

## The Impact of Poverty in Indonesia on Education

Fitria Arina Suhendar<sup>1</sup>, Ruli Vita Sari, Trias Pangesti<sup>2</sup>, Zakiyya Muflih Gusma Putra<sup>3</sup>,  
Aris Prio Agus Santoso<sup>4</sup>

Program Studi S-1 Hukum, Fakultas Hukum Dan Bisnis, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received : 25 January 2024

Published : 01 March 2024

---

#### Keywords:

Poverty in Indonesia

Concept of perpetrators

Influence of social environment

---

### Info Artikel

#### Article history:

Diterima : 25 Januari 2024

Publis : 01 Maret 2024

---

### Abstract

*Poverty is a serious problem that Indonesia still faces. One of the concerning impacts in Indonesia is limited access to education. Economic inequality is one of the main factors in influencing poverty in Indonesia which hinders growth and affects consumption and demand. It also highlights the important role of education quality in influencing poverty status. Low access to and quality of education in poor areas are barriers to achieving social mobility and better economic opportunities. This study aims to explain the impact and cycle of poverty and how factors such as limited access to education, low levels of education, and limited access to health services can influence poverty. The research method uses a literature study approach, the data is then analyzed using qualitative methods. It can be concluded that this research provides a comprehensive picture of the problem of poverty in Indonesia, its impact, influencing factors, and steps that can be taken to overcome it. With the cooperation of various sectors and high awareness, it is hoped that efforts to reduce poverty can be successful and create a more inclusive and quality society in Indonesia.*

---

### Abstrak

Kemiskinan adalah permasalahan serius yang masih dihadapi oleh Indonesia. Salah satu dampak yang memprihatinkan di Indonesia adalah keterbatasan akses ke pendidikan. Kesenjangan ekonomi menjadi salah satu faktor utama dalam mempengaruhi kemiskinan di Indonesia yang menghambat pertumbuhan dan mempengaruhi konsumsi serta permintaan. Selain itu juga menyoroti peran penting kualitas pendidikan dalam mempengaruhi status kemiskinan. Rendahnya akses dan kualitas pendidikan di daerah miskin menjadi hambatan dalam mencapai mobilitas sosial dan memperoleh kesempatan ekonomi yang lebih baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bagaimana dampak dan siklus kemiskinan serta bagaimana faktor-faktor seperti keterbatasan akses terhadap pendidikan, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan, dan akses terbatas terhadap pelayanan kesehatan dapat memperpetuasi kemiskinan. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan studi literatur, data selanjutnya dianalisis secara metode kualitatif. Dari penelitian ini dapat diperoleh bahwa penelitian ini memberikan gambaran komprehensif tentang masalah kemiskinan di Indonesia, dampaknya, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi, dan langkah-langkah yang dapat diambil untuk mengatasinya serta dengan kerjasama dari berbagai sektor dan kesadaran yang tinggi, diharapkan upaya untuk mengurangi kemiskinan dapat berhasil dan menciptakan masyarakat yang lebih inklusif dan berkualitas di Indonesia.

*This is an open access article under the [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)*



---

### Corresponding Author:

Fitria Arina Suhendar

Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta

Email: [fitriaarina04@gmail.com](mailto:fitriaarina04@gmail.com)

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty has become an issue of concern in Indonesia. Although many efforts have been made by the government and non-government organizations to overcome this problem, its impact is still felt significantly, especially in the education sector. Poverty is an economic condition that limits people's access to adequate resources to meet their basic needs, including education. This problem is generally related to unequal distribution of income, lack of decent employment opportunities, and lack of access to basic services such as health care and education.

One of direct impact of poverty is limited access to education. Poor families often cannot afford educational costs such as school fees, books, uniforms and transportation. Many children from poor families are forced to drop out of school or do not receive adequate education. In some cases, children are even forced to work to help earn income for their families. In fact, education is the basic right of every individual and is an important foundation in building a brighter future.

Besides limited access and poverty also affect the quality of education received by children from poor families. Schools in poor areas often lack adequate resources, including facilities, qualified teachers, and adequate materials. Lack of facilities such as laboratories, libraries and proper classrooms affects the quality of learning. In addition, teachers in poor areas often have low educational qualifications and lack adequate support from the government. This lack of resources has a negative impact on the quality of education received by children from poor families, so that they do not receive quality education to develop their potential optimally.

Therefore, poverty also has an impact on low participation in education. Poor families often view education as an additional burden that is difficult to overcome. In many cases, children from poor families are expected to help earn income or do housework to help their families. As a result, they are often absent or do not attend school regularly. This low participation is also caused by a lack of awareness of the importance of education. Many parents in poor areas are unaware of the long-term benefits of education and are more focused on meeting basic daily needs.

In order to overcome the impact of poverty on education, steps need to be taken. First, the government needs to pay special attention to poor areas by increasing the allocation of funds to improve educational facilities. Apart from that, efforts to improve the quality of teachers by providing training and supporting their professional development will be very helpful. The government should also focus on programs that provide financial assistance to poor families to meet the costs of their children's education.

In conclusion, poverty in Indonesia has a significant impact on the world of education. Limited access, low quality of education, and low participation harm children from poor families in achieving their potential full of them. Therefore, addressing poverty must be a priority in order to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. By increasing access, quality and participation in education, a stronger foundation will be created for sustainable social and economic development in the future.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses a literature study approach to explore this approach involving a comprehensive literature review responsive to sources relevant to the phenomenon of poverty in Indonesia in the world of education. In achieving the research objectives, the main focus will also be given to understanding socio-economic disparities and their impact on the world of education, especially related to access, quality, socio-economic disparities and participants in education, as well as the impact of poverty in the world of education.

Next, literature discussing the impact of poverty in Indonesia on the world of education will be analyzed thoroughly. This includes efforts to reduce poverty in Indonesia in the world of education, as well as paying close attention is the impact and cycle of poverty and what factors can influence it. Overall, this research method will combine critical analysis of various literary sources to provide in-depth insight into the phenomenon of poverty in Indonesia, as well as its impact on the world of education.

### **FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM**

Based on the background of the problem above, the following question was asked: "What are the impacts of poverty in Indonesia in the world of education?" and "What efforts

can be proposed to overcome the problem of poverty in Indonesia in the world of education?"

### 3. DISCUSSION

Poverty is a serious problem that is still faced by many countries, including Indonesia. In this writing, we have discussed several factors that are the root of the problem of poverty in Indonesia and the impacts they cause. The three main points that have been discussed are economic inequality, low quality of education, and the cycle of poverty and the perpetuation of poverty. Apart from that, we also provide an explanation of the negative impacts caused by poverty, both for individuals and society as a whole. The problem of poverty in Indonesia not only has social but also economic impacts.

Economic inequality hinders sustainable and quality growth in the country. The low quality of education is also an important factor in influencing poverty. Quality education is key in sharing knowledge and skills with individuals, so they can unlock opportunities and build a better future. The impact of the cycle of poverty and the perpetuation of poverty is also very significant. Families living in conditions of poverty find it difficult to get out of this vicious circle due to various factors such as limited access to decent work, low levels of education, and limited access to health services. This cycle of poverty tends to continue from one generation to the next. Regarding this, there are several impacts that influence it, including:

#### 1. Limited Access to Education

Limited access to education is one of the significant impacts of poverty in Indonesia. Poor families often face difficulties in meeting educational costs such as school fees, books, uniforms and transportation. These financial limitations force children from poor families to drop out of school or not receive adequate education. One of the main factors influencing limited access is school costs. Private schools often have fees that are unaffordable for poor families. Apart from that, state schools still require payment of certain fees, such as donations for school construction or other contributions. High school fees are an obstacle for children from poor families to access formal education.

In addition, the cost of books and school supplies can also be a heavy burden for poor families. Books and school supplies needed to support the learning process are often unaffordable or too expensive for poor families. This makes it difficult for their children to follow lessons well and obtain adequate academic results. Apart from the cost of education, transportation is also an important factor in access to education. Many poor families live in remote or inland areas that are difficult to reach by public transportation. Children from poor families often have to walk long distances or use inconvenient modes of transportation to reach school. These transportation limitations cause high levels of school absenteeism and low participation in educational activities.

To overcome limited access to education, steps need to be taken. The government needs to implement policies that encourage wider and more inclusive access to education for poor families. One example is by providing educational subsidies or scholarships to children from poor families. Providing these subsidies can help reduce the financial burden that must be borne by poor families and ensure that they can still access education even in difficult economic situations. Apart from that, the free or low-cost school provision program also needs to be expanded and improved. Programs such as "Kartu Indonesia Pintar" which provides cash assistance to children from poor families can help them meet educational costs. The government also needs to collaborate with the private sector and non-government organizations to provide assistance in the form of procurement of books, uniforms and school supplies.

Apart from government efforts, the community can also play a role in increasing access to education for poor families. Organizations or volunteer groups can help provide transportation or collect donations to meet the educational costs of children from poor families. With these steps, it is hoped that limited access to education for poor families can be reduced. Every child has the same right to receive quality education, without having to be limited by difficult economic conditions.

## 2. Low Quality of Education

The low quality of education is another impact of poverty in Indonesia. Schools in poor areas often have limited resources, including adequate facilities, qualified teachers, and materials. This lack of resources has a negative impact on the quality of education received by children from poor families. Limited school facilities are one of the determining factors in the quality of education. Many schools in poor areas do not have important facilities such as libraries, laboratories or adequate classrooms.

This lack of facilities limits students' learning experiences and prevents them from developing their potential optimally. Inadequate facilities can also reduce students' motivation to study. Apart from that, the low quality of teachers is an important factor that influences the quality of education. Schools in poor areas often have difficulty attracting or retaining quality teachers. Teacher educational qualifications in poor areas also tend to be low. Lack of quality and limited number of qualified teachers can hinder an effective learning process.

Apart from teacher factors, the lack of support and funding from the government also affects the quality of education. Schools in poor areas often do not receive adequate support from the government, either in the form of operational funds or development programs. This lack of support limits innovation and reform in the world of education in poor areas. To improve the quality of education, the government needs to be actively involved in increasing educational resources in poor areas. Increasing the education budget is an important first step in improving school facilities and increasing teacher payments. With increased funding, schools in poor areas can improve infrastructure, provide adequate facilities, and strengthen teacher development programs.

Apart from that, training and development of teachers in poor areas also needs to be a focus. Regular and quality training programs will help teachers improve their skills and profession. Quality teachers will influence the quality of learning and will have a positive impact on student learning outcomes. The government also needs to encourage collaboration with the private sector and non-governmental organizations in efforts to improve the quality of education in poor areas. Programs for donating books, school supplies and providing facilities can be carried out in collaboration with various parties. Apart from that, this collaboration can also involve professionals or experts in the field of education to help improve the quality of learning. By improving the quality of education, children from poor families will receive a better education and have greater opportunities to develop their potential. Improving the quality of education will also open up opportunities for greater equality and social mobility in the future.

## 3. The Poverty Cycle and Poverty Perpetuation

Poverty in Indonesia tends to be a cycle that is difficult to break. Families living in poverty often experience difficulties in improving their standard of living and getting out of poverty. Certain factors, both structural and individual, play a role in perpetuating this cycle of poverty. One of the main factors that perpetuates poverty is limited access to decent employment opportunities. Poor families often have limited access to formal jobs that offer adequate wages. They are often forced to work in the informal sector

with low wages and working conditions that are not safe or stable. Limitations in getting decent work contribute to low income and difficulty getting out of poverty.

Apart from that, low levels of education also perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Children from poor families tend to have limited access to education, as explained in the previous point. Lack of adequate education can limit available employment opportunities and hinder social mobility. Apart from economic and educational factors, low access to health services can also be a factor that perpetuates poverty. Poor families often face difficulties in gaining access to adequate health services.

High health costs and the lack of adequate health facilities in poor areas prevent poor families from getting the health care they need. Children who grow up in poor health have a lower chance of receiving a good education and having a better future. To break the cycle of poverty, a comprehensive approach needs to be implemented. The government needs to encourage inclusive and sustainable economic development, so as to create decent jobs and reduce economic disparities. Increasing investment in the education and training sector is also important to improve access and quality of education for poor families.

The government also needs to expand the reach and improve the quality of health services in poor areas. Programs such as national health insurance and the provision of affordable health facilities need to be improved and made accessible to poor families. Apart from government efforts, the need for community empowerment is also important in changing the cycle of poverty. Education about life skills, entrepreneurship development, and improving living standards needs to be provided for poor families. Non-governmental organizations and social institutions can also provide assistance and support in the form of training and mentoring for poor families. With a comprehensive approach and sustainable support, it is hoped that the cycle of poverty can be broken and poor families can have a better opportunity to improve their standard of living and escape poverty.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

It is important to understand that fighting poverty is a complex challenge and requires cooperation from various sectors. The government, non-governmental organizations, communities and the private sector need to work together to formulate and implement effective programs and policies in addressing the root causes of poverty. With continuous efforts and high awareness, it is hoped that a more inclusive and sustainable society can be created in Indonesia, where every individual has fair access to education, health and opportunities to improve their standard of living.

#### **5. SUGGESTION**

To overcome poverty in Indonesia, integrated and sustainable efforts are needed from various sectors. These efforts:

1. The government needs to implement policies that focus on fair economic redistribution and increasing access to decent work and stable income. Promotion of investment in labor-intensive sectors and development of cooperatives can be effective steps in creating new jobs. Increased access to markets and skills training can also help individuals living in poverty to increase their income.
2. The government also needs to improve access and quality of education in poor areas. Increasing the education budget, developing educational infrastructure, and training quality teachers can improve the quality of education. Scholarship programs and educational assistance also need to be provided for poor families to increase their access

- to better education. By improving the quality of education, it is hoped that there will be better social mobility and greater opportunities for future generations to escape poverty.
3. There needs to be special attention to access and quality of health services in poor areas. Increased access to health facilities and financial protection for health costs can help poor families get the health care they need. Health promotion and education are also important in increasing awareness of the importance of health and disease prevention. With good health, individuals have a greater opportunity to improve their living conditions and escape poverty.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There are no appropriate words other than gratitude for the presence of God Almighty, and thanks to Mr. Aris Prio Agus Santoso, SH, MH as the supervisor in writing this article. Don't forget to thank colleagues who were involved in preparing and writing this article.

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arifin, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan di Indonesia," *J. Adm. Publik dan Bisnis*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1–8, 2019, doi: 10.36917/japabis.v1i2.9.
- Aryono, A., & Prastyanti, R. A. (2020). Protection Of Children From Violence In Social Media In The New Normal Era. *Veteran Justice Journal*, 2(1).
- A. Winarti, "Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Bidang Pendidikan, Kemiskinan, dan PDB Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Indonesia Periode 1992-2012," *Univ. Diponegoro*, pp. 1–72, 2014.
- B. Ibrahim, "Kemiskinan Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Motivasi Dan Prestasi Belajar Anak-Anak Di Kota Langsa," *Inferensi*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 68, 2015, doi: 10.18326/infs13.v8i1.68-92.
- B. Nafi'ah, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Dapat Mempengaruhi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia (2016- 2019)," *J. Ilm. Ekon. Islam*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 953–960, 2021, doi: 10.29040/jiei.v7i2.2206.
- D. D. Utama, "Peranan Pendidikan Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan," *Dialogue Can. Philos. Assoc.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2009.
- D. S. Mirza, "Pengaruh Kemiskinan, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Jawa Tengah Tahun 2006-2009," *Econ. Dev. Anal. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 2–15, 2012, [Online]. Available: <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/edaj/article/view/474>
- Hindun, S. Ady, and Hariyati, "Pengaruh Pendidikan , Pengangguran , dan Kemiskinan terhadap Ketimpangan Pendapatan di Indonesia: Universitas, Pascasarjana Surabaya, Negeri Soejoto, Ady Universitas, Pascasarjana Surabaya, Negeri Universitas, Pascasarjana Surabaya, Negeri," *J. Ekon. Bisnis dan Kewirausahaan*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 250–265, 2019.
- L. Amalia, "Analisis Pengaruh Kemiskinan Terhadap Pendidikan di Ogan ilir , Sumatera," no. April, 2023.
- L. Nursita and B. S. Edy P, "Pendidikan Pekerja Anak: Dampak Kemiskinan Pada Pendidikan," *Jambura Econ. Educ. J.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2022, doi: 10.37479/jeej.v4i1.11894.
- Nugrahaningsih, W. and Yuliana, M.E., 2021. Klausula Baku Sebagai Bentuk Komunikasi Satu Arah yang Melanggar Kebijakan Perlindungan Konsumen. *COMSERVA: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(7), pp.373-383.
- R. Susanto and I. Pangesti, "Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan terhadap Kemiskinan di DKI Jakarta," *JABE (Journal Appl. Bus. Econ.)*, vol. 5, no. 4, p. 340, 2019, doi:

10.30998/jabe.v5i4.4183.

Sanniana Sidabutar, Elidawaty Purba, and Pawan Darasa Panjaitan, "Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Bidang Pendidikan Dan Kemiskinan Terhadap IPM Kabupaten Simalungun," *J. Ekuilnomi*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 86–101, 2020, doi: 10.36985/ekuilnomi.v2i2.109.

-----, Yuliana, M.E. and Rezi, R., 2023. Analisa Yuridis Perlindungan Konsumen Atas Klausula Baku pada Surat Kuasa dari Perjanjian Kredit. *JIP-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 6(12), pp.10870-10876.

Prastyanti, R.A., Rezi, R. and Rahayu, I., 2023. Ethical Fintech is a New Way of Banking. *Kontigensi: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, 11(1), pp.255-260.

----- and Budiyo, A., 2023. Legal Reformulation and Ethics of Fintech Lending Companies In Indonesia. *International Journal of Global Community*, 6(1-March), pp.53-64.

-----, Yafi, E., Wardiono, K. and Budiono, A., 2021. The Legal Aspect of Consumers' Protection from Pop-Up Advertisements in Indonesia. *Lentera Hukum*, 8, p.73