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POVERTY BECOME A SOCIAL PROBLEM THAT HAPPENED IN THE COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Poverty is a phenomenon that occurs almost in all developing countries. Poverty arose because of the inability of some people to organize their lives to a certain degree considered humane. This condition causes a decline in the quality of human resources so that productivity and income are low. Circle poverty continues to occur, because those with low income are unable to access education funds, health, and nutrition properly as to cause the quality of human resources from an intellectual aspect and low physical, resulting in low productivity. Economic development carried out since independence has significantly managed to reduce the number and proportion of poor people in Indonesia. However exposed to the monetary crisis which continued into a crisis the economy led to another economic down turn raised the number and proportion of poor people almost half of Indonesia's population. Whatever the cause, the problem of poverty remains a big problem that needs attention and concrete action through the implementation of good programs that are rescue, empowerment and facilitation.

Keywords : Social problems, Poverty, public

Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has a very dense population, especially in big cities. With a very dense population, Indonesia has experienced many social problems. According to Soerjono Soekanto, a social problem is a discrepancy between elements of culture or society that endangers social groups. Poverty is a big job for our government, but the work has never been prioritized to reduce the poverty rate, various methods have been done but have not been able to deal with this problem. Poverty is a problem marked by various things, including the low quality of life of the population, the limited adequacy and quality of food, the limited and low quality of health services, child nutrition, and the low quality of education services. So far, various efforts have been made to reduce poverty through the provision of food needs, health and education services, expanding employment opportunities and so on. These various efforts have succeeded in reducing the number of poor people from 54.2 million (40.1%) in 1976 to 22.5 million (11.3%) in 1996. However, Based on data from the World Bank (2016), Indonesia is in the sixth position with the largest number of poor people in the world in 2014. The World Bank (2016) defines the national poverty rate as the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. Based on these Word Bank criteria, in Asia the average percentage of poor people in Indonesia in 2014 was still higher than Malaysia and Thailand,

Table 1.1 Percentage of Poor Population in Several ASEAN Member Countries in 2014 (%)

Country	Poor Population(%)
Malaysia	0.6
Brazil	7,4
Uruguay	9,7
Thailand	10.5
Russian Federation	11,2
Indonesia	11,3
Vietnamese	13.5
Mongolia	21,6
Costa Rica	22,4

It turns out that poverty does not just happen but has factors that cause poverty. The factors that cause poverty can be categorized in the following ways:

The decline in the standard of development of per-capita income globally.

What needs to be underlined here is that the standard per-capita income moves in balance with the existing productivity in a system. If productivity increases gradually, per capita income will also increase. And vice versa, if productivity decreases then per-capita income will decrease together. The following are several factors that have contributed to the decline in the development standard of per-capita income:

1. Rising standard of development of a region.
2. Unhealthy political economy.
3. Foreign factors, including:
4. Broken terms of trade
5. Debt burden
6. Lack of foreign aid, and War

Decreased work ethic and community productivity.

This factor is very important in its influence on poverty. Therefore, to increase the work ethic and productivity of the community, it must be supported by good natural resources and human resources, as well as health insurance and education that can be fully accounted for.

The high cost of living.

The skyrocketing high cost of living in an area is the result of an imbalance in people's incomes or salaries. Of course poverty is a logical consequence of the above reality. This could be caused by the lack of skilled labor and the large number of unemployed.

The distribution of in-come government subsidies is uneven.

This not only makes it difficult to fulfill basic needs and guarantee security for the poor, but also indirectly kills people's sources of income. Even on the other hand the poor are still burdened by state taxes. Poverty in Indonesia is a problem that is being faced by national development in increasing the economy so as to create jobs and orderly life with the aim of realizing the welfare of the Indonesian people. According to Andika and Hastarini's research (2011), poverty is a complex problem of well-being which is influenced by various interrelated factors, including people's income levels, unemployment, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography, gender, and location. environment. Poverty is no longer understood only in terms of economic incapacity, but also a failure to fulfill basic rights and differences in treatment for a person or group of people in living life in a dignified manner.

These basic rights in general include meeting the needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in social and political life. Poverty is a major problem in developing the economy in developing countries like Indonesia. Poverty has limited the rights of the people to get a decent job, legal protection, a sense of security, necessities of life such as clothing, food and affordable housing, proper education, maximum health services, justice, participation in managing government properly. According to Muhammad Hidayat (2018) One of the factors of socio-cultural problems that cause poverty is the internal problems of traditional fishermen. Hidayat, Muhammad. "Internal Problems of Traditional Fishermen in Padang City: Study of Socio-Cultural Factors Causing Poverty." SOCIUS 4.1 (2018): 31-40.

Basically, poverty alleviation has been realized by the government, it's just that the reality in practice is often not the same or inversely proportional to the programs announced. Inaccurate targeting is one of the aspects that hinders poverty alleviation. Aspects from various points of view are also one of the reasons why poverty persists and even continues to increase. In tackling poverty, the government must also look at how the situation is developing from year to year, because developments from the past to the present have seen enormous changes, especially in the field of information technology. It is only natural for society to be able to compete with the increasing and sophisticated era of globalization.

Research Methodology

The research method of this study is a qualitative descriptive method using primary and secondary data in identifying the problem of poverty which is a social problem that occurs in society. According to Nawawi (1993: 87) states that descriptive qualitative is a technique of depicting or painting the state of the subject or object of

research based on the facts that appear as they are. The description of the data aims to present the symptoms in full so that the problems are more obvious.

Result & Discussion

Factors causing poverty in Indonesia

Poverty is a universal or global problem faced by many countries in the world including Indonesia, which is defined as an inability to meet basic needs, poverty in this country which has an impact on other social problems, unemployment, malnutrition / health to increase criminal acts. There are various factors that cause poverty in Indonesia. Are as follows :

1. Education level is still low.

This is one of the main factors underlying the problem of poverty in Indonesia. Communities living in remote areas, for example, do not have access to further education facilities, especially universities. As a result, they do not acquire the education, knowledge and skills needed to get a job. However, even people living in urban areas who are offered easier access to education are sometimes constrained by the high cost of tertiary education. That is why alternative education and skills must be sought in order to prepare individuals to work on their lives.

2. Indifference to the surrounding environment

Another factor that causes poverty is the lack or absence of concern for the environment, namely for the social condition of the people who are still far from the category of adequacy let alone prosperous.

3. Inadequate employment opportunities

The unavailability of inadequate job opportunities, especially for human resources who do not have sufficient skills. This is also related to the people's mindset that employment is only limited to opportunities provided by the State or private companies. In reality, jobs can be found anywhere or can even be created by yourself. But of course you need capital to develop the business.

From these factors it can be seen that the people who live in this country can participate in helping to minimize the level of poverty in Indonesia. One effort that can be done is to participate in a number of crowdlending programs or investment for small business development.

According to Yoghi Citra Pratama (2014) In alleviating poverty in Indonesia, the President of the Republic of Indonesia launched the Master Plan for the Acceleration of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI), this program determines development points which are divided into six main corridors from Aceh to Papua. The Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) is the first step to push Indonesia to become a developed country and one of the 10 (ten) major countries in the world by 2025 through inclusive, just and sustainable high economic growth. To achieve this, real economic growth is expected to average around 7-9 percent per year in a sustainable manner. MP3EI development is carried out using a breakthrough approach based on the spirit of "Not Business As Usual".

Through a change in mindset that the success of economic development does not only depend on the government alone but rather joint collaboration between the Central Government, Regional Governments, BUMN, BUMD, and the private sector. The private sector will be given a major and important role in economic development, especially in increasing investment and job creation, while the government will function as a regulator, facilitator and catalyst. From a regulatory standpoint, the government will deregulate (debottlenecking) regulations that impede investment implementation. Facilitation and catalysis will be provided by the government through the provision of infrastructure as well as the provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives. Implementation of MP3EI is carried out to accelerate and expand economic development through the development of 8 (eight) main programs consisting of 22 (twenty two) main economic activities. The MP3EI implementation strategy is carried out by integrating 3 (three) main elements, namely:

1. Develop regional economic potential in 6 (six) Indonesian Economic Corridors, namely: Sumatra Economic Corridor, Java Economic Corridor, Kalimantan Economic Corridor, Sulawesi Economic Corridor, Bali–Nusa Tenggara Economic Corridor, and Papua–Maluku Islands Economic Corridor;
2. Strengthening national connectivity that is locally integrated and globally connected;
3. Strengthen the capacity of national human resources and science and technology to support the development of main programs in each economic corridor.

Conclusion

The research results show that poverty is a social problem that occurs in the midst of society, namely the causes of poverty that occur in Indonesia, there are 3 factors that cause it, namely the low level of education, ignorance of the surrounding environment, and inadequate employment opportunities. Poverty that occurs in

Indonesia is very large. We as Indonesians can actually reduce the level of poverty that exists in Indonesia by participating in a number of crowdlending programs or investment for the development of small businesses.

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