

POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD 2019-2022: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW WITH VOS VIEWERS BIBLIOMETRICS

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a multidimensional problem because it is related to the inability to access economically, socio-culturally, politically and participate in society. The forms of poverty that exist in Indonesia and the various factors that cause them, of course, greatly influence the policy formulation that is made. This research was conducted by analyzing 20 of the 420 articles searched through the Publish or Perish application from 2019-2022 from selected literature discussing poverty using the publication name "Journal" and the keywords "Poverty", "Income" and Covid "19". The results of this research are mapped using the VOSViewers with network visualization maps of research developments around poverty and income during Covid 19 using the VOSViewers Bibliometric Study of 5 clusters and 39 topics. The author simplifies the topic with novelty which we will discuss on this topic by taking samples, namely poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation during the Covid-19 period 2019-2022 from observations can be carried out by means of agricultural development, human resource development, the role of non-governmental organizations. Working, Helping Weak Families, and Alleviating Poverty with Zakat.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a macroeconomic problem that is of major concern, especially during the pandemic which has just ended in the last 3 years. One of the efforts made to reduce the spread of this epidemic is social or physical distancing. However, this has an impact on reducing overall economic activity (Topics, About, Services, & Sharia, 2022). Indonesia is one of many countries experiencing shock in the economic sector due to the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the Central Statistics Agency, Indonesia's economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 only reached 2.97%, this achievement was far below the government's projection, namely 4.6% (Rizal & Mukaromah, 2020).

Poverty is basically the inability to meet a certain standard of living (Siregar, 2011). The measure of poverty that is widely used in developing countries is absolute poverty which compares household income or expenditure to the poverty line. The line is based on the minimum expenditure or income to obtain: (i) a certain amount of food to meet a certain calorie requirement; and (ii) minimum non-food expenditure for a decent life (Adji, Hidayat, Tuhiman, Kurniawati, & Maulana, 2020). In general, poverty is defined as the inability to meet basic needs, which are economically measured by income or expenditure. Amartya Sen, Nobel Prize winner in Economics, argued that poverty is usually characterized by the failure of individuals to acquire basic capabilities, which results in a lack of opportunities and choices to live with dignity. This approach is measured by a multidimensional poverty index. The social exclusion approach categorizes someone as poor if they are unable to participate in social life (Kusumaningrum, 2022).

The level of poverty and unemployment in Indonesia is quite high, the lack of job opportunities in Indonesia is one of the problems that the government must overcome. All kinds of ways have been done to help the community, one way that can be done is to change the mindset of the people from looking for work to being an entrepreneur who opens up employment opportunities. (Aisha Alvia & Zuhri M Nawawi, 2022).

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The World Bank in its publication, World Development Report: Attacking Poverty, defines poverty as a situation where a decent standard of living is not achieved. Furthermore, the World Bank uses insufficient clothing, food and shelter; inability to access health care; and low access to education, as an indicator to mark someone as poor or not. Meanwhile, the United Nations (UN) in its publication, The World Situation Report, describes poverty as a condition related to the inability to meet basic needs. Like the World Bank, the UN has also proposed several technical indicators that can be used to indicate whether a person is poor or not, such as malnutrition, illiteracy, poor health, inadequate clothing and housing, and helplessness (Kadji, 2020).

From the various explanations above, a definition of poverty can be extracted as a condition when a person's standard of living is considered lower than the poverty standard known as the poverty line. There are two approaches to determining the poverty line, namely the absolute approach and the relative approach. According to its nature, poverty is divided into two, namely temporary poverty and chronic poverty. Residents classified as temporarily poor are those whose household expenditure is below the poverty line. They become poor because the general economy is deteriorating so that their income is not sufficient to meet their minimum needs. This population group will be classified as not poor if economic conditions improve because they can get jobs that provide a better living (Nurwati, 2018).

In almost all developing countries, poverty calculations tend to use an absolute approach. The World Bank uses the poverty line, namely income of US\$1 per day, as a standard for purchasing power in various countries. The absolute poverty line is the nominal value required to meet basic needs, which includes food groups and non-food groups. Poverty, according to the absolute poverty approach, will decrease when the entire population in one area experiences an increase in income at the same level. This condition is commonly known as growth that has a neutral impact on inequality (inequality-neutral growth) (Zulkifli Siregar, 2020).

On the other hand, in developed countries, poverty calculations usually use a relative approach, which is called the "strong relative poverty line". These countries usually use a constant value for the average or median value of people's income in one area. If all residents in a region experience income growth at the same rate, poverty will not experience a change in the poverty line value and, in fact, will increase. Among many developed countries, the United States is the only developed country that uses the absolute poverty line to determine its poverty indicators (Ulya, 2018).

According to data from DII Indonesia, the percentage of poor people in September 2020 rose to 10.19 percent, increased 0.41 percent in March 2020 and increased 0.97 percent in September 2019. It was stated that the number of poor people in September 2020 was 27.55 million people, increased by 1.13 million people compared to March 2020 and increased by 2.76 million people compared to September 2019.



Source: (Statistics Agency, 2022)

This poverty group is divided into two, namely urban and rural. The percentage of urban poor people in March 2020 was 7.38 percent, rising to 7.88 percent in September 2020. Meanwhile, the percentage of rural poor people in March 2020 was 12.82 percent, rising to 13.20 percent in September 2020. Compared March 2020, the number of poor urban residents in September 2020 increased by 876.5 thousand people, from 11.16 million people in March 2020 to 12.04 million people in September 2020). Meanwhile, in the same period the number of poor rural residents increased by 249.1 thousand people, from 15.26 million people in March 2020 to 15.51 million people in September 2020. From the explanation and background of the problem above, the author will study poverty alleviation in Indonesia during the Covid 19 period by using the POP (Publish or Perish) application, then clustering and combining it with the Vos Viewer application to get the right theme for a research.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted by analyzing 20 of the 420 articles searched through the Publish or Perish application from 2019-2022 from selected literature discussing poverty using the publication name "Journal" and the keywords "Poverty", "Income" and Covid "19". The initial stage of this research carried out a search using the keywords "Poverty", "Income" and Covid "19". and collect articles related to that theme. Second, sorting the focus of discussion in the article, by only selecting articles that focus on discussion according to the background problems above. Third, classify articles related to author, article title and year of publication (Ismail, Misrah, & Soemitra, 2022). The results of the analysis from this research will provide information on the extent of the literature study regarding poverty alleviation during the pandemic, then what potential strategies for alleviating poverty during the pandemic have been passed, followed by a discussion of how to collect and distribute zakat during the Covid-19 pandemic.



Source: Data processed, using POP (Publish or Parish) software .

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Number of Publications Per Year

This section explains the number of journal publications from 2019 to 2022. Searching using POP (Publish or Perish) using the keywords "Poverty", "Income" and Covid 19" found 420 papers and after the author chose according to the appropriate discussion theme with the Poverty Reduction research, the total number of journals was 20 journals published in national journals related to poverty during the micro pandemic from observations in 2019-2022.

Table 1. Number of articles on the topic of Zakat during the Covid-19 pandemic

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Number of Articles	4	57	128	231	420

Overall journal publications per year show that the number of published journals varied from 2019 to 2022, while the highest number of journal publications related to poverty during the pandemic was in

2022, namely 231 articles. Meanwhile, journal publications in 2021 numbered 128 articles and in 2020 there were 57 articles and in the early Covid period in 2019 the number was 4 articles.

Terms that come out of Vos Viewers results

This section shows the accuracy of the sentences read by the VosViewers system in searching for research updates used in this research. It can be seen that the term Covid appears 217 times, followed by poverty 156 times and the third is Covid pandemic 93 times.

Table 2. Word terms in vosviewers

term	occurrences	relevance score
covid	217	0.3355
poverty	156	0.3298
covid pandemic	93	0.5984
pandemic	52	0.984
during the Covid pandemic	49	0.7542
Indonesia	42	0.1334
economy	36	0.778
public	35	0.8078
pandemic	31	0.3043
covid pandemic	28	11,773
unemployment	22	0.3709
impact	21	1,717

From the results of the table above, the word covid was mentioned 217 times and was most talked about during the pandemic and the word impact 21 times. This proves that Covid-19 has had a huge impact on poverty during Covid-19 and a solution must be found. In this case, researchers discuss how poverty can be overcome through several strategies.

Mapping topics around poverty and income during Covid-19 using the VOSViewers Bibliometric Study

The results of searching for articles on Google Scholar search using publish or parish are then exported in RIS (Research Information Systems) format, input and analyzed using VOSviewer software. The results are as follows:

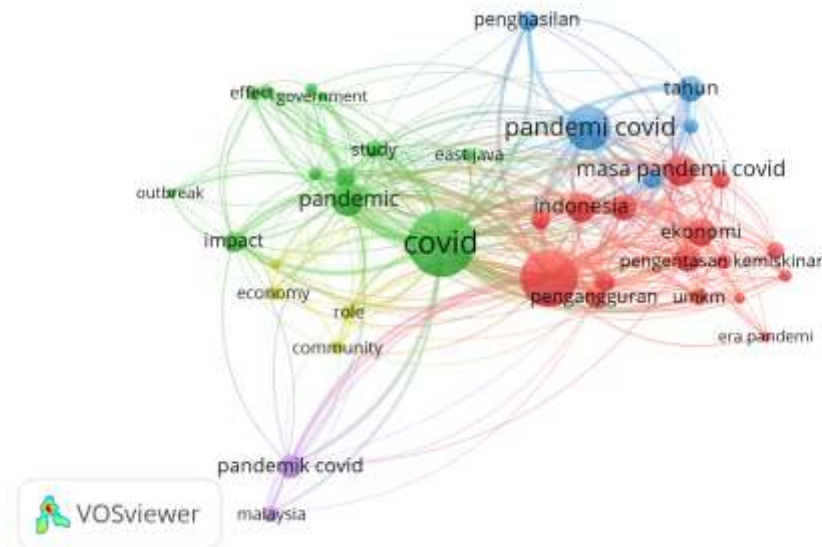


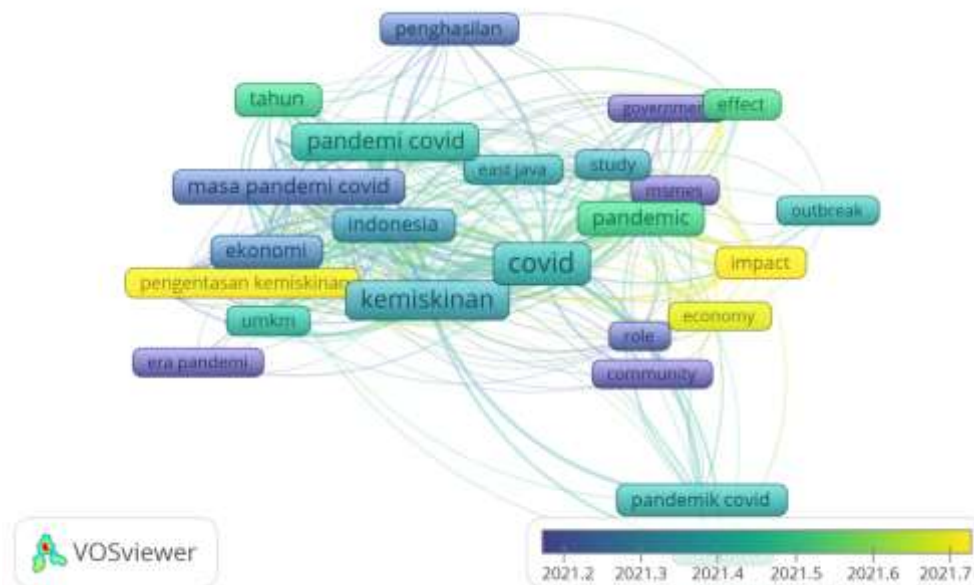
Figure 1. Network visualization of a map of research developments surrounding the Pandemic and Poverty

Source: Processed data, VOSViewer 1.6.18 software.

The results of the network visualization map of research developments around poverty and income during Covid-19 using the VOSViewers Bibliometric Study are divided into 5 clusters and 39 topics. The results are as follows:

- Cluster 1. The red color consists of 16 topics, namely: analysis, economy, pandemic era, Indonesia, poverty, pandemic period, covid pandemic period, society, pandemic, covid pandemic, unemployment, poverty reduction, decline, amidst the covid pandemic, poverty level, umkm.
- Cluster 2. The green color consists of 12 topics, namely: analysis, covid, east java, economic growth, effect, governance, impact, SMS, outbreak. Pandemic, poverty, study.
- Cluster 3. The blue color consists of 3 topics, namely: impact of the Covid pandemic, Indonesia, Covid pandemic, income and year.
- Cluster 4. The yellow color consists of 4 topics, namely: community, economy, implementation and role.
- Cluster 5. The purple color consists of 2 topics, namely: Malaysia and the Covid pandemic.

From the results of the network visualization map of research developments around poverty and income during Covid 19 using the VOSViewers Bibliometric Study of 5 clusters and 39 topics above, the author simplifies the topic with novelty which we will discuss in this topic by taking samples in yellow, namely poverty alleviation, which can be seen in the picture. below this:



Source: Processed data, VOSViewer 1.6.18 software.

The image above is a number of topics that can be researched regarding poverty and Covid-19. The brighter the color, the better the topic chosen. In this case, we will discuss the yellow one with the theme of poverty alleviation in Indonesia during Covid-19.

Poverty alleviation in Indonesia during the 2019-2022 Covid-19 period

There are many efforts that can be made to eradicate poverty, in this case Covid-19, of course there are many opinions from various parties regarding what method is most appropriate for alleviating poverty, the government has carried out many programs and discourses in alleviating poverty, especially in Indonesia. , institutions have also been established to deal with this problem of poverty, but many of these efforts have not achieved their targets, and many have even been misused by irresponsible parties (Zaenurrosyid & Sulikhah, 2017) . However, in this case the author will try to explain several efforts to eradicate poverty, including Lincoln Arsyad in (Ulya, 2018) explaining several causes of poverty, including:

Agricultural development. The development of a country lies in the strength of its basic sector, the agricultural sector is a sector that plays an important role in alleviating poverty, especially in rural areas, with agricultural diversification, for example providing superior seeds, improving technology and

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providing outreach to farmers, as well as the role of the government in increasing human resources. farmers, thereby increasing output and producing more profitability, as proven by the rice technology revolution, including the development of irrigation in 1969 and 1987, when superior varieties replaced traditional varieties, farmers' income doubled (Akmal, Majid, & Gunawan, 2021).

Human resource development. Improving access to social services for poor people, both in terms of education, health and nutrition. If poor people get a decent education, then this will really help in alleviating poverty in the long term, educating generations to become people with knowledge and skills, so that they will understand how to fight for life, and understand the importance of trying to improve their standard of living, so that in long term, this investment will be able to reduce poverty rates in the long term, apart from health, if poor people are guaranteed to get health services, nutrition and clean and guaranteed shelter, good health will increase the productivity of the poor, namely increasing work power, reducing days not working so that the output produced will increase, also if it is supported by a sense of security because of the provision of security, a comfortable place to live and adequate nutrition. If all of this can be fulfilled well, the poverty rate will gradually decrease little by little.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations. Non-governmental organizations play a more important role in alleviating poverty, because they can directly touch the target community, especially the poor, especially if these institutions play a role in government poverty reduction programs. We know that the Islamic religion is a country that highly upholds social values, and aspires to live a life that is just, prosperous, peaceful and harmonious. In order to make this happen, it is necessary to minimize the gap in social strata and the reality of poverty among the people. Social facts show that the economic potential of the people is underutilized and undermanaged. Poverty itself has a fairly long history since the Jahiliyyah era, which is reflected in the destruction of morals, culture and social order (Soleha, 2021).

Islam is genuinely hostile to poverty, this is proven by the many statements in the Qur'an and hadith that recommend Muslims to eradicate poverty, as stated in the Qur'an QS. Al-Ma'un 1-3. Rasulullah SAW also once gave an ultimatum while saying that a person does not believe, if he sleeps full, but his neighbor feels hungry, this further emphasizes that Islam is the bringer of mercy to the whole world, one of which is by fighting poverty. On the other hand, Imam Ali also warned that poverty is an instrument that can plunge people into disbelief.

Yusuf al-Qardawi stated that poverty could be eradicated if every individual achieved a decent standard of living in society. And to achieve this ideal standard of living, Islam contributes in various ways in the following ways. Work: Every person who lives in an Islamic society is required to work and try to earn a living on this earth seriously, in this case having a high work ethic, and being ordered to eat from Allah SWT's good fortune as mentioned in the QS. Al-Mulk 15:

"It is He who made the earth a home for you, so walk in all its corners and eat of His blessings."

Work is the main thing for fighting poverty, the main capital for achieving wealth, and the dominant factor in creating world prosperity (Kholis, 2019). In this task, Allah has chosen humans as caliphs to manage the earth, as stated by Allah, that this was taught by the Prophet Saleh (as) to his people, as mentioned in QS.Hud 61:

"O my people, worship Allah, there is no god for you but Him, He has created you from clay and made you prosperous."

Helping Weak Families. To fight poverty, in Islamic law it has become a basic principle that the weapons that must be used are work and effort. Islam does not turn a blind eye, by alleviating them from the valley of poverty and destitution, and preventing them from low and despicable acts, such as begging and begging (Pratiwi et al., 2022). As Rasulullah SAW said:

"One of you is carrying a rope, then he comes with a bundle of firewood on his back, then he sells the firewood so that he can protect his face (his honor) better than begging other people (who will later) be given or not" (HR. Al-Bukhari)

The concept put forward by Islam in overcoming this is the existence of guarantees between family members in a family group. Islam has made each family member guarantee and provide for each other. Some alleviate the suffering of other members. The factors of affection, love, and helping each other are the bonds of kinship. This is actually the essence of natural relationships (Kholis, 2019). This has been supported by the truth of Islamic sharia, as stated in the QS. Al-Anfal 75:

"And family members, some of them have more rights than other family members, according to the Book of Allah"

Alleviating Poverty with Zakat, Islam requires every person to be healthy and strong, to work and try to achieve Allah SWT's sustenance in order to provide for himself and his family, so that he is able to donate his wealth in the way of Allah (Khatimah & Nuradi, 2020). As the obligation to pay zakat is stated in QS. An-Nur 56.

"Say: "Obey Allah and obey the Messenger; and if you turn away, then the Messenger's obligation is truly what is assigned to him, and your obligation is solely what is assigned to you. and if you obey him, you will surely receive guidance. and there is no other duty of the Messenger than to convey (God's message) clearly"

Zakat is issued to people who are unable to try and are unable to work, and do not have inheritance or savings to meet their living needs, they have the right to receive guarantees from their families who can afford to provide assistance and are responsible for the fate of poor families (Ismail et al., 2022). However, not all the poor have families who are capable and able to provide assistance, therefore Islam will not just leave the fate of the neglected poor (Nurhasanah & Suryani, 2018). Indeed, Allah SWT has established for them a certain right in the wealth of the rich, and a fixed and definite share, namely through zakat. In the Hadith it is stated:

"From Ibn 'Abbas ra: That the Prophet SAW sent mu'adz to Yemen, and Ibn 'Abbas mentioned that hadith, and in that hadith the words of the Prophet SAW: "Indeed, Allah has mandated zakat on them from their wealth, to be taken from the rich and handed over to the poor." (Muttafaq 'alaih)

During the heyday of Islam, there were many historical facts that stated that zakat could reduce poverty. For example, Umar bin Khattab made Yemen a province capable of alleviating poverty. This was proven by the governor of Yemen at that time, Mu'adz bin Jabal, sending a third of the total zakat proceeds from the province to Medina, half in the following year, and all the proceeds in the third year, poverty alleviation was also found during the leadership of Umar bin Abdul Azis, at which time there were no longer any poor people found in the country (Ismail et al., 2022).

Zakat forms moral behavior for its adherents, in the process it is the rich people (Muzakki) who are affected first. Because, with the zakat they distribute, they eradicate the poverty that exists within themselves, such as greed, avarice, miserliness, arrogance and so on, so, this zakat has two dimensions where alleviation occurs from a spiritual perspective (habl min Allah SWT) for muzakki, only then does the impact spread to the zakat aspect (mustahiq) (habl min al-nas) (Mubasirun, 2013). 1) The existence of other material rights. This right must be fulfilled by Muslims in connection with the responsibilities imposed on them. These rights are a source of aid funds for needy and poor people who can help eradicate poverty, these rights include: a) Neighborhood rights, b) Victims of the Hajj holiday (Eid al-Adha), c) Breaking oaths, d) Kafarah, e) Fidyah for the elderly, f) al-Hadyu (violations during the Hajj), g) Rights to plants when breastfeeding, h) Rights to provide for the poor. 2) al-Khizanah al-Islamiyah (material sources in Islam or Baitul Mal), material sources in Islam here include state property rights and public assets, which are managed and administered by the government, whether worked directly or jointly, such as waqf assets, natural resources and mining goods stipulated in Islam which are taken if the distribution of wealth taken from zakat to the poor is insufficient. 3) Alms, Islam also tries to form a noble, generous and generous person. A noble person is a person who likes to give more than what is required, likes to give more than what is required. He likes to give things, even if they are not asked or

demanded first (Khatimah & Nuradi, 2020). He likes to give charity (giving donations) both day and night. As Allah SWT has said in QS. Al-Baqarah 245:

"Who wants to give a loan to Allah, a good loan (spend his wealth in the way of Allah), then Allah will multiply his payment many times over. and Allah narrows and expands (rizki) and to Him you will be returned."

Al-Maududi also added that one way of alleviating poverty is through thrift, Islam pays attention to and monitors the circulation of wealth throughout society, and determines one part of the assets of the rich to be given to the poor on the one hand (Masrurroh, 2021), and on the other hand On the other hand, he ordered each individual to spend his wealth (spending), so that the balance in the distribution of wealth was not disturbed due to the individual's excessive attitude in using his wealth (Canggih, Fikriyah, & Yasin, 2017). In QS. Al-Furqan 67:

"And those who when they spend (wealth), they are not excessive, and are not (also) stingy, and are (spending) in the middle between those things"

In this case, Islam recommends to its followers to spend assets not beyond the limits of their economic capacity, so that expenditure is greater than income, which in the end plunges them into debt, begging, plundering and even selling what they have, thus plunging themselves into debt . poverty. Therefore, it is not recommended for Muslims to be wasteful, it is better to give excess wealth to relatives in need rather than using it for extravagance and fun (Almarzoqi, Mansour, & Krichene, 2018).

Besides that, Indonesia, with a majority Muslim population, has quite large potential for zakat, distribution of zakat in a consumptive manner will only make mustahiq as zakat recipients. Research on productive Zakat as economic empowerment for Indonesian society has a very important role in improving human life, especially in Indonesia, to reduce poverty and improve prosperity. This is proof that the productivity of zakat is very influential and really functions as a tool to improve poor society which has so far become mustahik can change his role as muzakki. The results of research (Syafaati & Rani, 2020) conducted in Gresik Regency showed that the utilization of ZIS funds by BAZNAS, in this case the Empowered Gresik Program in Babaksari Village, Dukun District, was channeled in order to empower the community and provide assistance to improve the economy and knowledge. Then research conducted by (Hasanah, 2018) this research was carried out at the National Amil Zakat Agency of South Sumatra Province through Baitul Qiradh Al-Hidayah in its thesis stated that the productive Zakat given to Mustahik played a very important role in increasing mustahik's business income, even though the increase in income not too drastic but at least it can help the survival of the mustahik.

Research (Julian & Imari, 2021) this research discusses the Distribution of Productive Zakat Through the Cattle Livestock Program with the Al Falah Social Fund Foundation in Malang. The results of this research found that the productive zakat distribution mechanism through the cattle program can help the funding process up to the sale of the livestock. can be done with several programs; (1) Determination of cattle livestock program recipients, (2) Socialization about the cattle livestock program to potential program recipients, (3) Construction of a cow pen, (4) Handover of cattle from the Malang Al-Falah Social Fund Foundation with zakat mustahik at the same time as signing the contract , (5) Supervision during this program by da'i, and (6) Al-Falah Malang Social Fund Foundation purchased mustahik's cows which were ready to be used as sacrificial animals.

From the research above, it was found that the role of productive zakat is very important, including empowering mustahiq so they can improve their economy and become muzakki. Zakat funds are not only used for consumptive matters and will run out after being used by mustahik. If the empowerment program will certainly become a vehicle for independence for mustahikk, the zakat funds that are empowered will be able to be rolled out so that the number of beneficiaries becomes wider. Not only that, entrepreneurs and MSMEs who have a lack of capital can also be helped by this productive zakat and it makes it easier and reduces the burden on mustahik to buy and produce and can even continue the life of mustahik.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this research analyze 20 of the 420 articles searched through the Publish or Perish application from 2019-2022 from selected literature that discusses poverty using the publication name "Journal" and the keywords "Poverty", "Income" and Covid "19 ". From the results of mapping with VosViewers with network visualization maps of research developments around poverty and income during Covid 19 using the VOSViewers Bibliometric Study of 5 clusters and 39 topics above, the author simplifies the topic with novelty which we will discuss in this topic by taking yellow colored samples, namely poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia during the 2019-2022 Covid-19 period include agricultural development, human resource development, and the use of community institutions to make government policies more effective, then Islam has its own way of alleviating poverty. In overcoming poverty, a person must work diligently, care about others, the government cares about the poor, those who are able should fulfill obligations such as paying zakat and fulfilling the rights and responsibilities that must be fulfilled, and living a frugal lifestyle. Of course, in its implementation it is hoped that all parties will be encouraged to increase their awareness, as caliphs who are given responsibility. So that there will be synchrony in the order of social life, as well as achieving successful development of the country which will ultimately create peace of life. It can be shortened to 5 main parts in poverty alleviation in Indonesia, namely: agricultural development, human resource development, the role of non-governmental organizations. Working, Helping Weak Families, and Alleviating Poverty with Zakat .

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