

SHARIA-BASED ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN PIDIE DISTRICT

M. Dhaifanullah^{1*}, Khairizzaman², Muhammad Iqbal³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia

*Email: dhaifanullah@icloud.com

Abstract

Poverty is a multifaceted issue within a nation's existence. This situation also applies to District Pidie, an area in Aceh characterised by a significant poverty rate. This poverty issue is influenced by multiple indicators; therefore, a systematic and focused approach is required to address it effectively. This research aims to examine the policies of the Pidie Regency administration, the execution of these policies in addressing poverty, and the successful and effective measures implemented by the Pidie government to resolve poverty issues. This writing employs a qualitative descriptive research method. Data were acquired by observation, interviews, and documentation. The study findings revealed that the Pidie Government's poverty alleviation policy was organised around many strategies: right focus, right locus, right mode, right target, right amount, and right time. The adopted policies encompass elements seen as indices of poverty, specifically health, food, infrastructure, employment, and education. The execution of the Pidie Government's strategies to alleviate poverty is structured according to established indicators, including the allocation of individual land, acquisition of technological resources and infrastructure, scholarships for underprivileged children/groups, construction of educational facilities, provision of non-formal education resources, health insurance, support for individuals with disabilities, hospital referral services, regional development initiatives, autonomous village development, market operations, road construction, bridge construction, among others.

Keywords: Policy, Poverty, Pidie District, Sharia-based management

Abstrak

Kemiskinan merupakan masalah yang kompleks dalam kehidupan suatu negara. Kondisi ini juga berlaku di Kabupaten Pidie, sebuah wilayah di Aceh yang dikenal memiliki tingkat kemiskinan yang tinggi. Masalah kemiskinan ini dipengaruhi oleh berbagai indikator; oleh karena itu, diperlukan pendekatan yang sistematis dan terfokus untuk mengatasinya secara efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebijakan pemerintah Kabupaten Pidie, pelaksanaan kebijakan tersebut dalam menangani kemiskinan, serta langkah-langkah yang berhasil dan efektif yang telah diterapkan oleh pemerintah Pidie untuk mengatasi masalah kemiskinan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan pengentasan kemiskinan Pemerintah Pidie disusun berdasarkan enam strategi: Fokus yang Tepat, Lokasi yang Tepat, Cara yang Tepat, Sasaran yang Tepat, Jumlah yang Tepat, dan Waktu yang Tepat. Kebijakan yang diadopsi mencakup unsur-unsur yang dianggap sebagai indikator kemiskinan, yaitu kesehatan, pangan, infrastruktur, tenaga kerja, dan pendidikan. Pelaksanaan strategi Pemerintah Pidie dalam mengurangi kemiskinan disusun berdasarkan indikator yang telah ditetapkan, termasuk alokasi tanah individu, pengadaan sumber daya teknologi dan infrastruktur, beasiswa untuk anak-anak/kelompok kurang mampu, pembangunan fasilitas pendidikan, penyediaan sumber daya pendidikan non-formal, asuransi kesehatan, dukungan bagi individu dengan disabilitas, layanan rujukan rumah sakit, inisiatif pengembangan regional, pengembangan desa otonom, operasi pasar, pembangunan jalan, dan pembangunan jembatan, di antara lainnya.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan, Kemiskinan, Kabupaten Pidie, Pengelolaan Berbasis Syariah

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a global problem faced by every country in the world in the welfare of its population.¹ The issue of poverty is an essential focus in Indonesia. As a policymaker, the government strives to reduce poverty because poverty can lead to various social, economic, political, and other problems in people's lives.² So far, the issue of poverty has been a hotly discussed and essential subject since the Dutch colonial era. At that time, poverty alleviation was addressed with various anti-poverty programmes through "Ethical Politics" policies.³

¹L N Nasution, D P Nasution, and A I F Lubis, "Efektivitas Kebijakan Fiskal Dan Moneter Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara," *JEpa* 5, no. 1 (2020): hal. 73.

²Erwan Agus Purwanto, "Mengkaji Potensi Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah (UKM) Untuk Pembuatan Kebijakan Anti Kemiskinan," *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik* 10, no. 3 (2007): Hlm, 295-296.

³Itang, "Faktor Faktor Penyebab Kemiskinan," *Tazkiya* 16, no. 1 (2015): Hlm, 4.

The issue of poverty in Aceh is essentially questionable; a region that is given special autonomy and rich in natural resources is worse off in terms of poverty. Based on data from the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (BPS), starting in March 2021, the number of poor people rose to 834 thousand and increased dramatically in September 2021 to 850 thousand.⁴ In this case, the author assumes that there are still significant obstacles in overcoming poverty, especially in the province of Aceh, which was once an area that contributed its natural gas products to every province in Indonesia and is currently struggling with poverty.⁵

Hence, the government should find solutions through policies that can reduce the poverty rate by improving the quality of education, health, basic infrastructure, and other relevant policies to community economic empowerment.⁶ Additionally, community economic empowerment is currently an important thing that must be considered because, with the empowerment carried out in the financial field, the community will be able to reduce poverty and improve its lives.⁷ For example, the Pidie district implements economic empowerment programmes through business groups, training for MSMES, interpreters, etc. The Pidie District Government, through the Pidie District Community and Gampong Empowerment Office, has carried out the Socialisation Activity for the Establishment of the Ex PNPM Mandiri Rural Community Revolving Fund Activity Manager into a Joint BUMDes. This activity aims to accelerate the formation of Joint BUMDes by the direction of Permendesa No. 15 of 2021 and based on an order from the Governor of Aceh derived from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Directorate General of Economic Development and Investment for Villages,

⁴Badan Pusat Statistik Aceh, "Profil Kemiskinan Penduduk Di Provinsi Aceh Maret 2022," BPS Aceh, 2022, <https://aceh.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2022/07/15/702/profil-kemiskinan-penduduk-di-provinsi-aceh-maret-2022.html#:~:text=Selama periode September 2021-Maret,menjadi 10%2C31 persen>).

⁵ Chairul Fahmi and Syarifah Riyani, "ISLAMIC ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE ACEH SPECIAL AUTONOMY FUND MANAGEMENT," *Wahana Akademika: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Sosial* 11, no. 1 (July 17, 2024): 89-104, <https://doi.org/10.21580/wa.v11i1.20007>.

⁶Nunung Nurwati, "Kemiskinan : Model Pengukuran , Permasalahan Dan Alternatif Kebijakan," *Jurnal Kependudukan Padjadjaran* 10, no. 1 (2008): 1-11; Nasution, Nasution, and Lubis, "Efektivitas Kebijakan Fiskal Dan Moneter Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara."

⁷Muhammad Istan, "Pengentasan Kemiskinan Melalui Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Umat Menurut Perspektif Islam," *AL-FALAH: Journal of Islamic Economics* 2, no. 1 (2017): 81-99, <https://doi.org/10.29240/jie.v2i1.199>.

Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration as well as PP No. 11 2021 and Law No. 11 of 2020.⁸

However, the results of observations that the author has carried out show that the policies of the Pidie regency government have not been fully maximised to reduce the problem of poverty. For example, policies in education and the economy are still stagnant, infrastructure development is still low, and policies and health services are still not qualified, so this is a problem for Pidie to be free from poverty; some of the aspects above are also essential factors in poverty alleviation. They should ideally be the concern of the Pidie Regency government. Until 2018, BPS released that the total population in District Pidie was 439,131 people. The data shows that 20.47% of the population was poor in 2018. In 2024, the total population of District Pidie is 448,130 people. The number of poor people in the district of Pidie in 2024 was 86.89 thousand. The percentage of poor people in the district of Pidie on November 30, 2024, was 18.59%. The percentage of poor people in District Pidie decreased by 0.19% compared to the previous year.

Poverty in the Pidie district needs to be seen from the perspective of Sharia economic law, which acts as one of the solutions in overcoming existing social and economic inequality. In Aceh, including Pidie, applying a sharia economy can be one of the relevant approaches to improving the community's financial situation, especially in efforts to alleviate poverty.⁹ As a region that applies sharia law, Aceh has a Qanun on Sharia Financial Institutions, a special regulation to regulate financial institutions that operate under sharia principles.¹⁰

⁸Sujana Royat, "Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan," *Deputi Menko Kesra Bidang Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*, no. 1 (2007): 41–51; Johan Arifin, "Budaya Kemiskinan Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *Sosio Informa* 6, no. 2 (2020): 114–32; Ayu Diah Amalia, "Modal Sosial Dan Kemiskinan," *Sosio Informa* 1, no. 3 (2015), <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v1i3.166>; Diana Andayani Djoh, "Dampak Modernisasi Terhadap Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Tani Di Desa Kambata Tana Kabupaten Sumba Timur," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis* 2, no. 4 (2018): 332–39, <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jepa.2018.002.04.8>; Bagong Suyanto, *Anatomi Kemiskinan Dan Strategi Penanganannya* (Malang: In-Trans Publishing, 2013); Norzita Jamil and Siti Hadijah Che Mat, "Realiti Kemiskinan: Satu Kajian Teoritikal," *Jurnal Ekonomi Malaysia* 48, no. 1 (2014): 167–77, <https://doi.org/10.17576/jem-2014-4801-14>.

⁹M Dul Baykin and Dini Widinarsih, "Konsep Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Muhammadiyah Di Pulau Lombok Ntb Kajian Literatur," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 6, no. 3 (2022): 10227–47, <https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v6i3.3549>.

¹⁰Chairul Fahmi, "Revitalisasi Penerapan Hukum Syariat Di Aceh," *Jurnal Tsaqafih* 8, no. 2 (2012).

For example, Community Empowerment Through Sharia Financial Institutions: Islamic financial institutions in Aceh, such as Bank Aceh Syariah, can play a role in reducing poverty by providing interest-free (*riba*) financing facilities to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMES) managed by people experiencing poverty in Pidie District. The community can improve their business and open new jobs with financing based on sharia principles such as *mudharabah* (business cooperation) or *musyarakah* (profit sharing).¹¹ On the other hand, the *provision of fair and equitable financial services*: Through Islamic financial institutions, people whom the conventional banking system has marginalised can gain access to more equitable credit.¹²

The Pidie district government, with the support of the Qanun on Islamic Financial Institutions in Aceh, should be more serious in integrating Islamic economic principles in their policies, such as:

1. Establish policies that support the development of sharia-based MSMES by providing incentives for businesses that use sharia principles in their operations.
2. Optimising the potential of zakat, *infaq*, and *sadaqah* to fund poverty alleviation programmes such as education scholarships, health assistance, and economic empowerment.
3. Strengthen existing Islamic financial institutions to provide financing that is easily accessible to people experiencing poverty without interest (*riba*), and introduce various Islamic products that suit the community's needs.

¹¹Anisya Dwi Fazriani and Rimi Gusliana Mais, "Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Dan Murabahah Terhadap Return On Asset Melalui Non Performing Financing Sebagai Variabel Intervening (Pada Bank Umum Syariah Yang Terdaftar Diotoritas Jasa Keuangan)," *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 16, no. 01 (2019): 1–34, <https://doi.org/10.36406/jam.v16i01.265>; Fadilah Zaidan, "Pendapatan Murabahah, Mudharabah, Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Dengan Npf Sebagai Variabel Moderating," *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Filantropi Islam* 3, no. 1 (2019): 15.

¹²Anisatun Muazaroh and Dina Fitriasia Septiarini, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Bagi Hasil Deposito Mudharabah Pada Perbankan Syariah Periode 2015-2020," *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan* 8, no. 1 (2021): 64, <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol8iss20211pp64-75>; Dinna Miftakhul Jannah, Tettet Fitrijanti, and Zaldy Adrianto, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perubahan Deposito Mudharabah (Studi Empiris Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia)," *AKTSAR: Jurnal Akuntansi Syariah* 3, no. 1 (2020): 49, <https://doi.org/10.21043/aktsar.v3i1.6833>; Kamilah Aulia Hasanah, Juliana Nasution, "Pengaruh CAR, NPF Dan FDR Terhadap Return Bagi Hasil Deposito Mudharabah Pada Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia Periode 2019-2021 Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating," *Jurnal Manajemen Akuntansi (JUMSI)* 3, no. 0355 (2023): 618–38.

In dealing with the problem of poverty in Pidie District, the Sharia economy, with the support of Qanun for Sharia financial institutions in Aceh, can provide a comprehensive solution. Through the utilisation of zakat, *infaq*, Islamic financial institutions, and policies that support sharia-based local economic development, poverty in Pidie is expected to be reduced significantly. The Pidie District Government needs to encourage the integration of the sharia economy into regional development policies to create more equitable welfare for the community.¹³

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in studying "Sharia Economic Management Policy in Poverty Alleviation in Pidie Regency". Specifically, this research will focus on poverty from the economic dimension.¹⁴ The existence of a Sharia economic policy (law), as evidenced by the birth of the Qanun on Sharia Financial Institutions, can be one of the benchmarks that Aceh, especially the Pidie district, can ideally solve the problem of poverty. This research is expected to be an academic study that will answer various government policies, especially in Sharia economic management, to reduce poverty in Pidie Regency. Hopefully, this paper will be an input for the government and other stakeholders in development to alleviate poverty and support welfare in Pidie Regency.

DATA AND METHOD

In this research, the author uses qualitative research in the form of descriptive analysis, with the aim of collecting accurate and detailed information about the alms fund to be studied, as well as to understand more deeply how the alms fund functions or is used in certain situations. In the data collection process, the methods the author uses are interviews and documentation data to obtain primary and secondary data, in this case, to

¹³Shinta Yuniana Pertiwi, "Model Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan," *Pandecta: Research Law Journal* 9, no. 2 (2014): 212–25, <https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v9i2.3446>; M Nur Rianto and Al Arif, "Efek Multiplier Wakaf Uang Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan," *Jurnal Asy-Syir'ah* 2, no. 1 (2012): 17–29, <http://dx.doi.org/10.14421/asy-syir'ah.2012.%25x>; Zainuddin Maliki, "Dimensi Ekonomi Politik Fundamentalisme Agama," *Jurnal Studi Masyarakat Islam* 15, no. 2 (2012): 255–63.

¹⁴Naerul Edwin Kiky Aprianto, "Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Politik Islam," *ISLAMICONOMIC: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 8, no. 2 (2018): 169–88, <https://doi.org/10.32678/ijei.v8i2.60>; Suprianto Damanik, "Keterkaitan Ketahanan Pangan Dengan Kemiskinan Berdasarkan Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *Economics Development Analysis Journal* 5, no. 1 (2016): 38–47.

ensure objectivity and data validity by ensuring that respondents and *key informants* are relevant to the data the author needs.¹⁵

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Policies of Local Government of Pidie district

The analysis or identification of poverty problems is based on 4 (four) consumption poverty indicators, namely: Percentage of Poor People, Number of Poor People, Poverty Depth Rate (P1), and Poverty Severity Rate (P2). The results of identifying consumption poverty problems on these four indicators show that, in relative terms, compared to the achievements of the province, the accomplishments of the four indicators are worse. Even in terms of numbers, Pidie District is ranked third in Aceh Province.

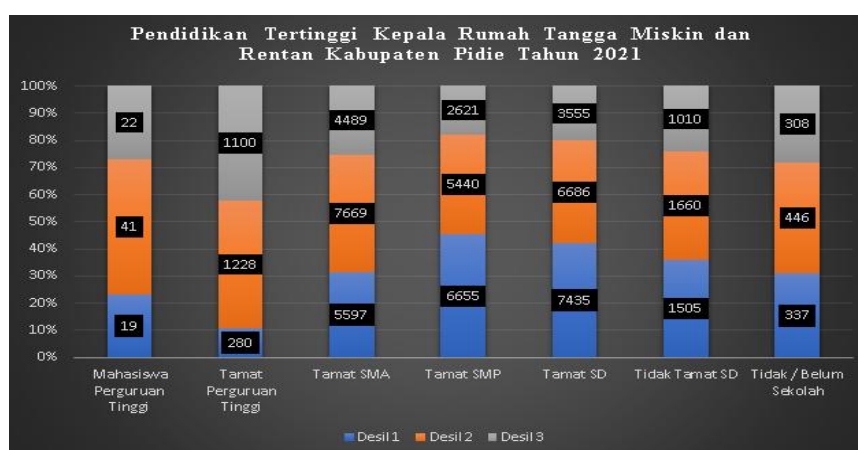


Figure 1: Highest Education of the Head of a Poor and Vulnerable Household in Pidie Regency in 2021

The graph above shows that the education level of elementary and junior high school graduates is the highest among family heads in Decile 1. The concentration of Family Heads whose education levels are elementary and junior high school graduates is in rural areas. The lower the level of education, the narrower the employment opportunities, so that the unemployment rate will increase, and eventually it won't be easy to fulfill the needs of food, clothing, and shelter. In addition to employment opportunities, it will also affect the level of education of school-age children in the family, due to parents' lack of understanding of the importance of schooling, and the

¹⁵ Muhammad Siddiq Armia, *PENENTUAN METODE & PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN HUKUM*, ed. Chairul Fahmi (Banda Aceh: Lembaga Kajian Konstitusi Indonesia, 2022).

parents' need for children's labour to help meet family needs.

Based on the description above, in this case, the Pidie District Government uses the principles of *the Theory of Change*. Using the principles of *Theory of Change*, the programme logic will explain why a programme or policy was taken. It will later be helpful as a basis for monitoring and evaluation. The development of a theory of change can begin by collecting and reviewing all the results of studies and assessments that have been carried out. Then, from this material, what happens if an intervention is carried out can be estimated. It is hoped that after working on this methodology, practitioners will be able to make more informed decisions about the strategies and tactics that will be used to achieve goals. The following is the development of several programme logics based on the problems that cause poverty in District Pidie, as described in the previous explanation.

The programme described above aims to reduce poverty in the Pidie District. To alleviate poverty, various Pidie government policies are needed that are effective and right on target, so that the agenda in overcoming poverty can run optimally. While looking at the policies that the Pidie Regency government will take, the *design and delivery of poverty reduction programmes* are not only conventional, but must be fundamental and reach the principles. This is in line with what was expressed by AM as the Head of Planning and Budget of Pidie district, that:

"The programmes implemented by the Pidie Regency Government are of course strived to be directed by the plans that have been prepared, related to the programme, of course there have been studies and evaluations so that it is hoped that it can solve our problematic, namely poverty, these programmes have been compiled in the RKPD."¹⁶

The interview results above show that the Pidie District government continues to strive to alleviate poverty with programmes that have been prepared and are expected to be right on target. AM also explained that:

"Various indicators cause poverty in Aceh, but it varies in each district/city. So, the policies the city district government must take are also different according to the region and the needs therein."¹⁷

¹⁶ Interview with AM as Head of Planning and Budgeting Division of Pidie District Bappeda on 10 December 2024 at the Pidie Bappeda office.

¹⁷ Interview with AM as Head of Planning and Budgeting Division of Pidie District Bappeda on 10 December 2024 at the Pidie Bappeda office.

The results of the interview above are also in line with the description in the RPKD District Pidie Year 2022-2026, which relates to poverty alleviation programmes in 5 fields, namely: 1) Education, 2) Health, 3) Infrastructure, 4) Employment, and 5) Food. The following are programmes or policies derived from the Programme Logic based on the Theory of Change implemented by the Pidie District government to alleviate poverty.¹⁸

1. Education Sector

The education sector is one of the critical aspects in poverty alleviation. Through this education programme, it is hoped that it can minimise and reduce the poverty rate in the Pidie district. The policies taken by the Pidie District Government are: Education Management Programme and Education and Educators Programme. This programme aims to increase the quality of early childhood education and basic education, the primary school pure participation rate, the junior high school pure participation rate, the primary school gross participation rate, the junior high school gross participation rate, the kindergarten gross participation rate, the primary school dropout rate, the junior high school dropout rate, the primary school graduation rate and the junior high school graduation rate.

Responding to the above objectives, the government seeks to realise them through Primary School Education Management Activities, Junior Secondary School Education Management Activities, Early Childhood Education Management Activities (PAUD), and Activities to Equalise the Quantity and Quality of Educators and Personnel. Education Personnel for Basic Education, Early Childhood Education, and Nonformal/Equality Education Units.

2. Health Sector

In realising the decline in poverty in Pidie, the government, in this case, took policies in the health sector, among others:

- a) Programme to fulfil individual health and public health efforts
- b) Health human resources capacity building programme
- c) Pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and food and beverages programme
- d) Health community empowerment programme

¹⁸Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Pidie, "Rencana Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (RPKD) Tahun 2022-2026" (Pidie: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Pidie, 2022), 1-154.

- e) Assistance for community health improvement (CSR).

The policy programme adopted is to: 1) improve maternal health services, 2) Children and community nutrition, 3) Maternal mortality rate (MMR), 4) Infant mortality rate (IMR), and 5) Percentage of stunting.

3. Basic Infrastructure Sector

In the fundamental infrastructure dimension or field, six policies will be implemented, as follows:

- a) Waste water system management and development programme
- b) Drinking water supply system management and development programme
- c) Housing and Slum Settlement Programme
- d) Construction of Public Facilities and Infrastructure
- e) Family latrine/sanitation programme

This policy is prepared by following the activities of management and development of domestic wastewater systems in districts/municipalities, management and development of drinking water systems (spam) in districts/municipalities, and activities to prevent housing and slum areas in districts/municipalities.

4. Labour Sector

In the employment dimension, the government of District Pidie has formulated policies in 7 programme frameworks, as follows:

- a) Job Training and Labour Productivity Programme
- b) Labour Placement Programme
- c) Industrial Planning and Development Programme
- d) Empowerment Programme for Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprises
- e) Provision and Development of Agricultural Facilities Programme
- f) Capture Fisheries Management Programme; and Aquaculture Management Programme
- g) Economic Resource Management Programme for Food Sovereignty and Independence

The overall policy above aims to achieve the expected achievements of increasing vocational training graduates with skills/competencies, expanding employment opportunities, and increasing industrial growth.

5. Food Field

In this dimension, the Pidie District government implemented five programmes, as follows:

- a) Provision and Development of Agricultural Facilities Programme
- b) Expenditure on the Provision and Development of Agricultural Infrastructure programme
- c) Agricultural Disaster Control and Management Programme
- d) Agricultural Extension Programme
- e) Centre Programme

The above policies are prepared to achieve the objectives of increasing the provision and development of agricultural facilities, increasing the provision and development of agricultural infrastructure, controlling and overcoming agricultural disasters, enhancing human resource capacity, and strengthening agrarian institutions.

The agenda above is a programme the Aceh Government runs to see the causes of poverty in the community so that the government can make policies to overcome it. The same thing was also expressed by Mahfuddin Ismail, as the Chairman of the Pidie DPRK, that:

“For this poverty programme, we collect data from related parties, then later it will be formulated by the government where the policy will have a derivative in the form of an agenda or action carried out to alleviate poverty in Pidie Regency, we also have a grand theory and policies formulated in it covering various fields such as education, health, food and others. So, in government, we and the legislature are working together for poverty alleviation in Pidie “. ¹⁹

Based on the interviews above, it can be concluded that the government, in this case, the executive and the legislature, jointly implement and play a role in poverty alleviation from various programmes and policies. The executive branch also has a road map of poverty alleviation programmes, and the legislature is present to support these poverty alleviation programmes. These various policies have been compiled in the Pidie District PRSP for 2022-2026.

From the various analyses of the conditions and characteristics of poverty that the author has described previously, it can be concluded that the

¹⁹ Interview with Achmad Mulyana as the Head of Planning and Budgeting of Pidie District Bappeda on 10 December 2024 at the Pidie Bappeda office.

indicator that determines the percentage of poor people is the poverty line. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) explains that the food commodities that contribute most to the poverty line in urban and rural areas are generally the same: Rice, which contributes 18.33% in urban areas and 25.15% in rural areas. Meanwhile, Filter Clove Cigarettes made the second most significant contribution to the poverty line at 13.19% in urban areas and 9.85% in rural areas. The next commodity is tuna/tuna/skipjack, which is 6.42% in urban areas and 5.41% in rural areas. As for non-food commodities, housing costs contributed the most to the poverty line at 5.70% in urban areas and 4.79% in rural areas. The following components are petrol at 4.68% in urban areas and 4.09% in rural areas, and electricity at 3.49% in urban areas and 1.76% in rural areas.

By paying attention to the Poverty Line (GK) components consisting of the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL), it can be seen that the role of food commodities is greater than the role of non-food commodities (housing, clothing, education, and health). The magnitude of the contribution of GKM to the GK in September 2018 was 75.91% (72.53% in urban areas and 77.58% in rural areas), while in March 2018 it was 76.04%. Referring to this condition, the Government of Aceh and district governments, including the Government of Pidie, need to make special interventions to maintain the stability of necessities and goods, both food and non-food, especially those indicated to contribute to the Poverty Line.²⁰

"There are three levels: not poor, poor, and very poor. So, the cadre decides. After that, officers go to the field and collect data using questionnaires. Questions related to education, social assistance, etc., will be asked. From the results, the centre will create a model of the welfare level of the city district, with different models. Then they will be ranked from rich to poor."²¹

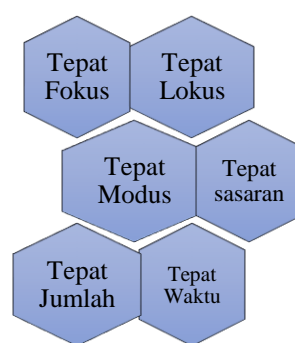
Based on the interview results above, it can be concluded that BPS will go to the field to assess poverty in the city district. The data taken is based on data from the Kadus. New assessments are made based on this data. The new government can assess and determine the needs of low-income people based on the assessment results. This is where the government decides what policies

²⁰Tim Koordinasi Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TKP2K) Aceh, *Laporan Pelaksanaan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah Tahun 2019* (Banda Aceh: TKP2K Aceh, 2019), 65–69.

²¹ Interview with Isma as BPS Aceh data field

should be taken. So, as the author explained above, there is a poverty resolution strategy, but a special plan, which will also support it:

Figure 2: Special Policies and Strategies for Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Aceh Province



Source: LP2KD 2019, TKP2K Aceh Province

The primary strategy that the author describes above will run effectively if supported by a special strategy with 6 (six) accuracy, namely: (1) Right Focus (intervention priority), (2) Right Locus (intervention location), (3) Right Mode (method of implementation), (4) Right Target (beneficiaries), (5) Right Amount (intervention cost), and (6) Right Time (distribution time).²² Municipalities have also adopted this strategy, and Pidie is no exception.

The poverty reduction paradigm should no longer be partial and separate. The adaptation of national poverty reduction strategies in various regional activity programmes should be assimilated with multiple models of wisdom that take place in the regions, both from cultural and religious aspects, so that the policies taken by the government must be multidimensional and complex to be directed according to the poverty situation in the various regions.

B. Implementation of Sharia-Based Economic Policy in Reducing Poverty in Pidie Regency

In alleviating poverty, the local government of Pidie needs the attention and cooperation of all parties, including the executive, legislative, NGOS, academics, and other stakeholders, so that the formulation of policies

²²Tim Koordinasi Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TKP2K) Aceh, *Strategi Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Aceh (SP2KA) Tahun 2019-2022* (Banda Aceh: TKP2K Aceh, 2018), 232–42.

can produce policies that are tailored to solve the problem.²³ The government policy of District Pidie has been formulated as a poverty resolution strategy. The strategies are then implemented in various programmes so that the programmes that are carried out are directed and coordinated effectively and efficiently.

The development policy also refers to Islamic values based on the Islamic teaching and imposes no quantitative restrictions on the material advancement of the Muslim community. It connects the pursuit of material prosperity with virtuous actions. It also encourages Muslims to attain mastery over nature, as stated in the Quran. It mentions that all resources in the skies and on Earth have been established for the benefit of humanity, and shall imply some principles, including: universal brotherhood, justice, social justice, economic justice, prohibition of usury (Riba), and zakat.

Zakah is the fourth of the five pillars of Islam and is therefore mandatory for every Muslim who meets the specified qualifications to pay. As a fundamental tenet of Islam, it must be paid and collected regardless of the presence of the indigent and impoverished in society. Consequently, it serves as a perpetual source of income for the relief of the impoverished and the needy.

Fahmi posits that measures for poverty alleviation within an Islamic framework entail two trade-offs: firstly, between the interests of the affluent and the impoverished, and secondly, between the functions of the public sector and the market²⁴. The initial trade-off pertains to the fundamental perspective of Islamic doctrine, which posits that existence in this world, with the realities of poverty and disparities in income and riches, serves as a test. Individuals endowed by Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala (SWT) with substantial money and riches are obligated to share their resources with the

²³Iwan Satibi and Undang Sudrajat, "Strategi Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Kota Tasikmalaya," *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik (JISPO)* 9, no. 2 (2019): 362–81; Riant Nugroho, *Metode Penelitian Kebijakan* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013); Abu Huraerah, "Strategi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial* 12, no. 1 (2013): 1–13; Ginanjar Rah Adi Fahmi, Sugeng Setyadi, and Umayatu Suiro, "Analisis Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Banten," *Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu* 8, no. 2 (2018): 227–48, <https://doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v8i2.4450>.

²⁴ Chairul Fahmi and Syarifah Riyani, "ISLAMIC ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE ACEH SPECIAL AUTONOMY FUND MANAGEMENT," *Wahana Akademika: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Sosial* 11, no. 1 (July 17, 2024): 89–104, <https://doi.org/10.21580/WA.V11I1.20007>.

impoverished.²⁵ Conversely, the impoverished, while refraining from resentment towards the affluent, are promised abundant rewards in the Hereafter for their patient endurance of adversity.

In resolving the issue of poverty in District Pidie, various parties carry out their functions to realise the programmes derived from the policies of the Pidie Government. Muslim explains that:

"There are several important points in solving poverty. Indeed, in the concept of social service, there are things such as social empowerment, social rehabilitation, and social protection and security. Social SPM targets include the elderly, children, social disabilities, natural disasters, and disabilities."²⁶

The interview indicates that the government implements programs to address poverty in accordance with established policies and procedures. The government's plans face challenges; yet, considering the amount allocated for poverty alleviation in Pidie, the issue of poverty ought to have been addressed. The administration has thus far enacted multiple programs to alleviate poverty. The initiatives enacted to date have aimed to alleviate poverty. The administrative and legislative branches, as policymakers, have sought an effective plan to address poverty in the Pidie area.

"As for the full programme, we don't fully understand it. If there is assistance in the villages, such as social assistance and road construction, there is also construction from the *Pokir* budget."²⁷

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be seen that there is a development agenda in the community that is being touched by the community.

"We don't know about the poverty programme, but my family received PKH assistance, and there are also programmes for the village, such as the provision of *becak* assistance from the council, and access to school is free. But like brother said, there are no vacancies. We work in the garden."²⁸

²⁵ Iwandi Iwandi, Rustam Efendi, and Chairul Fahmi, "THE CONCEPT OF FRANCHISING IN THE INDONESIAN'S CIVIL LAW AND ISLAM," *Al-Mudharabah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah* 4, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.22373/al-mudharabah.v5i2.3409>.

²⁶ Interview with Muslem as Head of the Social Service of Pidie Regency on 29 April 2024.

²⁷ Interview with RF as the community on 1 May 2024 at 17.00 WIB.

²⁸ Interview with IR as a community member on 1 May 2024 at 09.00 WIB.

The interview findings suggest that the community is actively involved in a development agenda. However, concerning the availability of job vacancies, there is a deficiency, restricted exclusively to social assistance. Subsequent to the execution of various policy implementation agendas, the Pidie government initiated the policy review phase. The assessment entails a comprehensive analysis of the government and an evaluation of the activities undertaken at the Pidie DPRK. The assessment phase undertaken by this administration demonstrates a notable link with Dunn's theory of the stages of policy development, particularly at the point of policy review. The poverty reduction strategy of the Pidie Regency government is consistent with Dunn's stated concept. The conversation with Abdul suggests that the neighbourhood has gotten support in several forms thus far. Nevertheless, the assistance provided remains highly restricted. Multiple indices, particularly those related to welfare, demonstrate that it has not been achieved, and access to education remains unfulfilled. Support for those in poverty is mostly accessible during election years. This is a phenomenon of persistent poverty encountered by the community.

CONCLUSIONS

The Pidie Government's policy in overcoming poverty is structured in various strategies: Right Focus, Right Locus, Right Mode, Right Target, Right Amount, and Right Time. Policies taken include dimensions considered indicators of poverty: health, food, infrastructure, employment, and education. The implementation of Pidie Government policies in overcoming poverty is based on indicators that have been determined, among others: The economic sector, such as the provision of individual land, procurement of technological facilities, and infrastructure, and so on. The education sector includes scholarships for poor children/teams, construction of school buildings, provision of non-formal education facilities and infrastructure, and others. The health sector comprises Pidie community health insurance, assistance for people with disabilities, hospital referral services, etc. The food sector includes regional development, independent village development, market operations, etc. The last one is the basic infrastructure sector, including road construction, bridge construction, houses, etc. Specifically, programmes directly related to Sharia-based economic management to reduce poverty have not been implemented in the Pidie District. In reducing poverty, the

government focuses more on development programmes in general, not specifically on Sharia-based economic management. However, if reviewed more deeply, Aceh (including Pidie District) is an area that runs a Sharia-based economy, such as in the financial sector.

REFERENCES

- Amalia, Ayu Diah. "Modal Sosial Dan Kemiskinan." *Sosio Informa* 1, no. 3 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v1i3.166>.
- Arifin, Johan. "Budaya Kemiskinan Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia." *Sosio Informa* 6, no. 2 (2020): 114–32.
- Armia, Muhammad Siddiq. *PENENTUAN METODE & PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN HUKUM*. Edited by Chairul Fahmi. Banda Aceh: Lembaga Kajian Konstitusi Indonesia, 2022.
- Aulia Hasanah, Juliana Nasution, Kamilah. "Pengaruh CAR, NPF Dan FDR Terhadap Return Bagi Hasil Deposito Mudharabah Pada Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia Periode 2019-2021 Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating." *Jurnal Manajemen Akuntansi (JUMSI)* 3, no. 0355 (2023): 618–38.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Aceh. "Profil Kemiskinan Penduduk Di Provinsi Aceh Maret 2022." BPS Aceh, 2022. https://aceh.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2022/07/15/702/profil-kemiskinan-penduduk-di-provinsi-aceh-maret-2022.html#:~:text=Selama periode September 2021-Maret,menjadi 10%2C31 persen)).
- Baykin, M Dul, and Dini Widinarsih. "Konsep Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Muhammadiyah Di Pulau Lombok Ntb Kajian Literatur." *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 6, no. 3 (2022): 10227–47. <https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v6i3.3549>.
- Damanik, Suprianto. "Keterkaitan Ketahanan Pangan Dengan Kemiskinan Berdasarkan Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia." *Economics Development Analysis Journal* 5, no. 1 (2016): 38–47.
- Djoh, Diana Andayani. "Dampak Modernisasi Terhadap Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Tani Di Desa Kambata Tana Kabupaten Sumba Timur." *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis* 2, no. 4 (2018): 332–39. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jepa.2018.002.04.8>.
- Fahmi, Chairul. "Revitalisasi Penerapan Hukum Syariat Di Aceh." *Jurnal Tsaqafh* 8, no. 2 (2012).
- Fahmi, Chairul, and Syarifah Riyani. "ISLAMIC ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE ACEH SPECIAL AUTONOMY FUND MANAGEMENT." *Wahana Akademika: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Sosial* 11, no. 1 (July 17, 2024): 89–104. <https://doi.org/10.21580/wa.v11i1.20007>.

- Fazriani, Anisya Dwi, and Rimi Gusliana Mais. "Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Dan Murabahah Terhadap Return On Asset Melalui Non Performing Financing Sebagai Variabel Intervening (Pada Bank Umum Syariah Yang Terdaftar Diotoritas Jasa Keuangan)." *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 16, no. 01 (2019): 1-34. <https://doi.org/10.36406/jam.v16i01.265>.
- Huraerah, Abu. "Strategi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial* 12, no. 1 (2013): 1-13.
- Istan, Muhammad. "Pengentasan Kemiskinan Melalui Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Umat Menurut Perspektif Islam." *AL-FALAH : Journal of Islamic Economics* 2, no. 1 (2017): 81-99. <https://doi.org/10.29240/jie.v2i1.199>.
- Itang. "Faktor Faktor Penyebab Kemiskinan." *Tazkiya* 16, no. 1 (2015): 1-30.
- Jamil, Norzita, and Siti Hadijah Che Mat. "Realiti Kemiskinan: Satu Kajian Teoritik." *Jurnal Ekonomi Malaysia* 48, no. 1 (2014): 167-77. <https://doi.org/10.17576/jem-2014-4801-14>.
- Jannah, Dinna Miftakhul, Tettet Fitrianti, and Zaldy Adrianto. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perubahan Deposito Mudharabah (Studi Empiris Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia)." *AKTSAR: Jurnal Akuntansi Syariah* 3, no. 1 (2020): 49. <https://doi.org/10.21043/aktsar.v3i1.6833>.
- Maliki, Zainuddin. "Dimensi Ekonomi Politik Fundamentalisme Agama." *Jurnal Studi Masyarakat Islam* 15, no. 2 (2012): 255-63.
- Muazaroh, Anisatun, and Dina Fitriasia Septiarini. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Bagi Hasil Deposito Mudharabah Pada Perbankan Syariah Periode 2015-2020." *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan* 8, no. 1 (2021): 64. <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol8iss20211pp64-75>.
- Naerul Edwin Kiky Aprianto. "Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Politik Islam." *ISLAMICONOMIC: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 8, no. 2 (2018): 169-88. <https://doi.org/10.32678/ije.v8i2.60>.
- Nasution, L N, D P Nasution, and A I F Lubis. "Efektivitas Kebijakan Fiskal Dan Moneter Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara." *JEpa* 5, no. 1 (2020): 1-5.
- Nugroho, Riant. *Metode Penelitian Kebijakan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013.
- Nurwati, Nunung. "Kemiskinan : Model Pengukuran , Permasalahan Dan Alternatif Kebijakan." *Jurnal Kependudukan Padjadjaran* 10, no. 1 (2008): 1-11.
- Pertiwi, Shinta Yuniana. "Model Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan." *Pandecta: Research Law Journal* 9, no. 2 (2014): 212-25. <https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v9i2.3446>.

- Pidie, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten. "Rencana Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (RPKD) Tahun 2022-2026," 1-154. Pidie: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Pidie, 2022.
- Purwanto, Erwan Agus. "Mengkaji Potensi Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah (UKM) Untuk Pembuatan Kebijakan Anti Kemiskinan." *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik* 10, no. 3 (2007): 295-324.
- Rah Adi Fahmi, Ginanjar, Sugeng Setyadi, and Umayatu Suiro. "Analisis Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Banten." *Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu* 8, no. 2 (2018): 227-48.
<https://doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v8i2.4450>.
- Rianto, M Nur, and Al Arif. "Efek Multiplier Wakaf Uang Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan." *Jurnal Asy-Syir'ah* 2, no. 1 (2012): 17-29. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14421/asy-syir'ah.2012.%25x>.
- Royat, Sujana. "Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan." *Deputi Menko Kesra Bidang Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*, no. 1 (2007): 41-51.
- Satibi, Iwan, and Undang Sudrajat. "Strategi Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Kota Tasikmalaya." *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik (JISPO)* 9, no. 2 (2019): 362-81.
- Suyanto, Bagong. *Anatomi Kemiskinan Dan Strategi Penanganannya*. Malang: In-Trans Publishing, 2013.
- Tim Koordinasi Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TKP2K) Aceh. *Laporan Pelaksanaan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah Tahun 2019*. Banda Aceh: TKP2K Aceh, 2019.
- — —. *Strategi Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Aceh (SP2KA) Tahun 2019-2022*. Banda Aceh: TKP2K Aceh, 2018.
- Zaidan, Fadilah. "Pendapatan Murabahah, Mudharabah, Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Dengan Npf Sebagai Variabel Moderating." *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Filantropi Islam* 3, no. 1 (2019): 15.