the basis for long-term planning and evaluation of the success of poverty reduction, other than as a basis for developing welfare / poverty supporting indicators local. This dissemination is pursued through various modes of interaction with the TKPK, such as coordination meetings, training, internships and consultation meetings.

REFERENCES

1. Mutho, M.I. (2018). Tiga Daerah Miskin Ibu Kota, *Indopos* Edisi 7 Desember 2018, lihat <https://indopos.co.id/read/2018/12/07/157922/tiga-daerah-miskin-ibu-kota>
2. Bappeda, Angka Kemiskinan di Makassar Capai 4,59%, lihat <https://www.kabarmakassar.com/posts/view/1422/bappeda-angka-kemiskinan-di-makassar-capai-459.html>
3. Sulistyowati, N., Harianto, H., Priyarsono, D. S., & Tambunan, M. (2010). Dampak Investasi Pendidikan Terhadap Perekonomian Dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten Dan Kota Di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Organisasi Dan Manajemen*, 6(2), 158-170
4. Marzuki, P.M. (2010). *Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
5. Noviwati, P., and Narendri, N.I. (2017). Nilai-Nilai Kemiskinan Pada Masyarakat Miskin di Daerah Perkotaan dan Pedesaan: Ditinjau Berdasarkan Analisis Atribut Psikologis, *Prosiding 8th Industrial Research Workshop and National Seminar Politeknik Negeri Bandung* July 26-27, 2017.
6. Ahmadi, R. (2012). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin Kota, Studi Layanan Publik tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin yang Diselenggarakan oleh BPM-KB dan Posko 100 di Kota Surabaya), *DIA, Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 10 (2): 42-51.
7. Soekanto, S., and Mamudji, S. (2011). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
8. Kurnia, Y. *SAPA – Indonesia: Aliansi Strategis Melawan Kemiskinan*, Masyarakat Miskin Perkotaan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial, lihat <http://www.sapa.or.id/lp/116-pjb/3402-penanggulangan-kemiskinan-ppnm-mandiri-kesejahteraan-sosial-asyarakat-perkotaan>
9. Rusli, Z. (2012). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin Perkotaan, *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik*, 3(1): 81.

10. PKH, <https://kemosos.go.id/program-keluarga-harapan> diakses pada 4 Juli 2019
11. BPS, Persentase Penduduk Miskin Maret 2017 Mencapai 10,64 persen lihat <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2017/07/17/1379/persentase-penduduk-miskin-maret-2017-mencapai-10-64-persen.html>