

## **POVERTY MAPPING AND MASTER PLANNING OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATERA, INDONESIA <sup>\*)</sup>**

By

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### **ABSTRACT**

Study of poverty mapping and master planning of the poverty alleviation has the objective to identify the factors that cause poverty and slums, mapping the location of poor regions, and mapping the location of slums. With the identified causes of poverty and the causes of slums, and the location of slums and poor areas, the master plan be drawn up poverty alleviation consist of with poverty alleviation programs and the existing slums in Palembang city.

Analysis method used is qualitative descriptive using SWOT analysis. The results of this study show that there are four districts that the percentage of poor households relatively high, the districts of Seberang Ulu I, Kertapati, Seberang Ulu II, and Gandus. Slums spread over several Districts; Districts of Seberang Ulu I, Kertapati, Ilir Barat II, and Ilir Timur II. The main causes of poverty in Palembang city are the low access to resources and the limited opportunities to participate (does not have the capital (53.2%), not having the education and skills (21.1%), poor health (12.8%), having many children (4.6%), not able to get along (2.8).

The main causes of slums are no disposal of water channels, no garbage can, far away garbage can, and throw the garbage into the river. Strategy policies in order to reduce poverty such as: The programs aimed at poverty alleviation by using kinds cultural of community, programs aimed at poverty alleviation by using kinds of local skills, by using Central and Province government support in an effort to encourage the use of unique local resources and are willing to work hard. Exploiting cooperation with the Region/Town others to encourage the development of border areas and a shortage of funds, programs integrating poverty reduction, encourage a positive culture increased the population to escape from the lack empowerment, improve coordination among institutions in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of poverty alleviation programs, support utilize the central and provincial governments in promoting human resource capacity, to overcome a shortage of funds, improve the environmental infrastructure, encourage programs to address environmental issues to address slums, encourage more development of local distinctiveness to be competitive, provide information and proper socialization so that residents can be encouraged to actively participate in an effort to optimize local resources, encourage integration of programs of poverty reduction, which tends to erode the cultural undervaluation of time, no discipline, so that we can compete.

#### Keyword

- Poverty mapping
- poverty alleviation
- master plan of poverty alleviation
- Poverty alleviation program

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **I.1 BACKGROUND**

Poverty is basically a very broad perspective, not only include the economic dimension, but also socio-cultural dimension. In general, poverty is closely hand in hand with unemployment and slum housing and unhealthy environments. Due to the limited capabilities, good skill, education and production factors, this group are unable to compete in getting the job market, as a result many of those who become unemployed. Due to the relatively low income, causing many of the most basic needs cannot be met, such as clean water, healthy toilet facilities, health facilities and others. As a result many poor people living in slums (slums area) city areas that do not meet health requirements.

In the effort to prevent an increase in the number of poor and at the same time trying to eradicate poverty, local government and central government has long proclaimed the various poverty alleviation programs, including through the Regional Development program, IDT, JPS, and the last BLT. Although these programs have long been run, but effect relatively less satisfactory, it can be seen from the increasing number of poor and slum areas. This condition is due to less excavated underlying problems that cause poverty, so the program that was launched less on target and the relative does not solve the fundamental problem.

### **I.2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

Poverty mapping survey and the master plan of poverty reduction has the objective to identify any of the following: The causes of poverty, squalor causing factors, mapping the location of poor neighborhoods, and mapping the location of the slums. With the identification of factors that cause poverty and squalor underlying factors, as well as the location of slums and poor areas, the master plan is expected to be drawn up in poverty reduction program which contains about poverty and squalor in the city of Palembang.

## **II. REVIEW REFERENCES**

Proponents of neo-liberal argue that poverty is an individual problem caused by the weaknesses and / or the individual choice. Poverty will disappear by itself if market forces were expanded as much as possible and accelerated economic growth as high as possible. Directly, the poverty reduction strategy should be "residual", temporarily, and only include the family, self-help groups or religious institutions. The state's role is only as a "night watchman" who can interfere when new institutions on top no longer able to carry out their duties. Implementation of structural adjustment programs, such as social safety net program

(JPS) in developing countries, include Indonesians, is one of example of concrete of neo-liberal influence in poverty reduction. (Depdagri & LAN, 2007).

**Table 2.1**

**Neo-liberal theory and the Social-Democracy on Poverty**

<b>Paradigm</b>	<b>Neo-Liberal</b>	<b>Social-Democracy</b>
Theoretical basis	Individual	Structural
Poverty Concepts and Indicators	Absolute Poverty	Relative Poverty
Causes of Poverty	Weaknesses and individual choices; weak income settings; weak personality (lazy, submissive, ridiculous)	Economic structures and political inequality; social injustice
Poverty Reduction Strategy	Distribution of incomes of the poor are selective. Giving Provides financial management skills training through community and LSM initiatives	Universal primary income distribution. Fundamental changes in the patterns of income distribution through state intervention and social policy.

Source: developed from Cheyne, O'Brien and Belgrave (1998:176) in the Ministry of Home Affairs & LAN, 2007

Social-democratic theory views that poverty is not an individual problem, but structural. Poverty is caused by the presence of injustice and inequality in society due to blockage of a particular group accesses to various community resources. This theory is the pivot on mixed economic principles (mixed economy) and "economic management-demand" (demand-management economics) Keynesian style that emerged in response to the economic depression that occurred in the 1920's and early 1930's.

According to social-democracy view, poverty strategy must be institutional (institutional). Social security programs and social assistance that is held in the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan, is an example of anti-poverty strategy that characterized by social-democratic theory. Form of providing social security income support or pension funds, for example, can increase the freedom that can provide basic income to which the person will have the ability (capabilities) to meet the needs and determine his choices (choices).

Conversely, the absence of basic services can lead to addiction (dependency) because it can make people do not have the ability to fulfill the needs and decide their decisions.

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **III.1 Objective**

The objective for this research is focused on identifying the causes of poverty and squalor, poverty and slum area mapping and preparation of master plan to alleviate poverty in Palembang city.

#### **III.2 Types and Sources of Data**

The types of data used in this research are primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through a survey into the field, while the secondary data obtained from various official reports issued by the institutions.

In revealing the phenomenon of poverty and squalor, the study will involve the discussions with the poor and the government (in this case the Government District and Village). Method of determination of the poor responders based on consideration of the residence of poor (each village / Urban poor will be represented by 1 person) who understands the condition of the people and territory.

#### **III.3 Analysis Methodology**

The analysis methods used are qualitative and quantitative descriptive using SWOT analysis. Using the SWOT analysis will try to identify and analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the public and the government in alleviating poverty in the city of Palembang, so it can be arranged master plan poverty.

### **IV. SUMMARY OF EMPIRICAL FINDINGS**

#### **IV.1. Poverty and Untidiness by Location**

The number and percentage of poor people in Palembang in 2007 when compared with conditions Districts / Other cities in South Sumatra Province, it is known that in terms of quantity, Palembang City ranks sixth highest, while in terms of percentage ranks 14th of 14 districts / Cities in South Sumatra (More details appear in Table 4.1).

Based on Table 4-1 it can be seen that although the percentage of poor people in the city of Palembang least when compared with other regency / city in South Sumatra province, but in

terms of the number is still relatively large, i.e. 124 240 people. The number of condition and percentage of poor in the city of Palembang in 2007 is relatively smaller than in 2005 and 2006. This condition may indicate an improvement in terms of poverty reduction programs in Palembang city.

**Table 4.1**  
**Total of Poor People in Regency / City in South Sumatra 2005-2007**

No	Regency/City	2005		2006		2007	
		Total of Poor People	% Poor People	Total of Poor People	% Poor People	Total of Poor People	% Poor People
1	OKU	45.200	17,59	39.000	15,04	35.451	13,51
2	OKI	161.600	24,47	174.100	25,93	148.915	21,73
3	Muara Enim	140.300	22,03	147.000	22,83	133.597	20,45
4	Lahat	162.600	29,57	176.200	32,01	160.164	28,96
5	Musi Rawas	166.400	34,82	171.400	35,40	155.811	31,64
6	Muba	171.300	36,28	135.600	28,01	123.290	24,76
7	Banyuasin	149.500	20,22	185.200	24,45	168.311	21,62
8	OKU Selatan	58.800	18,42	90.600	28,10	59.767	18,32
9	OKU Timur	102.800	18,38	82.600	14,63	103.207	18,06
10	Ogan Ilir	85.500	23,75	88.600	24,25	80.525	21,62
<b>11</b>	<b>Palembang</b>	<b>125.900</b>	<b>9,35</b>	<b>136.700</b>	<b>9,98</b>	<b>124.240</b>	<b>8,91</b>
12	Prabumulih	15.500	11,83	17.800	13,38	16.144	11,99
13	Pagar Alam	15.200	13,20	19.000	16,41	17.236	14,85
14	Lubuk Linggau	28.400	16,11	30.400	17,06	27.619	15,25
<b>Sumsel</b>		<b>1.429.000</b>	<b>21,01</b>	<b>1.330.800</b>	<b>19,29</b>	<b>1.330.791</b>	<b>19,15</b>

Source: Statistics South Sumatra, in the BPS OKI, OKI Poverty Profile, 2007

#### IV.1.1 Poor Households by District

The number of households classified as extremely poor and poor in 2008 as many as 57 169 households (17 780 very poor households and 39 389 poor households). Distribution of the number of poor households and extreme poverty by district is shown in the Table 4-2.

**Table 4.2****Population of Poor Household in Sub-District 2008**

Sub-District	Classification			Total	Poor + Overly Poor
	Nearly Poor	Poor	Overly Poor		
ILIR BARAT II	2.201	2.412	1.082	5.695	3.494
GANDUS	1.293	2.265	2.249	5.807	4.514
<i>SEBERANG ULU I</i>	<i>6.530</i>	<i>7.494</i>	<i>4.052</i>	<i>18.076</i>	<i>11.546</i>
KERTAPATI	4.282	5.377	2.526	12.185	7.903
SEBERANG ULU II	3.002	3.463	1.389	7.854	4.852
PLAJU	3.320	2.069	586	5.975	2.655
ILIR BARAT I	2.097	2.018	711	4.826	2.729
BUKIT KECIL	853	877	384	2.114	1.261
ILIR TIMUR I	1.776	2.212	1.160	5.148	3.372
KEMUNING	1.569	1.702	744	4.015	2.446
ILIR TIMUR II	4.721	3.100	802	8.623	3.902
KALIDONI	3.134	1.810	471	5.415	2.281
SAKO	1.511	1.191	370	3.072	1.561
SEMATANG BORANG	964	762	297	2.023	1.059
SUKARAMI	2.053	1.386	421	3.860	1.807
ALANG-ALANG LEBAR	1.192	1.251	536	2.979	1.787
Total	40.498	39.389	17.780	97.667	57.169

Source: Statistics South Sumatra Province, 2009

Based on Table 4-2, it can be seen that the 4 District that has the number of poor households are very poor and the greatest is Seberang Ulu District I, followed by successive sub Kertapati, Seberang Ulu District II and District Gandus. The percentage of poor households by district is shown in Table 4-3. Fourth largest district in the number of poor and very poor households have a contribution of 50.40 percent of the total number of poor households in the city of Palembang. The contribution of each district is sub-Seberang Ulu I (20.2%), District Kertapati (13.82%), District II Seberang Ulu (8.49%), and the District Gandus (7.9%).

**Table 4.3**  
**Percentage of Household Poor in Sub-District 2008**

No	Sub-District	Classification		Total	%
		Poor	Overly Poor		
1	ILIR BARAT II	2.412	1.082	3.494	6,11
2	GANDUS	2.265	2.249	4.514	7,90
3	SEBERANG ULU I	7.494	4.052	11.546	20,20
4	KERTAPATI	5.377	2.526	7.903	13,82
5	SEBERANG ULU II	3.463	1.389	4.852	8,49
6	PLAJU	2.069	586	2.655	4,64
7	ILIR BARAT I	2.018	711	2.729	4,77
8	BUKIT KECIL	877	384	1.261	2,21
9	ILIR TIMUR I	2.212	1.160	3.372	5,90
10	KEMUNING	1.702	744	2.446	4,28
11	ILIR TIMUR II	3.100	802	3.902	6,83
12	KALIDONI	1.810	471	2.281	3,99
13	SAKO	1.191	370	1.561	2,73
14	SEMATANG BORANG	762	297	1.059	1,85
15	SUKARAMI	1.386	421	1.807	3,16
16	ALANG-ALANG LEBAR	1.251	536	1.787	3,13
	Jumlah	39.389	17.780	57.169	100,00

Source: Statistics South Sumatra Province, 2009

#### IV.1.2 Slum areas by District

Based on the observations found that areas classified as slums (conditions of hygiene and environmental health are relatively low). These slum areas in the building of which is characterized by an irregular physical / well-organized, clean environment that is not (garbage that littered), drainage facilities do not exist and or clogged, the marshes are filled with household trash, and other conditions of squalor. District has identified several slum areas, including the District of Seberang Ulu I; I Ulu Ulu 2, 3/4 Ulu, 9/10 Ulu District Minor Hill; 23 Ilir, 24 and 26 Ilir Ilir, some areas of the District Kertapati, Seberang Ulu II, and Gandus. District of West Ilir II; 27 Ilir Urban Village, 28 Ilir, 29 Ilir, 32 and 35 Ilir Ilir, District Sako: Sako Village (RT.25 and 23), Eastern District of Ilir II; 10 Ilir Urban Village,

Broadly speaking, the grouping of the slums in the city of Palembang can be divided into two major parts: (1) slums are located along the edge of the river Musi, such as the Ulu Across District I, District II Seberang Ulu, District and Sub Gandus Kertapati, (2) dense residential areas in the city center and the center of economic / market, such as a small hill in the subdistrict, West Ilir II, and II East Ilir.

### **IV.3 The Source Problems of Poverty**

As revealed in the previous section that the poverty alleviation programs have been conducted, including the city of Palembang; of them through the IDT, JPS, BLT, P2KP, urban madiri PNPM. In addition to these programs there are programs that are conducted by the relevant sectoral nature, such as: Business Group Income Family Welfare (KUPPKS) conducted National Family Planning and Women's Empowerment (BKB-PP), improvement of management skills and the work done and the Department of Industry and Trade Cooperation, and others. Although these programs have long been in effect, but relatively less satisfactory results, it can be inferred from the relatively high percentage of poor people. This condition is due partly to the lack of unrecognizable main problems / root causes that lead to poverty, so the program that was launched is less on target and does not solve the root problem.

The poor are generally characterized by helplessness or incompetence in terms of: (1) meet the basic needs like food and nutrition, clothing, shelter, education, health and basic needs in life, (2) conduct productive business activities (unproductiveness); ( 3) reaching social and economic access to resources (inaccessibility), (4) self-determination and always get discriminated against, have feelings of fear and suspicion, as well as apathy and fatalistic (vulnerability), and (5) to free themselves from poor mental and cultural and have always felt the dignity and self-esteem is low (no freedom for poor) (Saptana, 2004; the Poverty Reduction Committee, 2002).

Cultural poverty due to cultural factors, such as lazy, undisciplined, lack of respect for time, wasteful, and lacked a sense of shame. Meanwhile, structural poverty caused by man-made factors, such as the distribution of productive assets are not evenly distributed (e.g. land distribution), the discriminatory economic policies (only benefit few people), corruption and collusion, as well as the world economic order which tends to favor certain groups.

Structural causes of poverty: (1) The lack of democracy, thereby reducing participation, (2) lack of access to and control over resources, (3) Inequality of accumulation and distribution of productive assets, both land and capital, (4) meet the market-oriented foreign policy rather than market domestic, (5) The erosion of government's role in minimizing social inequality and excessive privatization, (6) excessive exploitation of natural resources affects the poor, (7) The policies that caused economic monopolization and polarization of society.



#### IV.4. Root of the problem of slums

Based on interviews and discussions with selected respondents as the sample of study, the information obtained about factors that cause untidiness are: there is no disposal water (poor drainage system), there is no litter box, distant landfills, throwing trash into streams / rivers, inadequate environmental facilities such as neighborhood streets are narrow and inadequate.

**Tabel 4.4**  
**What cause the slum environmental condition**

	Freque ncy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	14	12,8	12,8	12,8
dispose of waste into streams	10	9,2	9,2	22,0
No litter box	17	15,6	15,6	37,6
Distant landfills	6	5,5	5,5	43,1
No water channels	16	14,7	14,7	57,8
others	46	42,2	42,2	100,0
Total	109	109	100,0	

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian Lapangan, September 2009

Garbage collection activities within the household is largely absent (59.4%), only 40.4 percent of respondents who answered no garbage collection in the neighborhood.

**Tabel 4.5**  
**How about garbage collecting in your neighborhood**

	Freque ncy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes, there is	44	40,4	40,4	40,4
No, there isn't	65	59,6	59,4	100,0
Total	109	100,0	100,0	

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian Lapangan, September 2009

Environmental conditions will increasingly unhealthy slums and sewage if it is absent or not functioning properly. Of the 109 respondents, 67.9 percent said there was no sewerage, only 1.8 percent are permanent, and 30.3 percent are simple.

**Tabel 4.6**  
**Condition of sewerage**

	Frekuensi	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
There isn't any	74	67,9	67,9	67,9
Yes, but simple	33	30,3	30,3	98,2
Yes made out of cement	2	1,8	1,8	100,0
Total	109	100	100,0	

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian Lapangan, September 2009

Mutual aid activities in the residential neighborhood of the respondents are still relatively poor, this condition is expressed by 56.9 per cent of respondents. With the lack of good mutual aid activities on the one hand and low sanitation facilities, the slums becomes a familiar sight in poor settlements.

**Tabel 4.7**  
**The condition of mutual aid activity in your neighborhood**

	Frekuensi	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Good	47	43,1	43,1	43,1
Not so good	62	56,9	56,9	100,0
Total	109	100,0	100,0	

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian Lapangan, September 2009

#### **IV.5. Internal and External Factors of Poor Households**

In order the poverty reduction strategies to be in accordance with the conditions facing the city of Palembang; it will analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing society and governments in reducing poverty. A summary of the strength (Strength), weakness (weakness), opportunities (opportunity), and challenges / threats (threat), as well as several alternative strategies shown in Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8**  
**SWOT analysis and strategies on Poverty and squalor**

INTERNAL EVALUATION  EKSTERNAL EVALUATION	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The government knows the condition of the citizen and community very well</li> <li>2. Support of various government policies</li> <li>3. Has a quirk and skills</li> <li>4. Willingness to work</li> </ol>
OPPORTUNITY	STRATEGY S-O	STRATEGY W-O
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The regional autonomy of Palembang provide the opportunities to make poverty reduction programs</li> <li>2. The existence of central and provincial government support for poverty reduction</li> <li>3. Opening up to the possibility of cooperation with the District / Other Cities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poverty reduction programs aimed at exploiting cultural distinctiveness</li> <li>2. Poverty reduction programs aimed at exploiting the uniqueness of skills of local residents</li> <li>3. Utilizing the central and provincial government support as an effort to encourage the use of local resources that are willing to work hard</li> <li>4. Utilizing the partnership with the District / City to boost the development of border areas and the limitation of funds.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrate poverty alleviation programs</li> <li>2. Encourage the increase in positive culture to the population to escape from impotence</li> <li>3. Improve coordination among the institutions / agencies in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of poverty alleviation programs</li> <li>4. Utilizing the central and provincial government support in improving human resource capabilities, overcoming the limitations of funds, improve the environmental infrastructure</li> <li>5. Encourage programs to address environmental issues to overcome slums</li> </ol>
THREAT	STRATEGY S-T	STRATEGY W-T
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Competition in various aspects of regional and global levels increasing sharply.</li> <li>2. Economics conditions are not fully normal</li> <li>3. The deteriorating condition of natural resources and environment</li> <li>4. The weakening confidence in the poor towards the programs designed to reduce poverty</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Further encourage the development of local distinctiveness to be able to compete</li> <li>2. Provide appropriate information and socialization so that residents can be encouraged to participate actively in efforts to optimize local resources</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage the integration of poverty alleviation programs</li> <li>2. Less likely to erode cultural values time, no discipline, reduced sense of shame to be competitive</li> <li>3. Fix the quality of coordination between institutions / agencies in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation program on poverty reduction and slum settlement</li> <li>4. Improve the quality of human resources in order to compete</li> </ol>

## V. CONCLUSION

Poverty alleviation will be able to run well if there's an established cooperation and coordination among the actors. The main actor is the people who live in poverty line themselves, government and economic institutions and social institutions. The poor should be encouraged in order to be qualified so as to develop self-motivation, discipline and high work ethic, and can form a productive business group. Businesses are expected to act responsibly in developing poverty reduction programs. The role of business in poverty reduction needs to be

better coordinated, so that its programs do not overlap with the partial and programs of government and other agencies. Governments need to create a regulatory and a facilitator.

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