

## Poverty Analysis of Children's Education Level in Paokmotong Village, Masbagik Sub-District

Ruli Pebrianti<sup>1</sup>, Qurratul Aini<sup>2\*</sup>, Mispandi<sup>3\*</sup>, Muhamad Juaini<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2\*,3\*,4</sup>Pendidikan Ekonomi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ekonomi, Universitas Hamzanwadi

\*Corresponding Author Email: [rulipebrianti09@gmail.com](mailto:rulipebrianti09@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This study aims to determine the Poverty Analysis of Children's Education Level in Paokmotong Village. This research uses a descriptive type of qualitative approach. The data collection techniques used by researchers are observation, interviews and documentation with 80 respondents to poor people in Paokmotong village. While the data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis technique through qualitative research, which uses data and information obtained directly from information then analyzed using the existing theoretical basis and obtained systematically based on facts in the field. The poverty experienced by the poor in Paokmotng Village has a wide impact on the level of education in the community. This can be seen in various aspects, namely employment or income, human resources, natural resources and government policies. From these various aspects, the impact of poverty is relative because each family has and feels a different impact from other families in the level of education, namely a low level of education

### Article History

Received: 12-09-2024

Revised: 27-09-2024

Published: 09-11-2024

### Key Words :

Poverty Analysis,  
Education.

**How to Cite:** Pebrianti, R., Aini, Q., Mispandi, M., & Juaini, M. (2024). Poverty Analysis of Children's Education Level in Paokmotong Village, Masbagik Sub-District. *IJE : Interdisciplinary Journal of Education*, 2(3), 205–210. <https://doi.org/10.61277/ije.v2i3.153>

 <https://doi.org/10.61277/ije.v2i3.153>

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).



## Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries categorized as a developing country. In a developing country like Indonesia, it is common for complex problems to occur, one of which is the problem of poverty. As a result of the lack of human resources, poverty is defined as a poor standard of living for the population. So that existing natural resources tend to be neglected and not processed productively due to human underdevelopment (Wulansari, 2023).

According to Kuncoro and Mudraj (2006), one of the causes of poverty is the low level of human resources caused by the low level of education. Education is a process of increasing knowledge, skills, and other abilities. Development in the field of education is a pillar to form human capital (Syahputra, 2019).

According to Nugroh (2015) education is a way to save oneself from poverty. Nugroho stated that education is a fundamental development goal. Education is key in shaping the ability of a person or country to face the times such as absorption of modern technological developments and to achieve capacity for sustainable growth and development (Alfan Nugroho, 2022).

Poverty is a problem faced by all countries. Economic growth is one of the indicators in overcoming the problem of poverty, where economic growth is the concept of economic development (Bisai et al., 2021).

Poverty causes a person or group of people to be unable to fulfill their basic rights such as unmet needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, and clean water (Siti, 2024).

Based on Nurkse Theory (2006) explains that in the environment poverty initially occurred due to the lack of development of existing natural resources (SDA), this is due to the existence of human resources (HR) that are less qualified so that they are less adequate to manage the existence of natural resources (SDA) as a result of which there is a problem of low productivity that occurs in society, so that real income among the community is also low, and in the end there is a multiplier effect, namely the occurrence of low community savings, so that capital formation is also low and as a result the community lacks capital to carry out productivity so that poverty occurs (Fatoni, 2019).

Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area. The problem of poverty is one of the fundamental issues that is the center of attention of the government in any country. Reliable poverty measurement can be a powerful instrument for policy makers in focusing attention on the living conditions of the poor (Sari, 2021).

The education factor is also a major factor in the increase in poverty, the lack of educational facilities in remote areas causes the existing Human Resources to still have a very low level of knowledge and skills so that they have not been able to find a decent livelihood. Human resources are the most important factor in the development process, the speed of the development process depends on the extent to which human resources develop, with the development of human resources can improve the quality of the existing workforce so as to improve the nation's economy (Simbolon, 2018).

According to Hasbullah (2008) education is often interpreted as a human effort to build his personality in accordance with the values in society and culture. Furthermore, education is defined as an effort carried out by a person or group of other people who will become adults or reach a higher level of life or life in a mental sense (Kamra, 2019).

Education in Paokmotong Village has many types just like education in schools in general, ranging from formal, non-formal and informal education. The education system in Paokmotong Village is almost the same as that applied in other villages, from early childhood education to college there are no fundamental differences. In Paokmotong Village, 9-year compulsory education is also applied, as in other villages, but free education is provided until high school graduation.

The level of education is a continuous stage of education, which is staged based on the development of students, the level of complexity of teaching materials and how to present teaching materials. School education levels consist of primary education, secondary education, and higher education (Lumenta et al., 2020).

Education is the most important instrument for improving human capabilities to enhance economic development. Education enables individuals to make choices and improve their position. At the macro level, education can be interpreted as strength and support for the economy with regard to the number of productive and skilled workers. Education is one way

to improve human resources. Through education, a person's knowledge will increase which will be useful for learning skills that are useful in the world of work. Thus, education can be included as a development investment whose results can be enjoyed in the future. As with development in other fields, education is one of the main areas besides health and the economy (Agustina et al., 2019).

The high dropout rate has an impact on a person's low level of education, which can lead to increased unemployment due to not being able to compete in the era of globalization which demands skills in all fields. From the results of observations related to the level of education in Paokmotong Village, Masbagik Sub-district, there are still many children in the Paokmotong community who have not received higher education, due to the economic conditions of households categorized as poor.

Based on observations made of poor people in Paokmotong village, the high dropout rate has an impact on a person's low level of education, which can lead to increased unemployment due to not being able to compete in the era of globalization which demands skills in all fields. In Paokmotong village, there are still many children who cannot continue their education to a higher level because of the economic conditions of households categorized as poor people.

From the above explanation, this research is expected to find out how Poverty Affects Children's Education in Paokmotong Village, Masbagik Kec.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach to describe the problem and research focus. Where this research uses 80 respondents to the poor in Paokmotong village. The subject of this research is the poor community in Paokmotong village, Masbagik kec, the data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interviews and documentation. While the data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive technique using qualitative research, using data and information obtained directly from information then researchers analyze using the existing theoretical basis and obtain data systematically based on facts in the field. The analysis model used is interactive. Milles and hubberman (Rizkia, 2018), namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusions.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

As has been described, this research discusses the analysis of poverty on the level of children's education in Paokmotong village, Masbagik sub-district

From the results of interviews that have been conducted through sources/respondents, it can be seen that the effect of poverty on children's education levels in paokmotong village, masbagik sub-district, is as follows:

### **1. Employment**

Thus it can be seen that the impact of poverty on the level of children's education in paokmotong village can be seen from the condition of the income level of the community, which is below the average minimum wage in East Lombok district, poor family conditions or low income below the average minimum wage can interfere with the success of their children's

education. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Suci Widiati (2020) which states that poverty experienced by the suryawangi village community has a fairly broad impact on the level of education in the community.

## 2. Human Resources

From the results that researchers get in the human resources section, from here it can be seen that the low level of human resources in paokmotong village is caused by the lack of access to adequate education and training as well as the lack of investment in developing the abilities and skills of the people in paokmotong village. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Sri Wulan Anggraini (2021) that the pradiagma of the community regarding education is still low, the community admits that education is not a guarantee of a prosperous life, away from poverty, thus there needs to be an effort to develop and improve the quality of human resources through the education sector.

## 3. Natural Resources

The paokmotong village community has limited natural resources and not all communities have adequate natural resources to be utilized and cannot guarantee their children's education to the university level. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ari Kristin Prastyoningrum (2018) that poverty is caused by limited natural resources. If the population is poor and has low education, it will result in a lack of technical skills, knowledge and activities which will automatically cause existing natural resources to be neglected.

## 4. Government Policy

Only a handful of poor people in paokmotong village have the ability to get scholarships to help their children continue their education to a higher level due to the low education in paokmotong village. The results of this study are in line with Adi Widodo, Ardin, and Johanna Maria K (2011), what the government does in overcoming poverty is an effort to improve the quality of human resources through improving the quality of human development.

From this research, the results show that there is an influence of poverty on the level of education of children in Paokmotong village, it is proven that education is very important in helping to improve the quality of human resources in Paokmotong village, so that later it will have an impact on social and economic improvement. Not only that, with higher education, children can get decent jobs or even be able to create business opportunities for other communities. The analysis of poverty on children's education in Paokmotong Village shows that poverty levels have a significant impact on children's access to and quality of education. Low economic factors hamper families' ability to meet their children's basic education needs. This is reflected in the high dropout rate and lack of access to adequate educational facilities such as books, learning facilities and adequate educational assistance. Efforts to improve the quality of life and economic opportunities for these villagers are needed to address these issues and ensure that every child has a fair chance of accessing proper education.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Abdullah dueramae (2017) which says the impact of this poverty is a low level of education, which is because education requires a lot of money and will make it difficult for the miskini community which can be seen from the impact of poverty on the level of education of children in the Yarang sub-district community.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded about the impact of poverty on the level of education in Paokmotong Village.

The poverty experienced by the poor in Paokmotng Village has a considerable impact on the level of education in the community. This can be seen in various aspects, such as employment or income, human resources, natural resources and government policy. From these various aspects, the impact of poverty is relative because each family has and feels a different impact from other families in the level of education, namely a low level of education.

## REFRENC

- Agustina, E., Syechalad, M. N., & Hamzah, A. (2019). Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pengangguran Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Darussalam*, 4(2), 265–283. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jped.v4i2.13022>
- Bisai, C. M., Hamadi, D. I., & Purwadi, M. A. (2021). Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Indeks Harga Konsumen Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kota Jayapura. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.56076/jkesp.v8i2.2106>
- Fatoni, S. M. (2019). Aktivitas Home Industri Kerupuk Kemplang Dalam Peningkatan Ekonomi Keluarga Di Kelurahan Bumi Waras Kecamatan Bumi Waras Kota Bandar Lampung. (*Doctoral Dissertation, Uin Raden Intan Lampung*).
- Kamra, Y. (2019). Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Dalam Upaya Mengembangkan Lingkungan Pendidikan Yang Religius Di Smp N 13 Kota Bengkulu. *Al-Bahtsu : Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Islam*, 4(2), 158–165.
- Lumenta, G., Dame, J., & ... (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Orang Tua Terhadap Tingkat Pendidikan Anak di Desa Singsingon Kecamatan Passi Timur Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow. *Jurnal Pendidikan ...*
- Nugroho, D. S. (2015). No Title空間像再生型立体映像の研究動向. *Nhk 技研*, 151, 10–17.
- Panggabean, S., Sitorus, P. J., & ... (2021). Problematika Penggunaan Media Google Classroom Pada Pembelajaran Menulis Karya Ilmiah Di Kelas Xi Smk Swasta Marisi Medan. *Jurnal Inovasi ...* <https://stp-mataram.e-journal.id/JIP/article/view/776%0Ahttps://stp-mataram.e-journal.id/JIP/article/download/776/625>
- Sari, Y. A. (2021). Pengaruh Upah Minimum Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Equilibrium : Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi, Manajemen Dan Akuntansi*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.35906/je001.v10i2.785>
- Simbolon, D. F. (2018). Kurangnya Pendidikan Reproduksi Dini Menjadi Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Pelecehan Seksual Antar Anak. *Soumatara Law Review*, 1(1), 43. <https://doi.org/10.22216/soumlaw.v1i1.3310>
- Siti, M. (2024). PENGARUH INFLASI, PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI, INVESTASI PMA, TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN TERHADAP TINGKAT KEMISKINAN MELALUI PENGANGGURAN DI PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA. *UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG*.
- Syahputra, M. R. (2019). Analisis Dampak Program Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga



Di Kecamatan Binjai Barat Skripsi. *Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Universitas*, 3, 1–114.  
Wulansari, R. Y. (2023). Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Journal of Economic, Management, Accounting and Technology*,.