

Analysis of the Impact of Poverty on Social Pathology Case Study : Rumbai Area, Pekanbaru City

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is one of the problems that takes center stage in any country. Poverty is caused by various factors, namely substandard investment levels, slow economic growth, and government spending that has not been effective in productive programs in the context of poverty. As we know that poverty is still a serious conversation in society, because we see that there are still many poor people in Indonesia, especially in the city of Pekanbaru. The government as the most responsible party in overcoming the problem of poverty is required to have a strong commitment, and the implementation of this commitment needs to implement a strategy supported by the social service. The tendency of the government to only view poverty as a purely economic problem is one of the causes of the failure to handle the problem of poverty. After all, solving the problem of poverty is not just about providing assistance in order to meet the needs of the poor. Communities must be seen more as subjects than objects, and they must be given the opportunity to shape poverty alleviation policies and strategies. The government should not dominate the planning, implementation, and evaluation of poverty alleviation, but only as a facilitator, so that poverty alleviation strategies and approaches are truly in accordance with the conditions and needs of the community. This study is to examine how far social services pay attention to the poor in new villages. The method used is a qualitative approach with literature studies and field observations.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is still a global problem, which is often associated with difficulties and shortcomings in meeting the needs of life. Poverty can also be understood as a lack of stock of basic necessities, a lack of materials that usually include food, clothing, health, and education. Poverty suffered by urban communities is often associated with ignorance, a lifestyle that tends to be lazy to work, and opportunities to get a difficult job, this reason is also often associated with the government's incompetence in opening up jobs, but poverty is not solely caused by minimal job opportunities from the government but poverty can also come from cultural factors or paradigms that grow in our environment. If the parents are already poor, then their children and grandchildren will also be poor.

Table I.I
Number and Percentage of Poor People by Regency/City in Riau Province, 2024

Regency/ City	Poverty Line- March (Rp)	Poverty Line - September (Rp)	Total Poor – September (thousands) (thousands) (thousands)	Total Poor – September (thousands) (thousands) (thousands)	Percentage of Poor Population – March	Percentage of Poor Population - September
Kuantan Singingi	736.050	...	25,56	...	7,89	...
Indragiri Hulu	660.349	...	27,53	...	6,02	...
Indragiri Hilir	629.570	...	41,05	...	5,66	...
Pelalawan	729.977	...	49,20	...	8,49	...
Siak	595.659	...	26,72	...	5,08	...
Kampar	590.444	...	63,74	...	6,92	...
Rokan Hulu	699.018	...	75,89	...	9,62	...
Bengkalis	755.572	...	36,56	...	6,39	...
Rokan Hilir	545.799	...	53,49	...	7,01	...
Meranti Islands	661.863	...	44,34	...	23,15	...
Pekanbaru City	749.522	...	38,17	...	3,15	...
Dumai City	631.652	...	10,02	...	3,14	...
Riau	697.296	702.620	492,25	473,04	6,67	6,36

Information:

... = Unknown

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Riau Province 2024

Based on the data above, it shows that the poverty rate in Pekanbaru is the highest after Bengkalis. This is proof that the government has not optimized to reduce the poverty rate. This must be considered because the higher the poverty rate, the more threatened the future of the nation will be due to the lack of education. Education is also the most important factor in reducing poverty rates.

Table I.2 Data on the Poor per District in Pekanbaru in 2023-2024

Yes	District	Population		CD	Poor KK
		2023	2024		
1	Sukajadi	45.596	42.537	8.874	120
2	Pekanbaru city	25.637	28.674	8.873	185
3	Sail	21.935	25.812	4321	485
4	Fifty	41.422	40.543	9.764	321
5	Gunpowder	37.338	37.406	4.129	421
6	Tassel	62.203	62.565	4.576	456
7	Bukit Raya	87.357	82.487	12.796	422
8	Madani luck	99.750	99.032	13.872	219
9	Marpoyan Peace	89.750	85.514	9.871	476
10	Tenayan Raya	95.507	92.833	7.843	120
11	Umbrella	87.357	82.354	11.964	432
12	Eastern tufts	66.139	67.223	3.375	210
13	Construction of Knowledge	55.321	54.321	3.762	431
14	Kulim	34.875	37.432	3.391	98
15	Western tassels	23.757	25.777	.4123	102

Data Source: BPS Office of Pekanbaru City in 2024, Thesis of Lancang Kuning Hamdani Arfan University.

From the table above, we can know that the data on the poor or poor families in the sub-district in Pekanbaru City has increased and decreased every year in the sub-district so that the government issued a policy to handle the poor. In an effort to improve and accelerate the realization of community welfare in order to reduce the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens properly through inclusive, just, and sustainable development to realize a dignified life based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 166 of 2014 concerning the Poverty Alleviation Acceleration Program, the government establishes a social protection program. Social protection programs, especially in the city of Pekanbaru. After further investigation, only a few poor data per Pekanbaru sub-district from 2023 to 2024 have experienced a decrease in poverty rates. The data shows that Rumbai has not experienced a decrease in the dense poverty rate.

Table I.3 List of the Poor in Rumbai District in 2024

Yes	Neighborhoods	Number of Families	Poor (KK)
1	Squirrelly	1.185	98
2	Valley of Peace	954	72
3	New Shipyard	875	88
4	Sri Meranti	279	120
5	Palas	107	43
6	Holiday rentals in Bali, T	1.176	35
	Sum	4.576	456

Data Source: BPS Office of Pekanbaru City in 2024, Thesis of Lancang Kuning Hamdani Arfan University.

In the table above, we can know that the number of poor people or poor people in Rumbai District is the most in Meranti Pandak Village of 1,185 families with the number of poor families as many as 98 families. The poor people of Pekanbaru City, especially in Rumbai District, do not have a permanent job and work odd jobs and their income is only enough to eat a day so they do not have a proper place to live, and there are even some of them who do not have a decent place to live.

Poverty will directly or indirectly affect social dynamics, poverty can create gaps or caste systems in one environment, increase crime, and trigger social conflicts. Such social conditions can certainly result in worsening the quality of life in society, hindering the development of individuals and groups and encouraging bad stigma against the poor. The poverty that occurs in our country is often an obstacle to getting full access to health and education, for that the government overcomes it by providing policies in the form of BPJS and free education scholarships to the poor of Indonesia, it's just that noble policies that should be a convenience and opportunity for poor people to get education are actually enjoyed by people who are classified as able to get education self-sufficient. The lack of education and the pressure of urgent basic necessities make it an excuse to commit crimes, getting money in instant ways such as stealing instead of considering looking for a job and contributing to the unemployment rate in Indonesia, the social gap between the rich and the poor can cause social jealousy is also the reason for someone to commit crimes.

One of the factors is the low level of health which is one of the triggers for poverty. It can be explained that a low level of public health will lead to low productivity levels. Low productivity levels lead to lower income. Therefore, health is the main factor in the welfare of the community that the Government wants to realize, so Health must be the main concern of the government as the implementation of public services. The government must be able to guarantee the right to health by providing health services in a fair, equitable, adequate, affordable, and quality manner.

Low income leads to poverty. This poverty causes a person to not be able to reach quality education. It usually happens because the work they do is small, the business is quiet, or the opportunity to earn more income is limited because the income they get is not proportional to their needs.

The level of education also affects the poverty level because education is one of the main components in the poverty environment. Because with education, people can understand and understand how to produce something useful for people's lives, with a low level of education, people will be close to poverty. The more unemployed, the more poor people are around because they can't earn enough to meet their needs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The poor according to their characteristics, according to Kartasasmita (1993), are generally weak in their ability to do business and have limited access to economic activities, so they are increasingly lagging far behind other communities that have higher potential. Meanwhile, according to Levitan (1980), poverty is a lack of goods and services needed to achieve a decent standard of living. Schiller (1979) poverty is the inability to obtain adequate goods and services to meet limited social needs.

According to Suwadi, (2014) Poverty is caused by two things, including the first, Poverty is caused by nature, traits that arise from the behavior of the community or a person, namely:

- a. Limited capital resources. Limited human resources (HR) can be interpreted as the quality of human resources, for example, skills, education, and knowledge.
- b. The geographical location of an area is remote and difficult to reach, which makes it difficult to interact with the advanced population.

The second is poverty caused by development policies or government policies, which can be seen from various aspects, namely:

- a. Development that does not pay attention to remote and hard-to-reach areas or areas.
- b. There is an inequality between development in village and urban areas.
- c. Lack of attention to small-scale businesses and community products or micro-economic businesses.

Soerjono Soekanto (2011), stated that from a sociological perspective, poverty is defined as a situation in which a person is unable to sustain himself according to the level of life of the group and is unable to use his mental or physical resources. In a previous article, Soerjono Soekanto (1995: 406) argued that poverty is defined as a situation in which a person is unable to sustain himself according to the standard of living of the group and also cannot utilize the mental or physical energy in the group.

Another view of poverty He was conveyed by Gunawan Sumodiningrat who formulated the poverty profile (Sumodiningrat et al., 1999). Underlining that the emergence of poverty is not only a welfare problem, but contains various aspects of the discussion, namely: the problem of poverty is a problem of vulnerability. For example, the development of the agricultural sector has been able to increase farmers' income quite significantly, although if there is a consecutive dry season in several years, then the level of farmers' welfare will plummet to the lowest point. Natural factors in this example contribute to the vulnerability of farmers' fate.

Social pathology according to the Qur'an, social pathology comes from the word pathos, namely suffering, disease, while logos means science, so pathology means the science of disease. Social pathology means the science that discusses social diseases,

or also the science that discusses the diseases of society. Linguistically, social pathology is a behavior that is contrary to the norms of goodness, local stability, patterns of simplicity, morality, property rights, family solidarity, living in harmony with neighbors, discipline, kindness and formal law.

According to Khumaerrah (2017) pathology theory, society is always in a state of illness or society that does not function as a whole or as a whole. The community can be said to be healthy if all members of the community function perfectly. When viewed from the outside, the community does seem to be carrying out its functions perfectly. However, when viewed from the inside, in reality the community does not carry out its function properly, a prosperous society. This society does look prosperous, but in it many problems are faced.

According to Juanita (2002), health is one of the main capital in the implementation of economic development. In economic development, health must also be considered to achieve prosperity and community welfare as an investment to build the quality of human resources.

Suharto (2006), said that there are three categories of poverty that are the focus of social work, namely:

1. The poorest group (destitute) or who is often defined as the poor. This group has absolutely an income below the poverty line (generally has no source of income at all) and has no access to various social services.
2. Poor group. This group has incomes below the poverty line but relatively has access to basic social services.
3. Vulnerable groups (vulnerable groups). This group can be categorized as free from poverty, because they have a relatively better life than the disadvantaged and poor groups. But actually this group that is often "near poor" is still vulnerable to various social changes around it. They often move from "vulnerable" to "poor" and even "destitute" status when there is an economic crisis and do not receive social assistance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method that aims to describe in depth and systematically the social phenomena related to the impact of poverty on social pathologies. This approach was chosen because the focus of the research lies in understanding the processes, meanings, and social dynamics that occur in society. The research data consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants such as the Village Secretary, community leaders, and the poor, while secondary data was collected from various sources such as local government policy documents, laws and regulations, social service reports, reference books, journals, and relevant previous research results. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations, and documentation studies. All data were analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification, to produce a comprehensive picture of the form, causes, and supporting and inhibiting factors of the occurrence of social pathologies due to poverty in the community.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With this, the researcher took samples from Sri Meranti District, Rumbai Area, Pekanbaru City. By looking at what causes poverty. Then it can be combined from the results of the research with some people as a sample interview. So with this:

Poverty in the Rumbai area of Pekanbaru city is a fairly complex social problem and is caused by various interrelated factors such as unemployment, low education, inadequate health and limited employment. In addition, most of the poor in Rumbai Pesisir also work in the unstable, low-income, and low-quality sectors at the level of education. Many of them are day laborers, fishermen, small traders and other informal sector workers. Jobs in the informal sector are precarious jobs and do not have social security. This condition is quite striking. It shows how economic instability is the main factor in people finding it difficult to escape from the shackles of poverty.

In this region, the high poverty rate can be caused by unemployment. In Rumbai, many of the workers of productive age have not yet found formal jobs. This problem is caused by the low education and skills of the population. The increasing number of unemployed is also inseparable from the lack of investment opportunities and job opportunities, especially in areas such as Rutai which are less developed. This means that even though the population continues to increase, existing job opportunities cannot accommodate the existing workforce, so more people are unemployed, and some are forced to work in the informal sector.

Still in the context of education, unemployment cannot be separated from aggravating poverty. The majority of the population of Rumji, who are slumped in poverty, also have very low education, and it is not uncommon among those who have never received basic education. That is why they do not have the skills and abilities needed to compete in the world of work. Low education, also repeatedly revealed, has negative implications for the income obtained. This is because almost all jobs promise financial rewards, and in jobs with education at least as high as secondary education. Low education, of course, is not often disclosed, with negative implications for the income earned.

Health factors can be improved. The conditions of the poor in Rumbai are often worse due to limited access to affordable health care and medicine. Poor families often do not have health insurance such as BPJS and therefore tend to delay treatment and in some cases not even seek it at all. This will decrease their productivity and ability to work. Poor health such as low life expectancy and malnutrition directly increase poverty and reduce a community's ability to engage in productive economic activities.

The working environment in Rumbai is very limited which further exacerbates poverty. Tassels are close to industrial estates, but local communities are often not qualified to work in economically active jobs in the sector. Many people in the informal sector have lower-paying jobs that do not provide social security. Many local workers in Tassel are not qualified to work in the local industrial sector and as a result, formal jobs are filled by outsiders, highlighting the gap in economic opportunities.

From all the explanations above, poverty in Rutai can be understood and seen from various and complex perspectives. High rates of unemployment, skills and education, health problems, and a reduction in formal jobs in quantity and quality,

result in poverty. The absence of jobs produced can be seen from the existing system. To overcome all problems that contribute to the unemployment rate, it can and needs to be done holistically, in this case improving education and job training, access to health, and creating new jobs that are in accordance with the needs of the community. In this case, cooperation between the public sector, government, and the private sector in terms of development and development of education that can be more inclusive in the development and development of the Rumbai economy.

The Pekanbaru City Government has provided many programs to Rumbai that realize services to the community. This is proven by the construction of livable houses for residents who cannot afford it, large drainage to overcome floods, and public services and cheap markets directly to residents. In substance, the program is in accordance with what is needed by the residents of Rumbai, who have been facing flood problems, unsuitable houses, and difficulties in accessing public services. In terms of targets, the policy can be said to be right on target. Housing programs help the poor get decent housing, while drainage projects are appropriate that they become a strategic step against waterlogging.

Since some time ago, the government has also implemented several economic programs in the community in Rumbai through the Savings and Loan Village Economic Unit (UED-SP). The level of capital is accessible to the public to be opened as a small business to be operated and implemented. However, this economic program is not fully effective, because some communities do not have business management, or an adequate market network. This kind of program needs to be accompanied by contextual assistance to achieve the transition from informal to more productive businesses.

This study explores the living conditions of the lower middle class in Sri Melanti Village, Rumbai District, through an in-depth interview with the Secretary of the Village Head (Seklur) as a key informant. The results of the interviews provided essential qualitative data on two main aspects: the socio-economic profile of the community and the assistance programs initiated by the village government in response to these conditions. These findings not only capture the realities on the ground but also reflect the interaction between the challenges faced by citizens and public policy at the local level.

One of the main pillars of village government support is the health sector. Based on the information of the Secretary, a proactive program has been implemented through strategic cooperation with local community health centers (Puskesmas). The main focus of this program is preventive health check services that target every family, with a Family Card (KK) database. This initiative goes beyond just curative treatment, but rather serves as a preventive measure to detect potential health problems early. For the majority of people working in the informal sector with uncertain incomes, medical expenses are often a heavy financial burden. With free health check-up facilities per household, this program directly eases the burden and ensures that access to basic health services is not hindered by economic limitations. It is a form of long-term social investment to improve the quality of health and overall productivity of the community.

In the field of education, the village has shown a strong commitment to improving accessibility for underprivileged families. The fact that every month there are more than 20 residents who actively register to obtain a certificate of inability (SKTM) to get education assistance is a very strong indicator. This figure reflects two things: first, the high public awareness of the importance of education as a means of social mobility, and second, the existence of real financial challenges that prevent them from accessing it. This assistance program serves as a crucial social safety net, preventing school dropouts and providing hope for the younger generation to achieve a better future. Thus, this program can be seen as a strategic intervention by the village government to break the intergenerational poverty chain through improving the quality of human resources.

The economic structure of the Sri Melanti Village community, as revealed by the Secretary, is dominated by workers in the informal sector. The majority of family heads work as freelance day laborers, with common professions such as construction workers (handymen), small traders, and fishermen. The main characteristics of this type of work are vulnerability and uncertainty. Their income is not fixed, highly dependent on the availability of work or daily market conditions, and they generally do not have access to social security such as health insurance, pension funds, or severance pay. These precarious working conditions directly explain why government assistance programs are so vital. The reliance on daily income makes them highly vulnerable to the slightest economic shock. Therefore, the existence of health and education assistance programs from the village is no longer just an additional program, but an essential support that maintains the social and economic stability of families in the region.

Overall, the results of the interview with the Secretary of the Sri Melanti Village presented a coherent picture between the socio-economic challenges faced by the community and the response to policies implemented at the village level. The economic profile dominated by freelance daily workers creates a systemic condition of vulnerability. In response, the village government has implemented focused and concrete assistance programs in the two most fundamental sectors: health and education. These programs serve as a vital buffer mechanism to ensure that the basic well-being of citizens is met and pave the way for future improvements in living standards. These findings underscore the importance of the role of local governments in designing and implementing policies that are relevant and targeted in accordance with the unique characteristics of the communities they serve.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that poverty in the Rumbai area, Pekanbaru City is a very complex social phenomenon and has a close relationship with various multidimensional factors such as education, health, unemployment, and employment. Poverty in this region not only reflects economic shortcomings, but also shows social inequality and weak community empowerment systems. The main factor that aggravates poverty in Rumbai is the low level of public education. The low quality of education causes limited people's abilities and skills in

obtaining decent jobs. Most of the population who are classified as poor work in the informal sector such as day laborers, small traders, or fishermen who do not have a fixed income and are not guaranteed by the social or health system. This condition shows that access to education and employment is still uneven, and has an impact on the low social mobility of the poor.

In addition, the health aspect also plays an important role in worsening poverty conditions. People with low economic status tend not to be able to get proper health services, so work productivity decreases and the ability to improve living standards is increasingly limited. The lack of affordable health facilities and public awareness of the importance of health add to the burden in poverty alleviation efforts. Then, the lack of formal employment and limited investment in the Rumbai area narrow the community's opportunities to participate in productive economic activities. This strengthens the vicious circle of poverty, where it is difficult for the poor to get out of their poverty situation due to limited economic and social access.

Although the local government has implemented various social programs such as the construction of livable houses, the provision of cheap markets, and economic programs through the Savings and Loan Village Economic Unit (UED-SP), the implementation is still not optimal due to weak assistance and supervision. Therefore, poverty in Rumbai is not only an economic problem, but also reflects the failure of the social system in creating an equitable distribution of welfare. A participatory and sustainable development approach is needed, where the community is not only used as an object of assistance, but also the main subject in planning and implementing poverty alleviation programs. Thus, the solution to poverty in Rumbai must be directed at improving the quality of human resources, equitable economic access, and strengthening social institutions in order to create an independent, prosperous, and competitive society.

ADVICE and RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research on poverty and its impact on social pathologies in the Rumbai area, Pekanbaru City, the researcher gave the following suggestions:

1. Improving the Quality of Education and Skills Training

The Pekanbaru City Government needs to strengthen education programs for the poor, both through formal and non-formal education. Vocational training programs that are tailored to the needs of the labor market must be expanded so that the poor have relevant skills and are ready to compete. Free education and scholarship assistance for children from underprivileged families also need to be expanded.

2. Expanding Access to Health Services

Health is an important factor in work productivity and community welfare. Local governments need to improve health facilities in densely populated areas of the poor, provide ease of BPJS membership, and hold regular health counseling so that people are aware of the importance of maintaining health as a productive asset for families.

3. Strengthening Micro Economy and MSMEs

Programs such as the Savings and Loan Village Economic Unit (UED-SP) must be optimized so that they can become a means of community empowerment. The

government and financial institutions need to provide access to capital, technical guidance, and sustainable business assistance to create independent and competitive small business actors.

4. Creating New Jobs Based on Local Potential

The local government is expected to collaborate with the private sector and local industry in opening new job opportunities that are in accordance with the capabilities and potential of the Rumbai community. The development of an economy based on local resources such as trade, services, and urban agriculture can be a strategic step in reducing the unemployment rate.

5. Inter-Agency Synergy and Community Participation

Efforts to alleviate poverty cannot be carried out by the government alone. Collaboration is needed between the government, social institutions, academics, and the community. The community must be involved as an active subject in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program in order to create a sense of belonging and sustainability of the program.

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