

Social Innovation in Poverty Reduction Through the Program for Construction of Unliable Housing in Central Java Province

Pratisto Nugroho¹, Hardi Warsono², Sri Puryono³, Kismartini⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegara University

Abstract

Paunescu (2014:106) states that social innovation can be used to approach social problems to bring about gradual change by a particular group of people or to overcome deep structural problems, which require change quickly and affect many people which have a scale of impact on, for example, unemployment or unemployment. poverty. This study aims to analyze and describe the implementation of social innovation in poverty alleviation through the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses in Central Java. By using qualitative research methods, and purposive techniques in determining informants. The results of the study indicate that social innovation through the improvement of uninhabitable houses for the poor carried out by the Central Java Provincial Government has not been optimal. Where the number of poor people in Central Java is still high (3,867.42 thousand people) with a percentage of 11.9% still above the national average, and uninhabitable houses that have not been handled are still 1,584,252 buildings. This is because there are still many internal and external parties who intervene on the authority of the leadership and data verifier officers in determining the community as recipients of the Social Rehabilitation program for Uninhabitable Houses in Central Java Province. And do not make the value of togetherness in building or repairing uninhabitable houses in the community, even though regulations, budgets, and other supporting infrastructure have been prepared by the Central Java Provincial Government to reduce poverty through the current housing improvement program.

Keywords

Social Innovation, Poverty, and Housing.



I. Introduction

The growing interest in social innovation as a field or set of tools and models reflects the failure, at least for some parts of the established systems of society from technology, markets, policies, governance, etc. To provide prosperity and economic prosperity. This can be seen fundamentally as a distribution problem, both in terms of innovation policy and democratic reform. Therefore, social innovation can be seen as partly a response to patterns of modernity that have marginalized certain populations and basically view individual citizens as economic actors/consumers, not as active participants in collective decision-making. Soekanto in Ismail (2019) social change refers to changes in social aspects, community governance, and group behavior patterns. One example of social change is the increasing number of formal community institutions. For example various organizations ranging from government organizations, to social gathering organizations, are now becoming more formal, with a more rational pattern of relations. This is different from social organizations in the past, which are more informal by using emotional relationships.

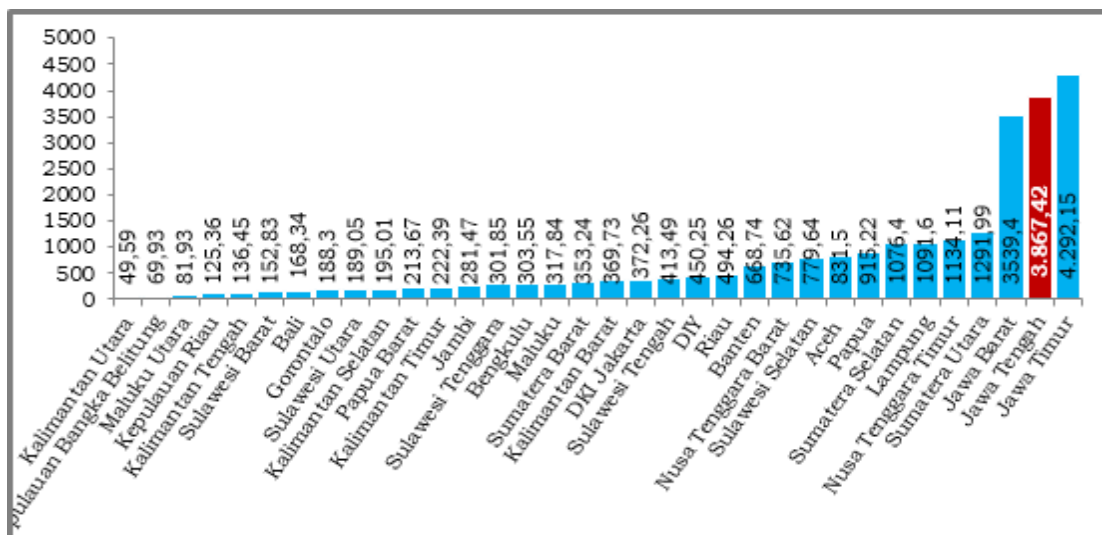
These drivers of social innovation emphasize the sub-optimal configuration of social relations through new models of empowerment, engagement or political mobilization. Moulaert et al. (2014:2) states that:

“Socially innovative actions, strategies, practices and processes arise whenever problems of poverty, exclusion, segregation and deprivation or opportunities for improving living conditions cannot find satisfactory solutions in the 'institutionalized field' of public or private action”.

Based on the statement of Moulaert et al. (2014:2) it can be seen that if whenever there are problems related to poverty, exclusion, segregation and deprivation or opportunities to improve living conditions can not find a satisfactory solution in an institution of an action taken by the public or private, then action, socially innovative strategies, practices and processes will emerge in society.

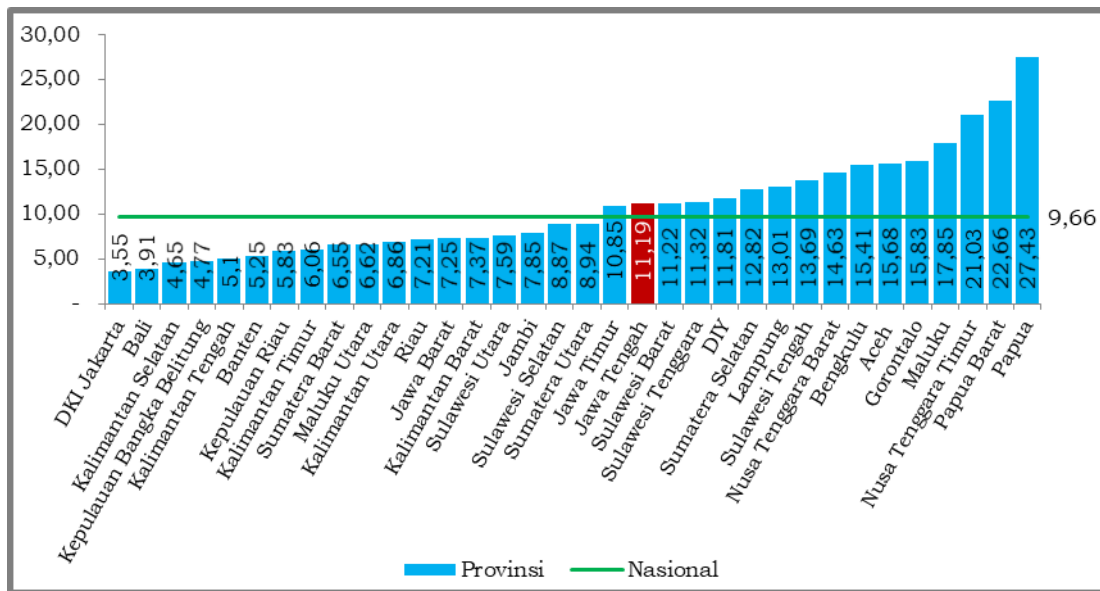
The problem of poverty is one of the latent problems in the life of human society. Poverty is a fact of social life that describes the condition of humanity that is not in accordance with human dignity. Therefore, both individually and as a group, humans are always trying to overcome, eradicate and reduce the amount of poverty that exists in their community.

Poverty is a phenomenon of human life, which generally describes the inability of humans to meet basic needs, usually poverty is synonymous with hunger, the inability to control existing resources. Poverty is related to low levels of health and nutrition as indicated by people's ability to stay healthy, ability to go to the doctor, low access to clean water and sanitation facilities. Poverty is related to a situation of "powerlessness" which results in the inability or powerlessness of a person or group of people to protect themselves, so that they are vulnerable to shock, violence and crime. Thus, poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, multifaceted, changing from time to time.



Province Year 2018 (Thousand People)
 (Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019, processed)
Figure 1. Number of Poor Indonesians

Nationally, in 2018, the number of poor people in Central Java Province, amounting to 3,867.42 thousand people, was the province with the second largest number of poor people after East Java Province (Figure 1.2). This condition shows that the problem of poverty is an important problem to be solved immediately. The percentage of the poor population of Central Java Province in the September 2018 period was 11.19%. This position shows that the percentage of poor people is still above the national average of 9.66% (see Figure 1.3) and above the 2018 RPJMD target (10.40%-9.93%).



By Province Year 2018

(Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019, processed)

Figure 2. Percentage of Poor Population in Indonesia

In 2016-2018, non-food commodities that gave the largest contribution to the Poverty Line in urban and rural areas were generally almost the same. In 2018 in Central Java Province, housing provided the largest contribution, namely 7.58% in rural areas and 7.88% in urban areas. Gasoline contributed 2.93% in rural areas and 3.23% in urban areas. The next commodity is electricity, which contributes 1.84% in rural areas and 2.89 in urban areas. So, this is what makes researchers interested in researching How is the Implementation of Social Innovations in the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Homes in Central Java? Which is included in the realm of Public Administration which focuses on the field of Public Policy with a study on Social Innovation Policies to reduce poverty through the Uninhabitable House Renovation program in Central Java Province.

II. Review of Literature

2.1. Public Administration

Basically, the science of state/public administration is a science that studies all cooperative activities carried out by humans to achieve the goals that have been set. The collaborative activities carried out are general in nature and have existed since ancient times until now. This cooperation has two natures, namely cooperation to achieve personal goals (private) and cooperation to achieve public goals (society). Therefore, the science of administration which is private is called private/commercial administration, and the one

which is oriented towards the community is called Public/State administration. Therefore, all the concepts, theories and systems of administrative analysis used are also contained in commercial administration or state administration. The purpose of administering administrative science is basically to achieve effective and efficient goals.

Felix A. Nigro, Lloyd G. Nigro (1980) gave his opinion that State Administration is:

1. Cooperative group effort held in a public environment.
2. Its activities cover three fields, namely executive, legislative and judicial and one area is closely related to other fields.
3. Has an important role in the formulation of public policy and is part of the political process.
4. Very different from commercial administration.
5. Close relationship with commercial groups and individuals in providing services to the community.

2.2. Public policy

The term public policy is a translation of the English term "Public Policy". The word "policy" is translated into "policy" (Samodra Wibawa, 1994; Muhadjir Darwin, 18) and there is also a translation into "wisdom" (Islamy, 2001; Abdul Wahab, 1990). Although there is no "agreement", whether policy is translated into "policy" or "policy", it seems that the future trend for policy is to use the term policy, so in this theoretical study, for public policy it is translated into "public policy".

There are several opinions from the experts below that can be a reference in understanding the meaning of public policy: Thomas R. Dye (1972) defines public policy as follows: "Public Policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do". whatever the government chooses to do or not to do). According to Dye (1972), if the government chooses to do something, then of course there is a purpose, because public policy is an "action" of the government. If the government chooses not to do something, this too is a public policy, which of course has a purpose.

It is different from the definition given by Hogwood and Gunn (1983) in their book entitled Policy Analysis for The Real World which states that public policy is a set of government actions designed to achieve certain results. In addition, Hogwood and Gunn (1983) mention ten uses of the term "policy" in its modern sense, namely as a label for a field of activity, as an expression of general goals or expected state activities, as a specific proposal, as a government decision, as a formal authority, as a program, as output, as result, as theory or model and also as process.

Public policy is often associated with government decisions or decisions to take an action that is considered to have a good impact on the lives of its citizens. Then related to this research, it can also be stated that the poverty alleviation program through the construction of Uninhabitable Homes is a study that analyzes Social Innovation carried out based on social policy disciplines that are included in public policy science. Where the social policy has been made or chosen by the Central Java Provincial government to be able to bring changes to a better direction in reducing poverty in Central Java Province at this time. As stated by Mouert et.

2.3. Social Innovation.

Paunescu (2014:106) states that social innovation can approach social problems that are used to make gradual change by a certain group of people (for example, discrimination in the business environment) or overcome deep structural problems, which require radical change and affect many people. have a scale of impact (eg, unemployment or poverty).

Therefore, in the process of social innovation there are many players involved with different but complementary roles: civil society (customers, individuals, NGOs, associations, charities, etc.), government, public administration, companies, research institutes and university. In general,

Adopting the thinking of Moore (1995), Mulgan et al. (2008) developed the concept of social innovation into a social innovation triangle model that can be used by local communities. In the social innovation triangle model developed by Mulgan et al. (2008) the most important and occupying the top position of the triangle in the process of Social Innovation is an authority from leadership (leadership). This is because in the process of social innovation the leader will get pressure that comes from inside (internal) or outside (external). Then in the second part which is the second most important part in the social innovation process, namely Organizational capacity which includes those related to Resources, Culture, and Networks in carrying out these social innovations. And the third Mugan et al. (2008) see how important the value of the impact that occurs after the innovation process is carried out through development replication and policy changes. Which can be seen in the following figure:



Source: Mulgan et al. (2008)

Figure 3. The strategic model for local social innovation

III. Research Methods

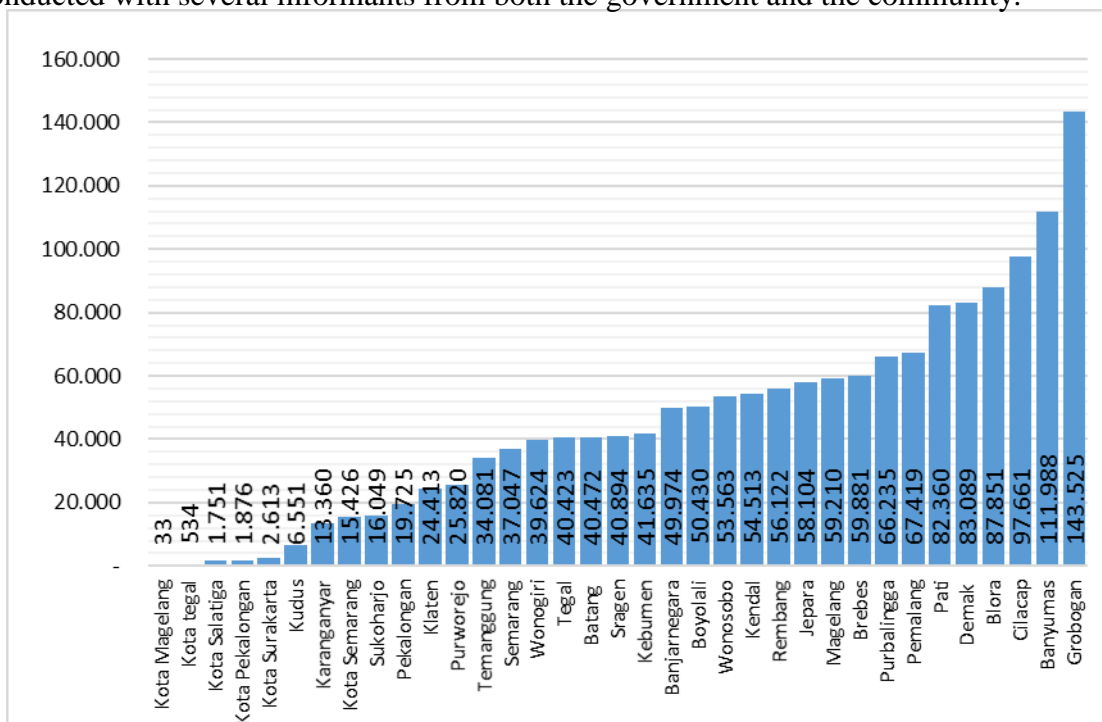
This study uses a qualitative research method, where this method is a research method as opposed to the experimental method, this research method is used to examine the condition of natural objects and researchers have duties and functions as key instruments in exploring a major problem that will be revealed in a research paper. object of research to be carried out. In this regard, the focus of this research is: To analyze and describe the implementation of social innovations in tackling poverty through the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses in Central Java. The main data analysis technique used is qualitative data analysis, where qualitative data is data from a study that focuses on discussing and explaining the results of a symptom or case whose presentation can only be described using theoretical explanations, explanations and discussions. By

being tested using the data source triangulation technique. Data source triangulation according to Denzin (1978) is a triangulation technique that compares and double-checks the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different sources in qualitative methods through data sources, facts, and interviews with informants who were successfully met when the researchers were in the field or at the locus study.

IV. Results and Discussion

Paunescu (2014:106) states that social innovation can approach social problems that are used to be able to make gradual change by a certain group of people (for example, discrimination in the business environment) or overcome deep structural problems, which require radical change and affect many people. have a scale of impact (eg, unemployment or poverty). Therefore, in the process of social innovation there are many players involved with different but complementary roles. In general, social innovation is present as a new form of innovation that is intended to solve social and economic problems and produce social change in the midst of society.

The results of research that has been carried out while in the field, for social innovation in poverty alleviation through the RS-RTLH Program in Central Java Province, it can be seen that social innovations carried out by the government are currently not optimal or optimal in tackling poverty in Java. Middle. This can be seen from the data obtained from the relevant Office/Agency through the results of interviews that have been conducted with several informants from both the government and the community.



Source: BPS Central Java Province, 2019

Figure 4. Number of uninhabitable houses that have not been handled In Central Java Province.

Informants from the Central Java Provincial Government are currently represented by the Social Service, Preliminary Service, and Bappeda, which are directly related to poverty alleviation in the Central Java Province at this time. Meanwhile, informants from

the community in this study were represented by people who received direct assistance from the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses (RS-RTLH) in Central Java Province.



Source: *Research Document, 2021*

Figure 5. *Researcher Interview with Village Heads in Jepara Regency*
The Region Gets the Social Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Uninhabitable Houses,
Central Java Province.

There are several problems that were mentioned a lot by the informants related to the problem of social innovation in overcoming poverty through the RS-RTLH program which is currently being complained by several informants, namely the intervention of pressure from internal or external parties, the provision of assistance that is still lacking for house repairs. so that many people still rely on their own personal funds, and there is also no sustainable assistance that can be used for home maintenance after the repairs are carried out. This is because the people who receive assistance work only as casual laborers whose wages are only sufficient for their daily lives. So that if the community is asked to do treatment after the RS-RTLH assistance is given,

Researchers to obtain an overview of social innovation in poverty alleviation in Central Java Province, researchers used the theory presented by Mulgan et al. (2008), according to Mulgan et al. (2008) there are three factors that can influence Social Innovation, namely Authority, Organizational Capacity, and Value. The results and discussion will be discussed in the following sub-chapter.

4.1. Authority

Mulgan et al. (2008) stated that in the process of social innovation the first factor seen in this study is Authority, which is the authority of leadership (leadership). This is because in the process of social innovation the leader will get pressure that comes from inside (internal) or outside (external).

If you look at the theory presented by Mulgan et al. (2008) with the results of research that has been carried out by researchers while in the field can be a real picture that currently the process of social innovation to reduce poverty through the RTLH Hospital program carried out by the Central Java Provincial Government is still a lot of pressure from the parties. internal and external parties. However, the number of interventions carried out by internal and external parties is not able to influence the leadership's decision, because the leadership's authority in determining the program for receiving assistance from the RTLH Hospital is currently based on the data, and the fact that the condition of the severity of residents' houses is actually in the field at this time.

The results above are a clear picture that there is continuity between the theories used by researchers, namely from Mulgan et al. (2008) with the reality at the research site. Where according to Mulgan et al. (2008) stated that in the process of Social Innovation, a leader will get pressure from internal and external parties. And in the process of social innovation in poverty alleviation through the RTLH Hospital program in Central Java Province, pressure is also experienced by leaders and officers who have the authority to determine assistance for the current uninhabitable home improvement program.

Internal parties that intervened a lot against the leadership were mostly legislators who represented their constituencies at the time of nomination in the legislative elections at that time, while most of the intervention carried out by external parties aimed at verifier officers came from the community directly receiving assistance from the RTLH Hospital. . However, there are many interventions carried out by internal and external parties, because the leadership and verifier officers have absolute authority in determining the provision of assistance to the RTLH Hospital, it is only their input and consideration. So that the determination of the provision of assistance to the RTLH Hospital leadership and verifier officers is still guided by the data and facts of the actual condition of the damage to the houses of the poor.

4.2. Organizational Capacity

Mulgan et al. (2008) stated that in the process of social innovation, the second factor seen in this study is organizational capacity, which includes regulations, budgets and supporting infrastructure in carrying out these social innovations.

If you look at the theory presented by Mulgan et al. (2008) with the results of research that has been carried out by researchers while in the field can be a real picture that the current process of social innovation to reduce poverty through the RTLH Hospital program, the organizational capacity within the Central Java Provincial Government has been able to implement the program. This is based on the existence of adequate resources, both in terms of regulations, budgets, and other supporting infrastructure. With a budget that is currently still small, it is necessary to carry out renovations for the houses of the poor in Central Java Province at this time.

The regulation of social innovation policies in tackling poverty through the RTLH Hospital program is currently based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2017 and the Regulation of the Director General of Handling the Poor Number 03/4/PER/HK.02.01/06/2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Social Rehabilitation of Inappropriate Houses Occupancy and Environmental Infrastructure. That based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 20 of 2017 concerning Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure Facilities to fulfill the rights of the poor in order to obtain adequate housing and a healthy environment, it is necessary to provide social assistance to the poor through social rehabilitation of unoccupied houses. livable and/or environmental infrastructure.



Source: Research Document, 2021

Figure 6. *Condition of Construction of Uninhabitable House Renovation Improvement*
The work that has not been completed is because they are still waiting for additional budget from private sources of public funding in Jepara Regency.

In the Regulation of the Director General for Handling the Poor Number 03/4/PER/HK.02.01/06/2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure, it has been stated that what is meant by:

1. Uninhabitable House, hereinafter referred to as Rutilahu, is a residence that does not meet health, security and social requirements.
2. The poor are people who have absolutely no source of livelihood and/or have a source of livelihood but do not have the ability to meet basic needs that are adequate for the life of himself and/or his family.
3. Social Assistance is assistance in the form of money, goods, or services to the Poor or unable to protect the community from possible social risks, increase economic capacity, and/or community welfare.

This condition is in line with the inclusion of criteria for housing that is not suitable for habitation as an indicator of the problem of poverty. Referring to Article 3 letter a of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling of the Poor which states that the poor have the right to obtain adequate food, clothing, and housing and in Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling of the Poor which states that one form of handling the Poor is the provision of housing services. Therefore, from this explanation, it can be interpreted that the state must be present in providing or facilitating for every citizen to get a decent place to live. This is very important, because every individual and family need a home.

Although efforts have been made to implement all aspects as well as possible as stated in the existing policy regulations and technical guidelines, the most important thing is the commitment of all relevant parties in supporting efforts to deal with the poor at the central and regional levels. In addition, it also requires a strong commitment from the beneficiaries of the Social Assistance for Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure, because they are very important in determining the success of the development of assistance provided in achieving a prosperous and independent life. It is realized that the handling of the poor is strongly influenced by local culture and wisdom.

4.3. Values

Mulgan et al. (2008) stated that in the process of social innovation the third factor seen in this study is a value, which looks at the importance of the value of the impact that occurs after the innovation process is carried out through development replication and policy changes. If you look at the theory presented by Mulgan et al. (2008) with the results of research that has been carried out by researchers while in the field can be a real picture that currently the expected impact values of the social innovation process to reduce poverty through the RTLH Hospital program have not been able to be implemented by the community who received the assistance from the RTLH Hospital.

The values that are expected to be created and serve as examples for other areas from the existence of this RTLH Hospital program are the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and social solidarity that exists in society today. as stated in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation 20 of 2017 that Social Rehabilitation Uninhabitable Houses and Environmental Infrastructure aims to restore social functioning and improve the quality of residence for the Poor through improving the condition of the house and/or environmental infrastructure, either completely or partially by using the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and the value of community social solidarity.



Source: Research Document, 2021.

Figure 7. *Interviews with Informants from the Poor as Program Aid Recipients Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses in Central Java Province, Which Also Prefers To Use Carpentry Services In Its Region.*

Social Rehabilitation Uninhabitable House is a process of restoring the social functioning of the poor through efforts to improve conditions Uninhabitable House either partially or wholly which is carried out in mutual cooperation in order to create decent housing conditions as a place to live. This was followed by the improvement of environmental infrastructure from public facilities which were also built in mutual cooperation to support the living or residential environment in order to improve the quality of life.

There is no continuity between the theories of Mulgan et al. (2008) which is used by researchers with practice in the field, because at this time the community receiving assistance from the RTLH Hospital prefers to use carpentry services in the village area. So that the expected impact value with the RTLH Hospital program is in the form of a spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and social solidarity that exists in the community so that this value can be replicated to other areas, for now it has not been fulfilled in real terms.

People who receive assistance from the RTLH Hospital prefer to use carpentry services, which they pay for every day, because by using these carpentry services, the house renovation process can run quickly compared to relying on mutual cooperation from residents around their current homes. Whereas for the implementation of the use of Social Assistance for Social Rehabilitation Uninhabitable House targeted to have completed 100% (one hundred percent) no later than 100 (one hundred) calendar days after the Social Assistance is entered into the group account, including holding meetings to determine the implementation schedule and determine priorities for repairs to each member's house.

V. Conclusion

The results obtained by the researchers when they were in the field showed that the Social Innovation Implementation Program for the Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses in Central Java was not optimal. It can be seen from:

1. There are still many internal and external parties who intervene on the authority of the leadership and data verifier officers in determining the community as recipients of the Social Rehabilitation program for Uninhabitable Houses in Central Java Province.
2. The values of the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and social solidarity that exist in the community, which can be replicated to other areas in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2017 have not been fully implemented by the beneficiaries of the RTLH Hospital program in Central Java Province. Although the organizational capacity which includes regulation, budget, and infrastructure has been provided by the Central Java Provincial Government.

Efforts that need to be made to improve the social innovation process of poverty reduction programs through the Social Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses in this study are:

1. Absolute authority must be given to the leadership and officers of the verifier and data validation in determining the beneficiaries of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Uninhabitable Houses, without any intervention and pressure from internal and external parties in the Central Province.
2. The revitalization of the values of the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and social solidarity that exists in the village community, when they will build and implement the Uninhabitable House renovation assistance program, so that it can be replicated for other provinces at this time.

3. Enlarging the budget factor that many people complain about, because the provision of RTLH Hospital assistance distributed by the Central Java Provincial Government has not been able to suffice for the construction of house renovations that are not suitable for habitation at this time.
4. All of the suggestions above need to be optimized and carried out continuously so that social innovations to reduce poverty carried out through the RTLH Hospital by the Central Java Government can reduce the poverty rate which is currently still high, because currently houses are Non-Food Commodities that Contribute Largely to the Poverty Line in Indonesia. Province of Central Java.

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