THE CONCURRENT ROLE OF THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN ADDRESSING THE POVERTY CYCLE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

To overcome the cycle of poverty in Indonesia, competition between the central and regional governments creates its challenges. Although various social assistance and economic empowerment programmes have been launched, data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that around 9.54% of Indonesia's population still lives below the poverty line in 2023. The reality on the ground shows that the mismatch between policies and the needs of communities at the local level often hinders the effectiveness of programmes. For example, direct cash transfers (BLT) received by communities are often insufficient to meet basic needs due to high living costs. Additionally, overlapping policies and a lack of coordination between the central and local governments cause confusion among beneficiaries. This results in social and economic vulnerability among communities, exacerbating the complexity of poverty issues that should be addressed. Therefore, a more integrated and responsive strategy tailored to local conditions is needed to achieve more effective results in poverty alleviation.

Keywords: Public Trust, Law Enforcement, Sharia Politics

Abstrak

Dalam upaya mengatasi lingkaran kemiskinan di Indonesia, kompetisi antara pemerintah pusat dan daerah menciptakan tantangan tersendiri. Meskipun berbagai program bantuan sosial dan pemberdayaan ekonomi telah diluncurkan, data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 9,54% penduduk Indonesia masih hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan pada 2023. Realitas di lapangan menunjukkan bahwa ketidakcocokan antara kebijakan yang ditetapkan dan kebutuhan masyarakat di tingkat daerah sering kali menghambat efektivitas program. Misalnya, program hibah langsung tunai (BLT) yang diterima oleh masyarakat sering kali tidak mencukupi kebutuhan dasar karena tingginya biaya hidup. Selain itu, adanya tumpang tindih kebijakan dan kurangnya koordinasi antara pemerintah pusat dan daerah menyebabkan kebingungan di antara penerima manfaat. Hal ini berdampak pada ketidakberdayaan sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat, menambah kompleksitas permasalahan kemiskinan yang seharusnya dapat teratasi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan strategi yang lebih terintegrasi dan responsif

terhadap kondisi lokal untuk mencapai hasil yang lebih efektif dalam pengentasan kemiskinan.

Kata kunci*: Kepercayaan Publik, Penegakan Hukum, Siyasah Syar'iyah*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex problem that continues to be a serious challenge for governments in Indonesia. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in March 2023, the poverty rate was quite high, reaching 9.36% of the total Indonesian population, which is equivalent to around 25.9 million people. This figure shows the need for serious attention in efforts to reduce poverty in various regions, especially in the most affected rural areas. Although the central and local governments have launched various programs and policies to address the cycle of poverty, the reality on the ground often does not align with the expectations that have been set (Mohamad dkk., 2025). One of the policies that is expected to overcome poverty is the social safety net program, which includes various social assistance programs from the government, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). These programs are intended to provide support to low-income families to meet their basic needs. However, in its implementation, problems often arise, such as a lack of coordination between the central and local governments, as well as a low level of community participation in these programs. This often results in the distribution of aid that is not on target and is not effective in improving the quality of life of the community (Purbaningrum & Adinugraha, 2023). On the other hand, the reality on the ground shows that many people are still trapped in the cycle of poverty despite the various assistance that has been provided. For example, areas with high poverty rates often have limited access to education and health. According to UNICEF, nearly 1.6 million children in Indonesia do not have adequate access to basic education. This creates a cycle that is difficult to break, where the next generation does not have enough skills and knowledge to improve their standard of living. This condition confirms that simply providing financial assistance is not enough to overcome the root of the problem of poverty (Tampubolon dkk., 2022).

Coordination between the central government and local governments is one of the crucial aspects in poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia. Although the central government has greater authority and access to broader resources, the role of local governments cannot be overlooked because they are at the forefront of implementing programmes and policies directly in the field. Under the decentralised structure adopted by Indonesia since the reform era, responsibility for public services, including poverty alleviation programmes, has largely been delegated to local governments. However, the reality on the ground shows that synergy between the central and local governments often faces various obstacles, ranging from coordination issues and differences in priorities to a lack of understanding of local conditions and needs. The main problem that often arises is the mismatch between plans and policies formulated at the central level and the realities and characteristics faced by local governments. Many programmes are designed in a top-down manner without actively involving local governments in the policy formulation process. As a result, there is a gap between the policies formulated and their

implementation in the field. Uniform national programmes often fail to address the specific needs of communities in local areas.

For example, social assistance programmes that are distributed without considering local social and economic dynamics can cause social jealousy, gaps between community groups, and even strengthen dependence on assistance rather than empowering the community. According to Ummah, (2019) One of the causes of the low effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes is the lack of strong synergy between the central and regional governments. The central government tends to set policies based on macro data and general assumptions, while local governments have a deeper understanding of the needs of their communities. For example, job training programs designed by the central government may target improving information technology skills, while communities in certain areas may need training in agriculture or entrepreneurship based on local resources. This mismatch hinders the success of programs and creates dissatisfaction among the public with government performance.

Furthermore, there are also issues of overlapping coordination between agencies in the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes. In many cases, programmes from certain ministries or agencies are implemented without synergy with programmes from other ministries or agencies, or without involving relevant agencies at the local level. This leads to programme duplication, budget inefficiency, and confusion among the beneficiary communities. This weak vertical and horizontal coordination is exacerbated by the lack of integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms between the central and regional governments. As a result, not only are programme objectives not optimally achieved, but public trust in the government also declines. Decentralisation should be an opportunity to accommodate differences in needs and potential between regions. However, for this to be realised, a synergistic working relationship between the central and regional governments is needed. The central government should act as a facilitator and provider of policy and budgetary support, while regional governments should be given the space and authority to adapt programme implementation to the local context. In this regard, the concept of collaborative governance is important to implement. Collaborative governance emphasises cooperation across actors and levels of government, as well as civil society participation in policy formulation and implementation (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

The importance of strengthening the role of local governments is also evident in the context of local data utilisation. Local governments have direct access to micro-level information on the socio-economic conditions of their citizens. Unfortunately, the data used in national programme planning is often not synchronised with local data. However, the success of a programme depends heavily on the accuracy of the data on the beneficiaries. Therefore, a solid data integration system is needed to enable real-time information exchange between the central and local governments. The central government also needs to be more active in involving local governments in the program planning process from the early stages to create a strong sense of ownership of the program among local governments. In addition, capacity building for local government officials is an urgent need to improve program effectiveness. Many local governments

still face limitations in terms of competent human resources, data-based programme planning, and efficient budget management. The central government needs to invest in training, technical assistance, and provide incentive systems that encourage local performance in poverty alleviation. This will enable local governments to optimally carry out their functions as the main implementers of social programmes in their respective regions.

As a concrete example, the Independent Village programme launched by the central government has great potential to empower rural communities through the utilisation of village funds. However, the success of this programme is highly dependent on the ability of local and village governments to plan, manage, and evaluate activities that are in line with the needs of their citizens. Many villages face obstacles in developing development plans due to a lack of training and assistance. In this case, good coordination between relevant ministries, district/city governments, and village officials is a determining factor for success. On the other hand, strengthening participatory mechanisms in programme planning and implementation also needs to be a priority in poverty reduction policy reform. Community involvement in development planning consultations (musrenbang), community forums, or digital platforms for expressing aspirations must be increased so that programmes truly address real needs. The central and regional governments must encourage an inclusive and accountable participatory culture as a form of citizen involvement in the development process. In addition to providing legitimacy to programmes, this can also strengthen programme sustainability in the long term because the community feels that they own the programme.

Finally, to address these coordination issues, political commitment is needed from all stakeholders, both at the central and local levels. Institutional reform, regulatory harmonisation, and strengthening of an integrated development planning system must be a shared agenda. The central government should not only act as a director and funder, but also as an active partner that opens space for dialogue, listens to regional aspirations, and provides appropriate support. Meanwhile, local governments need to improve their capacity in strategic planning, resource management, and performance-based monitoring and evaluation. Strong collaboration between the central and regional governments is key to creating effective, adaptive, and sustainable poverty alleviation programmes. By building a robust and complementary coordination system between the central and regional governments, social programmes can be more targeted, tailored to local needs, and well-received by the community. In the long term, this will improve the effectiveness of public policies, accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs), and ultimately eradicate poverty comprehensively and equitably across all regions of Indonesia.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a library research or literature study type of research. Library research is a research method that utilises literature sources as the main data in answering the research questions and achieving the research objectives. This study was not conducted directly in the field, but by examining various relevant and credible

written references, both in the form of books, scientific journals, research reports, and other official documents related to the research topic (Mustafa dkk., 2022). Data collection techniques in this study were conducted through a literature review, which involves identifying, collecting, reading, analysing, and managing secondary data sources closely related to the research focus. The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary literature, including scientific books, national and international journals, academic articles, and other documents that are reliable and have substantial relevance to the issues being studied. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive-qualitative methods, which involved organising and interpreting data obtained from the literature to identify patterns, relationships between variables, and deep conceptual meanings. The collected data are analysed through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is carried out by selecting relevant information, while data presentation is done in the form of a coherent and systematic narrative. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on a synthesis of various literature sources to answer the research questions logically and argumentatively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

A.   The Concept of the Poverty Circle

The circle of poverty is a concept in economic theory that describes a cycle in which an individual or group is trapped in a condition of poverty that is difficult to change. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, around 9.54% of Indonesia's population still lives below the poverty line, which shows that factors such as lack of education, poor access to healthcare, and limited employment contribute to this condition (BPS), 2023a). The reality on the ground shows that despite various government programs, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), launched to help the poor, many beneficiaries are still unable to get out of poverty. This is due to insufficient funds, weak managerial capacity, and a lack of adequate skills education (Afum dkk., 2020).

The cycle of poverty in Indonesia is influenced by several critical factors, including education, health, employment, and infrastructure. First, an uneven education system is the main obstacle to improving the quality of human resources (Ramdass, 2010). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, around 15.8% of the population aged 15 years and older did not finish elementary school. Lack of access to quality education leads to a low ability of individuals to compete in the job market.((BPS), t.t.) In addition, poor public health levels also contribute to poverty. Data from the Ministry of Health shows that the prevalence of stunting in children reached 24.4% in 2020, which has the potential to hinder children's physical and cognitive development, thus affecting their productivity in the future (RI, 2020).

On the other hand, the challenge of creating decent jobs further exacerbates these conditions. Many workers are forced to accept informal jobs with low and unstable wages. According to a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2021, around 57% of the workforce in Indonesia works in the informal sector. This creates a situation where they do not have social security or access to adequate health facilities ((ILO),

2021). In addition, infrastructure that has not been developed evenly adds to the difficulty for people to get access to education and health. Although the government has made various infrastructure development efforts, the results are still not in line with the expectations of the needs of the community, especially in remote areas. As a result, people remain trapped in a cycle of poverty, and it is difficult to achieve better living standards (Baloch dkk., 2020).

Reality on the ground often shows that low access to education and health, as well as limited employment opportunities, reinforce this cycle of poverty.(Edo & Yasin, 2024) For example, children from poor families are less likely to pursue higher education, making it difficult for them to get jobs with a decent income. This creates unmet expectations for improved quality of life, where people hope for an improvement in welfare but are trapped in these conditions. The efforts made by the government in social assistance programs often do not cover all levels of society in need, so there is a need to increase synergy between various parties to break this chain of poverty (Ernanto & Hermawan, 2022).

B.   Correlation Between Structural Poverty and Poverty Circles

1.   Structural poverty

Structural poverty is a social phenomenon that occurs when individuals or groups are trapped in a cycle of poverty due to systemic factors derived from economic, political, and social structures. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that in March 2023, the poverty rate in Indonesia reached 9.54%, which is equivalent to around 26.36 million people (BPS), 2023b). Although the government has launched various social assistance programs and economic empowerment efforts, there are still many people living below the poverty line. This reality shows that the injustice of resource distribution, limited access to quality education, and inadequate employment are the main causes of structural poverty (Mulyadi, 2016).

Furthermore, structural poverty is often exacerbated by ethnic or gender discrimination, where certain groups do not have equal opportunities to access economic resources and opportunities (Ir. Hendra Hamid, 2018). For example, data from the World Bank shows that women in Indonesia still have limited access to the labor market compared to men, contributing to the economic disparity. Although various policies are designed to combat poverty, the expected results are often not achieved due to mismatches between the programs launched and the real needs on the ground. This creates a great challenge for the government and the community to explore more comprehensive and sustainable solutions in overcoming structural poverty, so that the hope of improving people's welfare can be achieved (Usman dkk., 2024).

2.   The Circle of Poverty: Reality and Hope

The circle of poverty is a social phenomenon that society often faces, where lack of education contributes to early marriage, low incomes, and high birth rates (Winarsih dkk., 2024). Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that children born to poorly educated parents tend to experience limitations in access to better education. This creates

a cycle in which the next generation is also trapped in poverty. In rural areas, for example, many teenagers are married before the age of 20, where survey results show that 28% of young married women do not pursue formal education. As a result, they tend to have less lucrative and low-income jobs, making it difficult to meet basic needs (Faisal, 2020).

In addition, the high birth rate of children in families with low incomes worsens their condition (Layyinah dkk., 2024). Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) shows that poor families have two to three more children on average compared to non-poor families. This creates an increasingly heavy economic burden on parents, which in turn affects their children's quality of life. Ironically, the hope of improving a standard of living through a better job or education is often hampered by economic stress and the responsibility of raising children. Thus, the cycle of poverty continues and separates society from better opportunities. This reality shows that more effective policy interventions and education programs are needed so that future generations are not trapped in the same cycle (Awalokita, 2025).

C. Concurrentity between the Central and Regional Governments in Overcoming Poverty

Poverty alleviation in Indonesia is one of the priority programs mandated by the 1945 Constitution and various government policies.(Huda dkk., 2011) Since the reform, there have been continuous efforts by the central government in formulating policies aimed at reducing poverty, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). However, the effectiveness of these policies is often hampered by implementation at the regional level. In this context, there is a concurrent relationship between central and regional government policies, which is the focus of the analysis in discussing poverty alleviation (Bayu dkk., 2018). Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as of March 2023 shows that the national poverty rate is at 9.54% (Statistik, 2023). Although this figure has decreased compared to previous years, a significant disparity is still visible between urban and rural areas. In some areas, especially the underdeveloped ones, the programs printed by the central government are not in accordance with the real conditions on the ground. For example, the low availability of access to education and health in remote areas makes it difficult for people to get out of the cycle of poverty, even though social assistance has been distributed (Rofifah, 2020).

The Government of Indonesia has launched various policies and programs to reduce poverty rates, one of which is Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) and the Family Hope Program (PKH) (Cotter, 2002). BLT is a form of financial assistance provided directly to vulnerable communities to meet basic needs during the crisis, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic (Malika dkk., 2024). Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs shows that in 2021, the government disbursed IDR 39.5 trillion for BLT, reaching more than 10 million families. Meanwhile, PKH aims to improve family welfare through conditional financial support that emphasizes education and health. Through this program, the government targets to reduce extreme poverty in areas with high poverty rates (Taufiq, 2022). Although these programs have good intentions, their implementation often does not align with expectations. Many people who should have received assistance were not registered

as beneficiaries. In a survey conducted by Bulog in 2022, around 15% of the poor admitted that they did not have access to government assistance programs, even though they were confirmed in the category of beneficiary families. In addition, the disbursement of aid funds is often late, so it cannot meet the urgent needs of the community. In remote areas, accessibility and information challenges also add to the gap between expectations and reality (Usman, 2008).

The implementation of poverty policies is also highly dependent on the regional level, with significant variations between provinces and districts/cities. In some areas, such as Jakarta, poverty programs tend to have better outcomes thanks to a more equitable distribution of resources and adequate infrastructure (Malisa Utami, 2021). However, in other regions such as Papua and East Nusa Tenggara, challenges such as limited infrastructure, lack of access to information, and low levels of community participation in government programs make the implementation of these policies ineffective. In the World Bank report, it is stated that more than 20% of the population in Eastern Indonesia still lives below the poverty line, showing how far the gap between policy and implementation is.

In realizing productive synergy between the central and regional governments, there are several significant obstacles that need to be considered, including budget limitations, differences in priorities, and technical capacity. Data from BPS (Central Statistics Agency) shows that the allocation of funds for regions is often delayed or reduced, resulting in hampered development projects. For example, in the 2023 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), only 16% of the budget is allocated for regional development programs. This shows that there are limitations in supporting local needs, which should be a priority. In addition, differences in vision and mission between central and local governments often create inconsistencies in program implementation, which impacts the effectiveness of the policies implemented (Mambu, 2012).

In addition to these factors, the technical capacity of local governments is also a crucial issue. Based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, around 60% of regional heads admit that human resource (HR) skills in the local government environment are still low, making it difficult to implement the expected programs. This reality is inversely proportional to existing expectations, where regions should have the freedom and ability to innovate according to local conditions. As a result, even though the central government has solutions proclaimed for regional progress, implementation on the ground often does not go as expected. The ideal synergy between the central and local governments must be based on effective communication and better alignment of goals to overcome existing obstacles and achieve optimal results (Asiva Noor Rachmayani, 2015).

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of the discussion shows that the cycle of poverty in Indonesia is a very complex and multidimensional problem. Factors such as education, health, employment, and infrastructure interact with each other in worsening poverty conditions. Although various social assistance programs from the government such as the Family Hope

Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) have been launched, their effectiveness is still limited due to the problems of unequal distribution of resources, low managerial capacity, and the gap between policy and reality on the ground. In addition, structural poverty influenced by ethnic and gender discrimination, as well as lack of access to economic opportunities, are the main factors that hinder poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia.

As a suggestion, the government needs to strengthen coordination between the central and regional governments to ensure that the policies launched can be implemented effectively according to local needs. A more adaptive and data-driven region-based approach can improve the accuracy of recipients' goals and ensure timely assistance. In addition, community empowerment efforts, especially in the field of education and skills training, must be strengthened so that individuals can increase competitiveness in the job market. The government also needs to focus on equitable infrastructure development, especially in remote areas, to ensure that access to education, health, and employment opportunities can be more equitable. Synergy between various parties, including the government, society, and the private sector, is indispensable to break the cycle of poverty and realize better welfare for all levels of society.

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