

EDUCATION AND POVERTY: WHEN THE SCHOOL DID NOT GREAT ANYMORE, “CASE IN SULAWESI”

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of poverty on children's education and physical condition of the house in the village of Manduro. The data was collected using interviews, documentation and observation of 89 respondents, and then analyzed using a single cross tabulations and statistical analysis. The results show that (1) Poverty has no effect on children's education, and (2) Poverty affects the physical condition of the house. Based on these results the following suggestions are proposed: (1) Promotion of surgical program, (2) Extension of a healthy home, and (3), further research on poverty.

Keywords: *Education, Poverty and Development*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty Eradication is one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that has been signed by the United Nations states in 2000 (Adisasmito, 2008). Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2011 show that the number of poverty in Indonesia reached to 30,018,930 people, more than 50% of whom lived in Java Island. The provinces in Java Island with the poorest population are in the East Java Province. In 2011 the number of poor people in East Java has reached to 5.356.000 people (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2012). One of the districts that has a high number of poor people in East Java is Jombang regency. In 2009 the number of poor people in Jombang has to reached 205,000 people (BPS, 2009). The education data in Jombang is no less surprising than the poverty data.

Data of IPM in 2011 that in average school in Jombang District was at the age of 15 years and over only reached 7.08 years, which means not far from elementary school graduates. One of the sub-districts that has a low average school period is district Kabuh. Based on the data of human development index

(HDI) in 2011 shows that the average number of school only reaches 5.56, which means it is only at elementary level only (Regional Development Planning Agency of Jombang Regency, 2011). One

Village in District Kabuh whose population at the age of 15 years and above only have elementary and junior high school education is Manduro Village. The low level of education in Manduro Village is one of the reasons caused by the tamping power of the school at senior high school level in Kabuh district, there is only one SMA, so the students' capacity is limited. Limited capacity at senior high school level in Kabuh district forced the population to choose education at senior high school level outside Kabuh District. The high cost of transportation resulted in children living in families below the poverty line choosing to work and earn a living compared to continuing in high school education. In addition to the participation of low education and poverty, the physical condition of the houses' houses also looks improper and does not meet the standards of healthy homes.

The majority of the population in Manduro Village are still using wood and bamboo as the walls of their houses. In fact according to Notoatmojo (2003) that the wall of a good house is a wall, the walls of a house in the form of bamboo or wood will be difficult to clean so much dust that will stick. House of the people in Manduro Village are also many who do not have ventilation as a place of air change, this is because the majority of people in Manduro Village still use bamboo as a wall of the house so it can not installed vents on the walls of their homes. The use of land as the floor of the building is also still seen to be the majority of homes in Manduro Village. The problem of poverty is not just the number and percentage of the poor. But there are other things to note that the level of depth and severity. Head of South Sulawesi BPS, Nursam Salam said, in addition to be able to reduce the number of poor people poverty policy also at the same time should be able to reduce the depth. "The average size of the disparity gap of each poor people to the poverty line," said Nursam, Wednesday (3/1/2018).

The poor from poverty. In the period September 2016 - September 2017, the index of poverty depth (P1) and severity index (P2) showed an upward trend. "The poverty depth index rose from 1.53 in September 2016 to 1.92 in September 2017. Similarly, the poverty severity index increased 0.38 percent in September 2016, to 0.51 in September 2017 (mtm), "Details poverty indeks. This figure indicates that the average expenditure of the poor tends to further away from the poverty line and the inequality of spending among the poor is growing. The index value of poverty depth (P1) and Severity Index (P2) in rural areas is much higher than urban areas. "In September 2017, the index value of poverty depth (P1) for urban areas was 0.83 percent. Meanwhile, the countryside reached 2.65 percent. For the severity index (P2), urban 0.29, while the village reached 0.72 percent, "he said.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Since Law No. 6 of 2014 on villages has been ratified, the government's attention to community and village development increased. One of the policies issued is the existence of village funds that has amounted to Rp 60 trillion this year. The Directorate General of Fiscal Balance at the Finance Ministry Boediarso Teguh Widodo said that there are currently six sources of village funding. These resource are Original Revenue Village, Village Fund (DD), Village Fund Allocation (ADD), local taxes and levies, assistance and other legitimate income. It's just that with this huge amount of budget, it has not been able to make the economy in the village better. Of the 2,254 villages in South Sulawesi, 155 villages are classified as very lagging, 1,183 villages are left behind, 888 developing villages and only 28 villages belonging to the village progress, "he said while giving the presentation at the National Seminar on Achieving Financial Management, Asset and BUMdesa Accountable and Transparent, in the Governor's Office Room on Thursday (9/3/2017).

According to him, since 2015 then the central government continues to seek funds this village can be absorbed and maximized well. Mainly encourage the economic growth of villagers, hence the main focus of the use of village funds for infrastructure development.

The Poverty in South Sulawesi

The Development increased

Data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) a few days ago, that the number of poor people in South Sulawesi increased, really surprising. From the results of the BPS calculations, the number of poor people increased from 832,910 people in March 2011 to 835,510 people in September 2011 or increased by 2,600 people (0.31%) in the last six months. If using linearity perspective, of course, this increase is quite unexpected considering the number of poor people in South Sulawesi in recent years tend to decrease consistently. Although in terms of percentage of poor people tends to decrease, from 10.29 percent to 10.27 percent (this is due to the total population increase faster than the number of poor people), the increase of the number of poor people in absolute terms must be taken seriously. There are at least four reasons why such a response is necessary.

First, the adage is well known among the economies that "tidal rises will lift all boats" seems not to be fully applicable in South Sulawesi. The impressive economic growth in 2010 and the I-III quarter of 2011 was not able to raise the standard of living of all population groups. The living standard of the poor is actually getting worse as indicated by the increasing number of poor people.

Secondly, if economic growth does not affect the poor, it can be concluded that economic growth is enjoyed only by the upper middle class. If economic growth is more biased toward the upper middle-class population than the lower-class population, it is certain that the distribution of income tends to widen and unbalanced. The enlarged gini coefficient rate, from 0.36 in 2008 to 0.40 in 2010, in fact simply confirms this fact. Among the poor, this situation has the potential to produce psychological effects, which they always consider themselves poorer even though in absolute terms their lives may be better than before.

Thirdly, implicitly, the swelling of the poor also asserts that massively implemented poverty reduction policies and programs in recent years do not seem to be effective enough to improve the lives of the poor. In this context, the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) and various poverty alleviation programs can be assessed - or at least perceived - unsuccessfully in South Sulawesi. PNPM may be successful at the level of output (improving irrigation channels, village roads, residential environments, etc.), but certainly not working at the impact level (reducing the number of poor people).

Fourth, the handling of poverty in this area, especially in the last three or four years, has actually made significant progress. In the authors' note, this area has undertaken various constructive steps, including establishing a Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD), signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between provincial and district / municipal governments to reduce poverty rates by 10 percent per year, implementing education policies and free health, placing the fulfillment of basic rights as the main substance of the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), and so on. However, these efforts do not seem to run parallel with the decline in poverty, at least for September 2011. This condition seems to reiterate that "success is not in the realm of the plan, but in the realm of action".

Landscape of the Poverty in Sulawesi

Portrait of Poverty in South Sulawesi

According to BPS data, it is clear that both the number and percentage of poor people in South Sulawesi continue to decrease consistently, at least for the 2007 to March-2011 period. In 2007, the number of poor people reached 1,083,400 people or 14.11 percent of the total population. In other words, every seven inhabitants in South Sulawesi, one of them is categorized as poor. The number continues to move down to 832,910 people or 10.29 percent in March-2011. Improved macroeconomic performance, such as economic growth, open unemployment rate, inflation rate, and increased farmer exchange rate (NTP) have contributed greatly to the decline in the number of poor people in South Sulawesi.

However, in September 2011, the number of poor people increased to 835,910 people or increased 0.31 percent from March 2011. Despite the relatively small increase, the increase has given poor image and perception for the effectiveness of poverty handling in South Sulawesi.⁴ The increase is also potential raising doubts over various claims of economic development success by local governments.

A little relief, although the number of poor people increased, but the percentage of poor people in South Sulawesi tended to decline, from 10.29 percent (March 2011) to 10.27 percent (September 2011). This decrease is caused by the rate of population growth increased faster than the growth rate of the poor. This achievement also looks good when compared to the National rate (12.36%).

The increase in the number of poor people in South Sulawesi is becoming more interesting to observe, especially if it is associated with regional macro-economic performance, especially economic growth, unemployment rate and inflation rate. According to BPS data, in 2010, South Sulawesi's economic growth of 8.18 percent and the achievement has placed South Sulawesi in the provinces with the highest national economic growth rate. Although BPS predicts South Sulawesi's economic growth will slow slightly in 2011, it is still in the range of 8.00 percent. The open unemployment rate and inflation rate also showed sufficient performance of 8.37 percent and 2.87 percent respectively, which is the lowest figure in the last five years. This situation has led to doubts, especially from the local government, on the accuracy of BPS data on increasing the number of poor people. The relative ease, although the number of poor people increases, but the percentage of poor people in South Sulawesi tends to decrease, from 10.29 percent (March 2011) to 10.27 percent (September 2011). This decrease is caused by the rate of population growth increased faster than the growth rate of the poor. This achievement also looks good when compared to the National rate (12.36%).

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If the poverty rate in South Sulawesi is compared with other provinces on Sulawesi Island, it appears that the number of poor people in South Sulawesi is at the top, although in percentage ranks second after North Sulawesi. In 2011, the number of poor people in South Sulawesi was more than twice that of Central Sulawesi and four times that of North Sulawesi and Gorontalo. However, the percentage of poor people in South Sulawesi is only half of Gorontalo, where Gorontalo is the highest percentage of poor people in Sulawesi Island.

If observed spatially, the concentration of poor people in South Sulawesi is Pangkep, Jeneponto, Bone, North Toraja, North Luwu, Luwu and Maros⁵. Almost half of all poor people in South Sulawesi live in this area. The whole area has a relatively large number and percentage of poor people. In terms of proportion, the percentage of poor people in this area averages above 14 percent of the total population. Kota Makassar and Kabupaten Gowa, although they have a relatively large number of poor people, but the percentage is relatively small.

If it is observed further in the perspective of region (city-village), it is clear that rural areas are home to most of the poor, reaching 84.01 percent of the total poor population. That is, every 10 people in poor people in South Sulawesi, more than 8 people living in rural areas. The percentage of poor people in rural areas is also relatively large, reaching 13.63 percent of the total rural population. Compare with the urban only recorded figure of 4.48 percent.

Education as a Poverty Factor

The poverty in this study is based on the average income level of the respondents in the family as measured by using the equivalent of rice according to Sayogyo (1985), that is the criteria of the poorest, poorest and poorest. Description of the average family poverty rate in Manduro Village can be seen in table 1 below. Data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) a few days ago, that the number of poor people in South Sulawesi increased, really surprising. From the results of the BPS calculations, the number of poor people increased from 832,910 people in March 2011 to 835,510 people in September 2011 or increased by 2,600 people (0.31%) in the last six months. If using linearity perspective, of course, this increase is quite unexpected considering the number of poor people in South Sulawesi in recent years tend to decrease consistently.

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The most interesting fact is that the swelling in the number of poor people in South Sulawesi is contributed by rural areas. In contrast to urban areas that experienced a decrease in both the number and percentage of the poor, rural areas actually showed an increase in the number and percentage of poor people in the period March to September 2011. As a result, the proportion of rural poor tend to grow larger. Implicitly this fact confirms that the poor in rural areas do not benefit from the economic progress achieved by South Sulawesi.

The next fact that is also the movement of Poverty Depth Index (P1) and Poverty Severity Index (P2) in South Sulawesi. As of March 2011, both P1 and P2, show a consistent decline in both urban and rural areas. This indicates that both the average distance of poor people's spending on the poverty line and the gap between spending on the poor are improving. However in September 2011, P1 and P2 decreased in urban areas, but increased in rural areas. That is, the average expenditure of the poor continues to decline and in disparities in spending between the poor continue to worsen in rural areas.

CONCLUSION

Despite substantial improvements in access to education over the past four decades, challenges on this front remain in some countries. In particular, the issue of access remains critical in the Republic of Yemen where, despite extraordinary recent progress, less than 60 percent of children complete primary education. In some countries the remaining challenges are more in the nature of geographic pockets of low access. For example, although illiteracy has declined steadily throughout Egypt, percent of the poor in rural Upper Egypt remain illiterate. Groups who are still excluded throughout the region, or who drop out before completing primary education, are typically the poor and girls in remote rural areas, the disabled in all income groups, and working and street children in urban areas.

The constraints to access of the poor and girls in rural areas include distance to school and the direct and indirect user costs of schooling. Dropping out of school is attributed to increasing opportunity costs for the poor as children get older, to lack of acceptable facilities and security for girls, and to perceived poor quality and low value of the education provided. Measures to overcome these constraints to participation of the poor and of girls include focusing resources on school facilities and inputs in poor rural communities; targeting subsidies conditional on school.

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