
OLIGARCHY IN THE DISCOURSE ON POVERTY IN THE STATE OF TERENGGANU DARUL IMAN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Oligarchy of power in government systems in the world has become a discourse and discussion among academics, researchers, practitioners and the public. Variants of oligarchy always mutate in each era of leadership, providing a strong influence on the running of government. Along with the increasing complexity of problems in administering government in the current era of global disruption, this has led to a shift in power orientation. The concept of a state of the people by the people and for the people, which is a reflection of democracy, is currently undergoing a shift. Investors collaborate with very dominant political elites in controlling the government. Groups that have political and economic power unite in circles of power or better known as oligarchy. The aim of this community service is to describe explicitly and comprehensively the concept of Michel Foucault's thought from a philosophical perspective. This goal is achieved by explaining the background and several main points of Michel Foucault's work on discourse, especially in his work including the main ideas, views and reasoning of his empiricism through existing ideas of discourse by looking at the phenomena of oligarchy and poverty. Alleviating poverty in Malaysia is a government priority. One of the poverty alleviation policies is the implementation of e-government in alleviating poverty through the e-Kasih system. Extreme poverty in Malaysia as of March 15 2023 reached 123,243 heads of families. Efforts that have been made to resolve this problem include the People's Income Initiative (IPR) and Rahmah Cash Donations (STR) to 400 thousand people who are included in vulnerable groups. The locus of international service activities that will be carried out in the state of Malaysia is Terengganu. Terengganu, or in full Terengganu Darul Iman, is one of the states of Malaysia. It is hoped that by implementing this discourse concept, it can provide solutions or solutions to efforts to eradicate poverty in the oligarchic political system, especially in the State of Terengganu Darul Iman, Malaysia. The aim of implementing this PKM activity is to provide outreach and education regarding the concept of discourse in efforts to eradicate poverty in the State of Terengganu Darul Iman, Malaysia, in line with the National Research Master Plan 2017 - 2045 in the social sector and the Master Plan for Research and Community

Service at Riau Islamic University 2021-2025 in the social sector with the alleviation of poverty.

Keywords: Oligarchy, Discourse, Poverty

INTRODUCTION

Oligarchy is a classic type of power. Oligarchy is a form of government held by a group of intellectuals for the benefit of their group. states that oligarchy is different from political elites. The difference lies in the power resources that underlie its reach (Herri Genius Nge 2018). The concept of a state from the people, by the people and for the people, which is a reflection of democracy that is currently running well, is shifting. Investors collaborate with political elites who are very dominant in controlling the government. Groups that have political and economic power unite in a circle of power or better known as the oligarchy of power are able to achieve their interests.

Welfare and prosperity which are the basis and goal of the country are ignored by the interests of oligarchy and pragmatic power. Poverty has emerged and until today has not been able to be resolved by many countries. Poverty is also considered a form of development problem caused by the negative impact of the imbalance between development policies and poverty alleviation, thus widening the income gap between communities and the income gap between regions (inter-region income gap) (Harahap, 2006).

Discourse has become an indispensable topic in social theory, with work spanning fields such as sociology, anthropology, continental philosophy, and discourse analysis. It is a concept developed by Michel Foucault (1926–1984). Discourse in Foucault's various works is a collection of ideas, thoughts, and images that contribute to the formation of the idea of a culture. As a philosopher, Foucault offers a theory of discourse to support his argument.

This community service aims to describe explicitly and comprehensively the concept of Michel Foucault's thinking from a philosophical perspective. This goal is achieved by explaining the background and several main points of Michel Foucault's work on discourse, especially in his work, including the main ideas, views, and empirical reasoning through the existing discourse ideas by looking at the phenomena of oligarchy and poverty. The journey to overcome world poverty is still very long. Optimism to end poverty in 2030 has entered a pessimistic phase. The pandemic and Geopolitical Conflict that have not ended have an impact on the most fundamental problem, namely the food crisis and have actually increased the poverty rate. The momentum for poverty alleviation in the world has become a special concern of the United Nations by inaugurating International Poverty Eradication Day on October 17, 1992. In responding to global challenges on many issues, more than 160 countries have agreed to create an action plan in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. The Poverty and Shared Prosperity report at the end of 2022 (World Bank 2022), it turns out that 10.7 percent of the global population is in poverty. It is recorded that 767 million people live below the international poverty line.

Poverty alleviation in Malaysia is a government priority. One of the poverty alleviation policies is the implementation of e-government in poverty alleviation through the e-Kasih system. Extreme poverty in Malaysia until March 15, 2023 reached 123,243 heads of families. Efforts that have been made to resolve the issue include the People's Income Initiative (IPR) and Rahmah Cash Donation (STR) to 400 thousand people who are included in the vulnerable group. The total budget spent by the Malaysian Government within the framework of the program reached 64 billion ringgit (RM) or around Rp219.406 trillion (with an exchange rate of RM1 equivalent to Rp3,428). The locus of international community service activities to be implemented in the state of Malaysia is Terengganu. Terengganu, or in full Terengganu Darul Iman, is one of the states of Malaysia.

METHOD

Implementation methods that can be used in the production sector for community empowerment:

- a. Collecting primary and secondary data relevant to community service.
- b. Expose data findings and problems in community service.
- c. Poverty alleviation formulation and models
- d. Reporting the results of observations, discussions and documentation of community service activities.

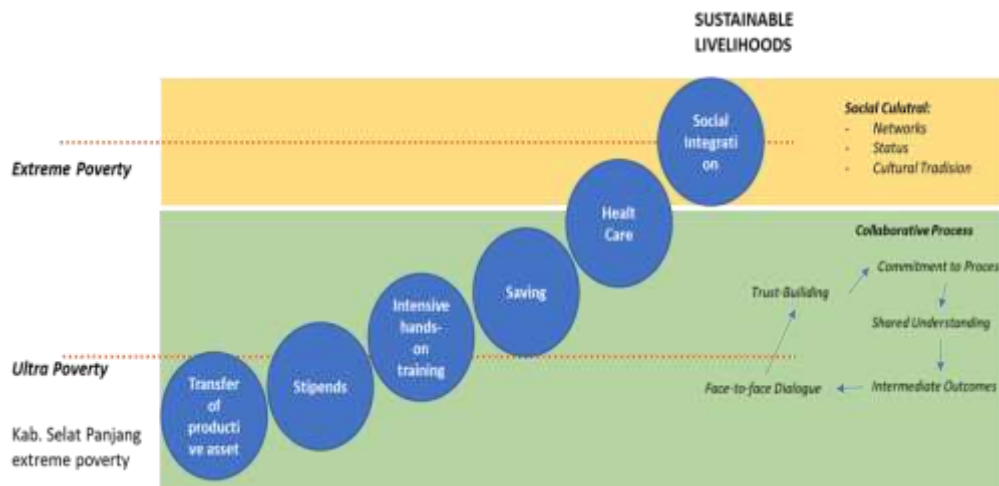
RESULTS

Optimism to end poverty in 2030 is entering a pessimistic phase. The pandemic and the unfinished geopolitical conflict have an impact on the most fundamental problem, namely the food crisis and have actually increased the poverty rate. The momentum of poverty alleviation in the world has become a special concern of the United Nations by inaugurating the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on October 17, 1992. In responding to global challenges on many issues, more than 160 countries have agreed to create an action plan in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. The Poverty and Shared Prosperity report at the end of 2022 (World Bank 2022), it turns out that 10.7 percent of the global population is in poverty. It is recorded that 767 million people live below the international poverty line.

The poverty that arises cannot be separated from the oligarchy that exists in a country. The oligarchy of power in the system of government in the world has become a discourse and discussion among academics, researchers, practitioners and the public. The oligarchy variant always mutates in every era of leadership, giving a strong influence on the running of the wheels of government. Along with the increasing complexity of problems in the implementation of government in the current era of global disruption, it has caused a shift in the orientation of power. Power as mandated by the constitution is to realize a just and prosperous society so that whatever concept of statehood is carried out by the ruler must side with the people. Oligarchy is a form of government in which political power is in the hands of a small minority.

To solve the problems faced by partners systematically according to the priority of the problems. In facing various poverty problems in the oligarchic political system

in the State of Terengganu Darul Iman, Malaysia, a strategic solution is needed. Based on the problems faced by partners, the following solutions can be provided:



The formation of poverty and factors that cause a person or group of people (society) to become poor. Current social thinking focuses more on the causes of poverty on factors that are considered to be able to influence the number of poor people in an area. These factors are dimensions of welfare or poverty which are then used as factors that create the large number of poor people.

Factors that influence the number of poor people can be seen from the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Per Capita, GRDP per capita is a concept of per capita income that is implemented in a regional scope. The amount of per capita income in a region reflects the aspect of income equality by using the average value of all household income in the regional economy. Per capita income describes the average income capacity of people in a region. The concept of per capita income like this is considered still relevant to explain the formation of the number of poor people in the region. If per capita income increases, then the average income capacity of people in a region will increase. This means that the income capacity to meet basic needs in the region will also increase.

The ability to meet basic needs increases, then the number of poor people in the area will decrease. Conversely, if the per capita income in the area decreases/decreases, then the average income capacity of the people in the area will also decrease. If the income capacity to meet basic needs decreases, then the number of poor people in the area will increase. Based on this explanation, the GRDP per capita has a negative effect on the number of poor people. Government Expenditure for Development Government expenditure for development is a determining factor in the number of poor people originating from the government budget approach (Saleh, 2002).

The expenditure includes all expenditures for development programs aimed at improving the welfare of the population in an area. The higher the government's expenditure for development, the higher the level of welfare that can be achieved or obtained by the population in an area. Literacy Rate (AMH) One indicator of welfare in the field of education is the indicator of the number of people who are declared literate. This indicator reflects the ability of the population in an area to access

facilities, government services, and other facilities that require the ability to read and write, including among them the requirements for finding work (Suryawati, 2004). The higher the number of literate people, the higher the ability of the community to access facilities and means to improve their welfare.

Number of Population Without Access to Clean Water (RPA) Clean water or drinking water is one of the vital public facilities, in relation to its benefits to meet basic needs, both individual and family (Harahap, 2006). Access to clean water or drinking water will determine the ability of the population to meet their basic needs consisting of the need for food and drink, as well as other needs related to improving welfare. The higher the number of people who do not have access to clean water, the higher the number of poor people in the area. **Number of Population Without Access to Health Facilities** Health facilities are one of the public facilities related to health services (Saleh, 2002).

Health facilities today not only function to provide health services, but also play a role in improving family nutrition. Health services will provide prevention and treatment for diseases or medical disorders, so that they will be able to improve the quality of public health. The higher the number of people who do not have access to health facilities, the higher the risk of disease transmission or malnutrition which will then cause high mortality rates and poor maternal and infant health. Regarding new expansion areas and their relationship to the number of poor people, it is explained as a welfare factor caused by changes in the development of regional administration.

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IPTEKS (Science, Technology, and Arts) Community Service is a concept that integrates scientific knowledge, technology, and art to provide direct benefits to the community. Community Service aims to improve the quality of life of the community and provide real solutions to problems faced by the community. This is done through the application of relevant knowledge and technology and involves active community participation in the process of developing and implementing solutions.



Dekan FSSG UNISZA (tengah) bersama sejumlah dosen dari Fisipol UIR dan FSSG Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UNISZA) foto bersama usai kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat. (FISIPON UIR UNTUK RIAUPOS.CO)

CLOSING

Groups that have political and economic power unite in a circle of power or better known as oligarchy of power are able to achieve their interests. The impact of

oligarchy causes poverty to increase. Welfare and prosperity which are the basis and goal of the country are ignored by the interests of oligarchy and pragmatic power. Poverty that arises and until today has not been able to be resolved by many countries. Poverty is also considered a form of development problem caused by the negative impact of the imbalance between development policies and poverty alleviation, thus widening the income gap between communities and the income gap between regions (inter-region income gap) (Harahap, 2006).

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