

Poverty Analysis in DKI Jakarta

Mila Unitasari^{1*}, Resti Sukma Nastiti²

^{1,2}Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

*) Corresponding Author: milaunita13@student.uns.ac.id

Abstract

Poverty is a complex social problem and is common in many countries. Indonesia as one of the developing countries has a fairly high poverty rate. Poverty in Indonesia occurs because of various background problems, but the background of the poverty problem of each region varies, therefore in this article will be discussed about poverty in DKI Jakarta. The purpose of making the article to be able to observe more about the problem of poverty in DKI Jakarta and know the role of the Government in tackling poverty as a form of welfare fulfillment for the community. This article was compiled using qualitative methods with a library review approach. Based on the results obtained, the increasing percentage of poverty in DKI Jakarta from 2019 to 2020 is the main cause of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: covid-19; government role; poverty DKI jakarta.

Introduction

Poverty is literally according to poerwadarminta (1976), poverty is the origin of the poor basic word meaning "worthless". in a broader sense, poverty can be communicated as a condition of incompetence either individually, in groups, or families so that it is vulnerable to the onset of other social problems. According to Kuncoro (1997), poverty is defined as the inability to meet minimum living standards. Kartasasmita (1997) said that poverty is a problem in development characterized by unemployment and backwardness which then increases into inequality.

From these three opinions, it can be concluded that poverty is a condition of inability of an individual, group or family to meet living standards, and is the impact of development.

Judging from the above definition, the issue of poverty cannot be separated from the government's efforts in the success of building the country. In Indonesia poverty is still the center of attention for the government, in order to build a better standard of living for people and to improve the economy in Indonesia. In accordance with the opening of the 1945 Constitution paragraph 4 which is to promote the general welfare, the government is fair in addressing poverty in

Indonesia. DKI Jakarta as the Capital of Indonesia has a high poverty rate, the latest survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics, the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta reached 4.69% in September 2020. As the capital of the country, Jakarta should be one of the provinces with low poverty rates because there is an economic center that can absorb a lot of labor, but in fact poverty in Jakarta is still very high, can be seen by the number of Jakartans living in slums such as river banks, in addition to the indigenous people of Jakarta the number of migrants from outside Jakarta who live without jobs that still leads to high poverty rates. This raises the real question of what are the factors causing poverty in DKI Jakarta? in addition, what are the impacts of poverty and how is the efforts of the DKI Jakarta government in solving poverty in DKI Jakarta? the purpose of this article is to discuss these questions.

Literature Review

Poverty according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2000) is a situation where an individual or group of people is unable to meet his basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health that is considered a minimum need and has a certain standard. Poverty according to the World Bank is a situation where an individual or group has no choice or opportunity to improve their standard of living a healthy and better life according to standard of living,

having self-esteem and being valued by others. Robert Chamber (2010) said that poverty is an intergrated

concept that has five dimensions while the five dimensions form a deprivation trap, namely (1) poverty itself,

(2) powerless, (3) the reality of facing a state of emergency, (4) dependency, and (5) isolation both geographically and sociologically. So it can be concluded that poverty is a situation where a person cannot meet the needs of his life and has no choice to live better.

Referring to the theory of poor culture developed by Oscar Lewis and Edward Banfield, this cultural picture of the lower class, especially in the orientation for the present and the absence of delays in satisfaction, maintains poverty among them from one generation to the next. So it can be concluded that this theory assumes that poverty is a hereditary thing and cannot be decided even though a new generation has emerged.

Ragnar Nurkhse presents the vicious cycle of poverty theory. The theory suggests a poor country is poor because it is poor. That poverty has no tip and a root where all the elements that cause poverty will be interconnected. In this theory it is explained that poverty in a country and region will not end so that each individual can only submit to the situation without trying to get out of poverty.

Method

This article was compiled using descriptive qualitative method, sugiyono (2017) revealed that qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to

research on the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where researchers are as a key instrument, sampling data sources are done purposively and snowball, collection techniques with triangulasi (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize the meaning of generalization. Descriptive qualitative research focuses on ontological activities. in this case the researcher emphasized with notes with a complete, complete and in-depth sentence description that describes the actual situation in order to support the presentation of data. In this article the author conducts a literature study by searching for relevant materials and data from books, journals or other primary sources relevant to the theme of poverty in DKI Jakarta.

Result and Discussion

Poverty Level Data in DKI Jakarta

The development of an area cannot be separated from the success in addressing the problem of poverty that is a concern in growing the level of the economy of a country. The country of Indonesia has a region with a high income level that is in DKI Jakarta as the capital of Indonesia, but with high regional income from people with a high level of lifestyle but still many people with a standard of living below the poverty line. need to be reviewed in relation to the inequality of society that occurs in DKI Jakarta as a form of response to the development of the Indonesian nation in achieving

community welfare and justice in the social sphere.

In observing the development of poverty levels, there needs to be accurate data obtained from reliable sources of government agencies. Data from the national economic social survey (Susenas) by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of DKI Jakarta Province, obtained the results of poverty and inequality in DKI Jakarta as follows; the percentage of poor people in 2017 reached

3.93 percent, in 2019 decreased by 3.55 percent, in 2019 with a percentage of 3.42 percent, in 2020 increased by 4.69 percent. So it can be concluded that the percentage of poor people in 2020 is 4.69 percent, an increase of 1.27 percent compared to 3.42 percent in 2019. During the last 6 months since March 2020, the number of poor people in Jakarta increased by 15,980 people. Even the very poor population increased by 76,500 people from 108.2 thousand in March to 184.7 thousand in September 2020.

Tabel 1. Keadaan Kemiskinan DKI Jakarta, Maret 2019- September 2020

Bulan	Garis Kemiskinan (Rp/Kapita/Bln)			Jumlah Penduduk Miskin (000)	Persentase Penduduk Miskin	Indeks Kedalaman Kemiskinan	Indeks Keparahan Kemiskinan
	Makanan	Bukan Makanan	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maret 2019	429.915 (67,46%)	207.345 (32,54%)	637.26 (100%)	365,55	3,47	0,497	0,111
September 2019	451.918 (68,13%)	211.437 (31,87%)	663.36 (100%)	362,30	3,42	0,397	0,072
Maret 2020	466.156 (68,51%)	214.245 (31,49%)	680.4 (100%)	480,860	4,53	0,590	0,114
September 2020	467.847 (68,46%)	215.491 (31,84%)	683.339 (100%)	496,840	4,69	0,669	0,152

Sumber : BPS, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional September 2020

Figure 1. Poverty Situation of DKI Jakarta

Causes of Poverty in DKI Jakarta

Poverty is a complex problem when reviewed from a background / cause that causes inequality and

raises social strata, it is if reviewed from the urban poor not only lack income and resources in focusing on adequate welfare, but often have limited access to basic services, employment opportunities, and uneven social development. Urban poor people are particularly vulnerable to macroeconomic shocks that can affect their capacity to generate low incomes, causing the poor to consume unhealthy foods and have an impact on malnutrition. While reviewed from structural poverty can be seen from the point of view of the structure / order of life is not profitable (Soetandyo, 1995). Poverty creates an order where poverty occurs continuously because it has no chance to get out of the problem of poverty. It was formed because of a sense of catalyticness to develop, discrimination from a better society, suspicion, and apathy in doing more effort for a more decent life.

Cultural poverty is due to the factors of customs and culture of an area that shackles a person remains attached to the indicator of poverty (Suyanto, 1995). This happens because the surrounding community considers one's poverty because it is hereditary, making it difficult for the efforts to be done forward and surrender to the situation.

Sharp, et al (1996:173–191) in Kuncoro (2006:120) tried to identify the causes of poverty viewed from the economic side:

1. Micro, limited resource inequality and low quality in the poor. The inability of the poor to fulfill the needs of daily life that has an impact on malnutrition,

thus becoming a burden of dependence on government assistance.

2. Poverty can occur due to the low quality of human resources, so that jobs are accepted with low income gain, . This can happen because of the low level of education so that there is a lot of unemployment due to lack of experience and not meeting the criteria of a company.
3. Poverty arises due to differences in access in capital It can be attributed to the theory of poverty circle by Ragnar Nurkse, the existence of market imperfections, where if low productivity then impacts on minimal income, it can lead to not getting investment / capital in building a business, so that one can not progress and develop to become independent.

So it can be concluded that the cause of poverty in DKI Jakarta is low human resources, causing a variety of complex problems that are shackled in the poverty zone. In addition, the cause of poverty in DKI Jakarta increased from 2019 with a percentage of 3.42 percent to 4.69 percent in 2020 due to the covid-19 outbreak that has spread around the world. With the covid-19 pandemic, various joints of the country are experiencing inequality from before including health, economy, education, and state spending to overcome the increasing covid-19 outbreak.

The impact of COVID-19 on the increasing poverty rate due to the number of layoffs from various

companies due to the income received cannot cover the salaries of employees, so that the number of unemployed in the DKI Jakarta area who used to find work in the capital to change the fate of families in the region but because of the inability to meet the needs of living in a big city then living an unfit life in the suburbs of Jakarta, the fulfillment of basic needs that can not be met because of the discrepancy between the cost of living in DKI Jakarta is high with minimal income, the closure of places that become community efforts, quarantine and lockdown so that people with low living standards who do not have savings

/ investments get a bad impact for their survival.

The Impact of Poverty

The high poverty rate has a serious impact, some of the impacts caused by the high poverty rate in DKI Jakarta are :

1. Crime

Soaring poverty rates lead to a rise in crime rates that occur. Reported from the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics mentioned that the crime rate recorded by the Police of Metro Jaya is the highest crime in Indonesia, namely (31,934 cases throughout 2020) which is divided into various cases. One of the criminality cases that the author highlights is the case of violence against women, women who have always been the target of violence by irresponsible human beings. reported from Detik.com the number of violence against women in 2020 DKI Jakarta became the province that

recorded the most cases of violence against women, that is a total of 2,461 cases and became the province with the highest level of violence against women in Indonesia and most of the violence comes from personal violence such as domestic violence or personal relationship violence, economic pressures especially during the Covid-19 pandemic as now with the number of cases of layoffs cause people do not have the income to meet daily needs to cause high levels of domestic violence.

2. Low Health Levels

The high poverty rate in Jakarta causes low health levels, reported from the data analysis of the health office published by the Central Bureau of Statistics dki Jakarta reported that cases of malnutrition in DKI Jakarta in 2019 there were 430 malnourished toddlers who received treatment. the cause of the many cases of Malnutrition in Jakarta is because the poor are unable to meet their daily needs so that people with malnutrition do not get food that contains enough energy and protein. In addition to malnutrition, high mortality rates are also a crucial problem due to the loss of one's life. The deaths of the poor in DKI Jakarta are often a problem related to the health of people who do not have enough costs to treat so the death rate is high because it is too late. One of the factors is due to health facilities not receiving and providing appropriate care for the poor due to lack of costs. even appeared the slogan "Poor People Are Forbidden to Get Sick"

3. Low Level of Education

Low Education Figures can

be a contributing factor and can be the impact of poverty, low levels of education of a person making it difficult for people to get a decent job and have a low income. The results of the central statistics agency of Jakarta stated that the level of low education of household heads reached 58.65 percent, it can be concluded that the head of the family still has a record of low education junior high school or below so that to obtain a decent job is quite difficult and choose to work fiber to meet daily needs. With only enough income for basic needs and can not support the educational needs of children for the future so that the low level of education will continue to the next generation.

Government Countermeasures

1. Poverty management through legislation.

In tackling poverty, various efforts have been made by the government, one of which is through the establishment of regulations, among the regulations concerning poverty some do not clearly explain about poverty. Such regulations include:

Law

- a. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare
- b. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2011 concerning the Poor.
- c. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.
- d. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social

Security System.

- e. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health.
- f. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2011 concerning Social Security Administering Bodies.
- g. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration.

Government regulations

- a. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare (Implementing Regulation Article 8, 11, 12, 18, 35, 45 and 50 of Law Number 11 Number 2009 concerning Social Welfare)
- b. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Efforts to Handle the Poor Through Regional Approach (Implementing Regulation Article 26 of Law No. 13 of 2011 on The Poor).
- c. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2015 concerning Procedures for The Collection and Use of Public Donations for the Handling of The Poor (Implementing Regulation Article 37 of the Law on the Poor)

Presidential Regulations

- a. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty

- Alleviation.
- b. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 166 of 2014 concerning The Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation Program.
- c. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 96 of 2015 concerning Changes to the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation

Governor's Regulation

- a. Regulation of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province No. 40 of 2018 concerning Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team Governor's Decision
 - b. Decree of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 899 of 2019 concerning The Coordination Team of Food Social Assistance in 2019
2. Poverty Alleviation Through Family Hope Program (PKH)

The family hope program is one of the poverty alleviation programs that become one of the flagship programs today, this program provides cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RSTM) with the aim of reducing poverty and improving human resources.

In RPJMD DKI Jakarta year 2017- 2022 there are 4 SKPD /OPD that become leading sector in poverty alleviation efforts, namely Social Services, PPAPP (Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control), Education Office, and Health Office. Strategies / programs that are carried out i.e.

- a. Provision of social assistance such as Smart Jakarta Card (KJP) Plus, Jakarta Sehar Card (KJS) Plus, Supplementary Feeding (PMT), transportation

subsidies with OK Trip program Improving the productivity of residents, especially the poor and vulnerable with vocational education and One Sub- District One Centre of Entrepreneurship (OK OCE) Poverty alleviation program in DKI Jakarta is contained in RPJMD document

3. Poverty alleviation through social welfare centers

Center for Social Welfare / Puskesmas is one of the government programs that function

- a. As a data and information center related to its own programs and activities as well as village/village government programs. (in this case the social welfare center participates in supervising the running of government programs related to social assistance so as not to be mistargeted)
- b. As a service center, both preventive, handling, development and referral. Forms of service performed, such as; provision of learning centers, distribution of basic needs, smart homes, restoration of poor family homes, elderly medicine, the addition of toddler nutrition and so on,
- c. Center for protection and advocacy to help citizens such as in the form of facilitation of peace, social guidance, mediation of citizens with authorities and consultation.

Puskesmas activities are: carrying out data and information dissemination, socialization / social campaigns, implementing social guidance, as a reference,

implementing social protection and advocacy. Judging from its activities, the Center for Social Welfare should be able to organize trainings for the community to train soft skills / community expertise with certified so that later the poor have provisions to work, not only provision skills. if the training is in their village or region, they can touch all layers to the rural communities that do not have smartphones or do not know about the pre-work card program.

4. Pre-employment Card Program

Pre-employment card program is a program of work competency development and entrepreneurship, in this case the target of the pre-employment card is for job seekers, workers / workers affected by layoffs, workers / workers who need competency improvement and MSMEs. The legal basis of the pre-employment program is Presidential Regulation No. 36 of 2020 concerning The Development of Work Competencies through the Pre-employment Card Program and amended by Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2020.

The program is in the form of training and incentives to participants who pass the selection, but the government should also consider the follow-up, namely by carrying out the distribution of labor not only limited to carrying out training only.

5. Empowerment of Small and Medium-Sized Micro Enterprises

During the pandemic, people who lost their jobs, many of whom switched professions to micro-entrepreneurs, this should be a highlight for the government in order

to improve the economy and reduce unemployment that leads to high poverty rates in Indonesia. the government should be able to provide protection and support to MSMEs by reducing imports of goods from abroad and introducing local products in order to gain a place in the community. if looking ahead, MSMEs can actually be the main tool of poverty alleviation by synergizing with the government to hold jobs for the unemployed and not only in the province of Jakarta, but also throughout Indonesia.

Conclusion

Poverty is a complex issue if described the causes / factors of poverty. The results obtained from the survey data of the Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta increased the percentage, in 2020 by 4.69 percent, an increase of 1.27 percent compared to 2019 of

3.42 percent. The causes of poverty in DKI Jakarta are productivity and income inequality between rich and poor people with low educational backgrounds and experiences that do not meet the criteria of a company. With the high cost of living in DKI Jakarta causes a lot of inability to meet the needs of life for people below the poverty line, thus impacting on social problems, from criminality, low health, cases of domestic violence, the poor are ostracized and remain in poverty zones without being able to develop. However, the increase in poverty in DKI Jakarta in 2020 is due to the covid-19 pandemic, because various sectors are experiencing a crisis that causes regional incomes to decline.

This causes the poor to be further devastated by the number of cases of layoffs, lack of savings, losses from businesses due to declining profits, the closure of various businesses that become their only income, and the quarantine at home so that they do not get income to connect life and rely on government efforts in providing assistance.

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