

**THE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT'S INFLUENCE TOWARD THE POVERTY**

**THESIS**

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**INTERNATIONAL CLASS PROGRAM  
SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
MALANG  
January, 2017**

# **THE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND UNEMPLOYMENT'S INFLUENCE TOWARD THE POVERTY**

## **THESIS**

Presented to Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty  
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang  
in Partial to Fulfill the Requirement of *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd) Degree

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MALANG**

**January, 2017**

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THE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND UNEMPLOYMENT'S  
INFLUENCE TOWARD THE POVERTY

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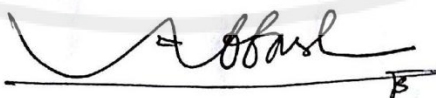
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## DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah, Bismillah bi ‘aunillah. All praises be to Allah that give me the opportunity to finish this thesis. Shalawat and Salam still be delivered to Prophet Muhammad SAW. Who bring us from the darkness religion to the brightness religion.

This Thesis is dedicated for two persons who are love me more than their self and always mention my name in their pray. My Mother, Maslihatin and My Father Abah Ahmad Rifa’i.

Do not forget My Sisters, Ummi Salamah and Maulidatul Lailiyah and my brother Ahamd Fu’ad Al-faizi.

I dedicated my thesis to Abah Masduqie and Ummi Chasinah. KH. Ahmad Muhyiddin munawar and nyai Hj. Umamah. Who always give me spirit to learn more and more, always pray the best to them student. To my friend in PPSS NURUL HUDA thanks a lot of for your help. To My Friend in MANSYAUL HUDA I hope we can success together.

The Last of this dedication is presented for English International Class Program of Social Science Education Departement 2012. Who are advicing, encouraging, helping, and motivating me in finishing this thesis. To my best friend Qorry Aina Miladyah that help me to start do my thesis.

To my teching training in Malaysia

I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to my advisor, Dr. M. Samsul Ulum, MA. Who have patiently and sincerely guiding me not only teach me how do my research well, but also teach many things about live that I have to learn.



## MOTTO

**“The great aim of education is not knowledge but action”.<sup>1</sup>**

(Herbert Spencer)

**“Niat ingsun mekso awak lillahi ta’ala”.<sup>2</sup>**

(KH. Masduqie Mahfudz)



<sup>1</sup> kwiatparker. “*The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.*” –Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), *English philosopher, biologist, anthropologist, & sociologist*. Wordpress.com. acces 17/11/2016 (08:00)

<sup>2</sup> KH. Masduqie Mahfudz .PPSS NURUL HUDA. [www.pesantren.web.id](http://www.pesantren.web.id). acces 17/11/2016 (08:30)

Dr. M. Samsul Ulum, MA

The Lecturer of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty  
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To Whom It May Concern,  
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In  
Malang

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

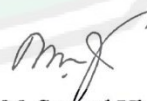
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Toward the Poverty

Is considered **acceptable** to be defended after being intensively read and regularly  
consulted in the area of research content, language, and writing composition.

*Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

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**DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY**

I declare that this thesis is originally written to fulfill the requirement for Bachelor degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S. Pd) entitled "*The Analysis of Education Level and Unemployment's influence Toward the Poverty*" is truly my original work. This research does not incorporate any material previously written of published by another party except those which are mentioned in the footnotes, quotation, and bibliography. Therefore, I will totally responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim for others.

Malang, 22<sup>th</sup> November 2016





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah. Praise and great gratitude submitted to Almighty God, Allah SWT who always gives her gracious mercy and tremendous blessing. Sholawat and Salam may always delivered for Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness to the brightness called Islam and became inspirator and pattern in this thesis entitled: *The Analysis of Education Level and Unemployment's influence Toward the Poverty*.

This thesis is done as a requirement in accomplishing the S-1 Degree at Social Science Education Departement of Teachers Training and Education Faculty in Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The researcher would like to thank for all of those who have given contribution so that this thesis can be finished timely. The researcher would like to deliver this thank to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si, Rector of Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang.
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4. Dr. M. Samsul Ulum, MA, advisor who had guided and assisted the researcher in writing and finishing the thesis. Thanks for your good advice and valuable input.
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7. All members of Social Science Education Departement 2012 especially from International Class Program as researcher's beloved big family that cannot be mentioned. Thanks for being such a great companion and the researcher's history during study in Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Malang, 22<sup>th</sup> November 2016



The Writer

## GUIDELINES OF ARAB LATIN transliteration

The writing of arab-latin transliteration in this thesis uses guidelines based on the decision by the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture RI no. 158 of 1987 and no. 0543 b/U/1987 which can be broadly described as follows:

### A. Alphabet

ا =	a	س =	s	ل =	l
ب =	b	ش =	sy	م =	m
ت =	c	ص =	sh	ن =	n
ث =	t	ض =	dl	و =	w
ج =	ts	ط =	th	ه =	h
ح =	<u>h</u>	ظ =	zh	ع =	'
خ =	kh	ع =	'	ي =	y
د =	d	غ =	gh		
ذ =	dz	ف =	f		
ر =	r				

### C. Diphthongs Vowel

#### B. Long vowel

Vowel (a) long = â

Vowel (i) long = î

Vowel (u) long = û

او = aw

اي = ay

او = û

اي = î

ز = z

ق = q

ك = k

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## ABSTRACT

Fikriyah, Luzaimatul. 2016. *The Analysis of Education Level and Unemployment's influence Toward the Poverty. Thesis*, Social Science Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Malang. Advisor: Dr. M. Samsul Ulum, MA.

التعليم هو الأساس لبناء الدولة. الوعي بأهمية التعليم ستحدد مستقبل مواطنيها. ولذلك مضمون التعليم، والمواد التعليمية، ومنهجيات التعلم، فضلاً عن تعليم إدارة مسؤولية كان من المفترض أن يكون مصدر قلق للمنظمين في الدولة. من الواضح من التأكيد أن جميع الأشخاص الذين تمكنوا من الوصول إلى مستوى النهوض بالثقافة والتكنولوجيا العالية بجودة تعليم قوية جداً. دون علم كاف المجتمع سوف تقف مكتوفة الأيدي بسبب انعدام فرص العمل يمكنهم القيام به. الآثار السيئة للبطالة تجعل الدخل المنخفض في نهاية المطاف شخص قد يقول منخفضة أو الرخاء انهم من الفقراء. أجرى هذا البحث لتحليل العوامل التي تؤثر على الفقر في قرية *Mergosono*. هذه العوامل هي التعليم والبطالة. يهدف هذا البحث إلى: (١) معرفة التأثير الإيجابي ومستوى التعليم ضد الفقر في قرية *Mergosono*، (٢) معرفة معدل البطالة ضد التأثير السلبي للفقر على الفقراء في قرية *Mergosono*.

وكان أسلوب البحث المستخدم متعددة الانحدار الخطي ميتوديناليسيس (تحليل انحدار المربعات الصغرى العادية) بمساعدة البرنامج الإحصائي للعلوم الاجتماعية. البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها من نتائج الدراسة الاستقصائية على المجتمعات المحلية ٣٠ في مالانغ ميرجوسونو كيلوراها. (١) المتغير سلبي النتائج التي أظهرت أن (٢) متغير مستوى التعليم له أثر إيجابي وهام ضد الفقر في قرية *Mergosono*، وقيمة الاحتمال ٠.٠٠١٦ عند ارتفاع مستوى التعليم، ثم الفقر أسفل نظراً لارتفاع دخل الأفراد، وتأثير كبير من البطالة ضد الفقر في مالانغ ميرجوسونو كيلوراها مع قيمة الاحتمال ٠.٠٠٠٠ عند بينجانجوران ارتفاع الفقر أخذ في الصعود بسبب دخل سكان منخفضة.

أصبحت فيما بعد الأساس للنظر في سياسة الإعلام والأطراف المعنية تحسين النمو وتطوير النظام لقرية ميرجوسونو مالانغ. ولذلك، يتوقع نتائج هذه الدراسة تقديم المزيد تحسين الإشارة لخلق النمو والتنمية المنصفة لجميع المجتمعات.

الكلمة: الفقر، بطالة، مستوى التعليم

## ABSTRACT

Fikriyah, Luzaimatul. 2016. *The Analysis of Education Level and Unemployment's influence Toward the Poverty*. Thesis, Social Science Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Malang. Advisor: Dr. M. Samsul Ulum, MA.

Education is the main foundation to build a nation's civilization. National awareness of the importance of education will determine the future of its citizens. Therefore the substance of education, teaching materials and teaching methodology, as well as education management accountable should be a concern for the organizers of the State. Proved the nation who has high level in the culture and technology is building on the good quality of education. Without sufficient knowledge society will be unemployed because of the absence of jobs that they can do. The bad effects of unemployment is reduced income finally societies prosperity is low or we called poverty. This research doing to analysis factors that have influence poverty of Mergosono Village. That factors are education and unemployment.

This research intent on: (1) understand on education level positive influence toward poverty of Village Mergosono Malang. (2) Understand on unemployment negative influence toward poverty on Mergosono Village.

Method that used is Ordinary Least Squares Regression Analysis with software SPSS 16,0. The data getting from own survey at thirty people at Mergosono Village.

Result of research indicated that (1) Variable education level has positive and significance influence toward poverty of Village Mergosono Malang and the probablitas is 0,016 When education level high the poverty is down because the income in society is high, (2) Variable unemployment have negative and significance toward poverty Mergosono Village and the probabilitas is 0,000 When unemployment high in the society the poverty is up to because income in the society is low.

In this matter, then based information and opinion one part that be related to development at Mergosono Village. Therefore, from the result of this research be provided that give betterment established average to all society.

**Key word:** poverty, education level, and unemployment.

## ABSTRACT

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Pendidikan merupakan pondasi utama untuk membangun peradaban bangsa. Kesadaran akan arti penting pendidikan akan menentukan masa depan warganya. Oleh karena itu substansi pendidikan, materi pengajaran dan metodologi pembelajaran, serta manajemen pendidikan yang akuntabel sudah seharusnya menjadi perhatian bagi para penyelenggara Negara. Terbukti bahwa seluruh bangsa yang berhasil mencapai tingkat kemajuan kebudayaan dan teknologi tinggi pasti disangga oleh kualitas pendidikan yang sangat kokoh. Tanpa ilmu yang cukup masyarakat akan menganggur karena tidak adanya lapangan pekerjaan yang bisa mereka lakukan. Efek buruk dari pengangguran membuat pendapatan berkurang dan akhirnya seseorang kemiskinan rendah atau bisa dikatakan miskin. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memiliki pengaruh terhadap kemiskinan di Kelurahan Mergosono. Faktor-faktor tersebut adalah pendidikan dan pengangguran.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui pengaruh positif tingkat pendidikan terhadap kemiskinan di Kelurahan Mergosono Malang, (2) Mengetahui pengaruh negatif tingkat pengangguran terhadap kemiskinan di Kelurahan Mergosono Malang.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode analisis regresi linier berganda (*Ordinary Least Squares Regression Analysis*) dengan bantuan *software SPSS*. Data yang diperoleh adalah dari hasil survey pada 30 masyarakat di Kelurahan Mergosono Malang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Variabel tingkat pendidikan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di Kelurahan Mergosono Malang dan nilai probabilitasnya adalah 0,016 ketika tingkat pendidikan naik, maka kemiskinan turun karena pendapatan masyarakat naik, (2) Variabel pengangguran berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di Kelurahan Mergosono Malang dengan nilai probabilitas 0,000 ketika pengangguran naik kemiskinan akan naik karena pendapatan masyarakat rendah.

Hal tersebut kemudian yang menjadi dasar informasi dan pertimbangan kebijakan pihak-pihak yang berkaitan untuk memperbaiki sistem pertumbuhan dan pembangunan Kelurahan Mergosono Malang. Oleh sebab itu, dari hasil penelitian ini selanjutnya diharapkan mampu memberikan referensi perbaikan demi terciptanya pertumbuhan dan pembangunan yang merata bagi semua masyarakat.

**Kata kunci:** Tingkat Kemiskinan, Tingkat Pendidikan, Tingkat Pengangguran.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the research

Education commonly interpreted as an effort to lead a child from his/her birth to achieve physical and spiritual maturity, in the interaction of nature and the environment. Education is no other than a media intended to build human character to be *insan kamil* or whole human whether in intellectual development (cognitive), behavior (affective), or ability (psychomotor).<sup>3</sup> Moreover, education has important role to improve the quality of Human Resources (HR), and finally can give many different effects in the development of a country such as the economic, political, social, and cultural nation.

Education is the main foundation to build a nation's civilization. National awareness of the importance of education will determine the future of its citizens. Therefore the substance of education, teaching materials and teaching methodology, as well as education management accountable should be a concern for the organizers of the State. Proved the nation who has high level in the culture and technology is building on the good quality of education. But the existence of education in Indonesia at this time is still be a problem because many civilization do not get the education as it should be and there is also never go to the school a small example of children who abandoned.

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<sup>3</sup> Musthafa.2013. *Sekolah Dalam Himpitan Google and Bimbel*. PT LKiS Printing: Yogyakarta. Page 5

Actually all member of nations have equal rights both rich and poor. Because the future they are of the nation is in their hands. However, there are societies who do not get this right. Until now, big opportunity to gain access to a good education is only children who rich and smart. But those who have a low economy and not smart will be difficult to get an education. Whereas when the education is equitable, it certainly will make society have skills and able to of science and technology. Indonesia as a developing country own problems to be faced in various aspects of life. Such as in the economy aspect, which is still low, as does the phenomenon of unemployment occurs, this is one thing that has relation with the not smooth distribution of education and society's awareness is still very low on the importance of education.

According to Sadono Sukirno, bad effect from unemployment is making minus income and finally someone prosperities is low. When prosperity low, because of unemployment certainly opportunity of poverty is high because they have not income. When unemployment in a nation is so bad, disorder of politic and social will be running and has bad effect to society prosperity and economics building in the long term.

Poverty is be one of phenomenon all of stories. Indonesia appreciable cannot make a best solution on this problem. Poverty make children can not to take quality education, difficult to pay health, low saving and have not investment, less access to the public, businessman, social assurance, migration is rising, and seriously poverty make many society to fill requirement by perforce.

The problem of poverty occurs in all regions in Indonesia one of them is in Malan. Scenery sprawl (vagrants and beggars) in the roadside is a real example. They were on the outskirts of shops, markets, dismissal red lights and sidewalks all of day. Even in the night they slept there. This is a real example of the social problem of poverty in the Malang city. The researcher will focus in area Mergosono Malang because in this area the society is heterogeneous with many activities. There are many society in work time not go to the office but in the house. Many member of society looked persistent and ask in front of residential areas.

**A. Research Questions**

1. How education level influence toward the poverty of village Mergosono?
2. How unemployment's influence toward the poverty of village Mergosono?
3. How education level and unemployment's influence toward the poverty of village Mergosono?

**B. Research Objectives**

1. To know education level has influence or not to the poverty.
2. To know unemployment has influence or not to the poverty.
3. To know education level and unemployment's influence toward the poverty of village Mergosono.

**C. Significances of the research**

As for the benefits of this research are as follows:

1. To the reader

To materials checklist for readers who are interested to examine the same thing in the future.

2. To the researcher

To get one conditions of getting a degree in the Social Science Education, Department Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University

#### **D. Research Hypothesis**

Hypothesis is while answer to the research problem which theoretical reputed most possible and higher right level.<sup>4</sup>

1.  $H_1$  = There is significance education level toward poverty of village Mergosono Malang.
2.  $H_2$  = There is significance unemployment toward poverty of village Mergosono Malang.

#### **E. Scope of the research**

Based on the background of the above researchers determine the focus of the research compiled in the question as follows:

1. Level of community education Village Mergosono Malang
2. Unemployment of Village Mergosono Malang
3. Poverty (income per month) of Village Mergosono Malang

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<sup>4</sup>FITK.2015. *Pedoman penulisan skripsi*. Malang: FITK UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang page 46

## F. Research Originality

No	Title and researcher	Similarity	Difference	Research originality
1	Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat kemiskinan di Jawa Tengah Rudastri & Lesta Karolina (2013)	<i>multiple regression use OLS method</i>	One variable (poverty), location at central Java	Using three variable (education level, unemployment, and poverty), location (village Mergosono)
2	Analisi Pengaruh PDRB, Pendidikan, dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan di Kabupaten/Kota Jawa Tengah Ravi Dwi Wijayanto (2010)	Poverty become dependent variable. Education level and unemployment become Independent variable	<i>Least Square Dummy Variabel (LSDV)</i>	Using three variable (education level, unemployment, and poverty), location (village Mergosono), using <i>regression linier</i>
3.	Analisi Pengaruh	<i>Using multiple</i>	Location at	Using three variable



	PDRB,  Pendidikan, dan Pengangguran  Terhadap Kemiskinan di  Kabupaten/Kota Jawa Tengah  Tahun 2005-2010	<i>regression</i>	central Java	(education level, unemployment, and poverty), location (village Mergosono), and not used years.
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#### G. Operational Definition

Confirmation terminology that used in this research is to avoid wrong understanding to understand delimitation that describe. So this research easily to understood, namely:

1. Education level is process education on level of student, purpose than want reached, and healthy behavior.
2. Unemployment is worker that have not opportunity to work but still searching work or not search because felt not found work.

Based on the above Edward divined type of unemployment on:

- a) **Open unemployment:** either voluntary (those who do not want to work because they expect better) or open (those who want to work but do not get a job).
- b) **Under employment** is those who work duration (days, weeks, seasonal) less than they could do.

c) **They look work but does not work in full:** that they are not classed as unemployed and underemployed, included here are:

- **Imperceptibly unemployment** (disguised unemployment). For example, farmers who worked in the fields all day, when the work was actually not take as long as a full day.
- **Hidden unemployment** (hidden unemployment). For example, people who work not in accordance with the level or type of education.
- **Early retirement.** This phenomenon is a fact that continues to grow among government employees. In some countries, the age pension easily as a tool to create opportunities for the "young" to hold a position on it.

d) **The weak labor** (impaired): those who may work full time, but intensity weak due to malnutrition or diseased.

e) **Unproductive labor:** that those who are able to work productively, but because those resources adequate less helper, they cannot produce anything good.

3. Poverty is shortage in prosperity that from all dimension that is less of health and education level, access society to get clear water, safe physical not equal, less voice and capacity to life better.

## H. Structure of Thesis

Chapter I : OPENING

This chapter is consist of background of the research, problems of the research, objectives of the research, significances of the research, hypothesis of research, scope of the research, previous research, operational definition of key term, composition of research findings.

## Chapter II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is contains of previous research that have been doing from the researcher before and theories that has relation with education level, unemployment, and poverty.

## Chapter III : METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter is contains of method that use to analyze result of research about education level, unemployment, and poverty.

## Chapter IV : RESULT OF RESEARCH

This chapter is consist on every data that get from field

## Chapter V : DISCUSSION

This chapter is consist on discussion of the result with the analyze tool that used

## Chapter VI : CLOSING

This chapter is contains on conclusion that get from result of research and discussion. Based on these conclusions, the authors provide suggestion on the problem.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW LITERATURE

#### A. Education

##### 1. Concept of Education

Allah said in al-Qur'an:

..... يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ

*“Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is Acquainted with what you do”.*  
(QS. Al-Mujadilah : 11)

That is to say:

1. Allah raised degrees of people of faith and people learned particular a few degrees because the execution and avoid the restriction.
2. Adoption of the degree in question here is the elevated degree of faith and ridho of God.

Al-Qodli Fakhr Ar-Rozi said: “know, there is no doubt that the science of an ‘alim (learner person) makes its own different degrees of abdience with the believers (in addition to the ‘alim). Therefore, an ‘alim emulatedin every them action while in addition to the ‘alim should not be emulated, as ‘alim know how to keep them self from thing that Allah forbidden and vaguely between halal and haram), know *muhasabtun nafs*, Knows how to be *khusyu’* and devote himself in the worship which no one knows beside him, knows how to repent



and its times, keep and always fulfill his right which no one knows beside him, et cetera.

But as the bigness and high position reward for 'alim and degrees in fulfill obedience, great to the mistreatment when he is doing sin.<sup>5</sup>

Simple and general description is education to be human effort to make potential grow and develop nature potential, both spiritual and physical with value in the society. Efforts that do to grow that value and norm and be heir to the next generation to developed in the life and life that doing in the education process. Because it how the society civilization there is Going on education process as human effort to continue their life. The other word, education is meaning result of nation civilization which develop base on way of life nation which develop base on way of life the nation alone (value and norm of society), has fungtion to be ideology education or to be aspiration and declaration purpose of education. All at once indicate how society of nation thing, doing hereditary until next generation. In the developed will be finish to the civilization level that progress or high most perfect values of life.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Arief el-qudsy, *Islam Mengangkat Derajat Orang Yang Berilmu* (<http://ariefqudsy.blogspot.co.id>, diakses 14 juni 2016 jam 14:53)

<sup>6</sup> Djumransah. *Filsafat penelitian*. (Malang: Bayu Media 2006) page.22

Education last a life time and carried out in households, schools, and society therefore education is the shared responsibility of the family, community, and Government.<sup>7</sup>

## 2. Purpose of Education

Discussion about the purpose of education actually has been widely criticized by scholars with a variety of arguments that take from the Qur'an and the hadith of the Prophet. One of arguments that take from Qur'an:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُعَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى يُعَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ.

*"Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves. And when Allah intends for a people ill, there is no repelling it. And there is not for them besides Him any patron". (QS. Arra'd : 11)*

This verse clearly explains the necessity of a person or group to change to be good man. Certainly, God would never acceded prayer of man without best effort. Similarly, with the aim of educational have mission to change the human being to be good manners and even human that dignity. It also includes educational objectives in other discuss can call as a way to eliminate ignorance. Without education people will be confused to live. With education people can understand all of in their life.

<sup>7</sup> Tim Dosen FIP-IKIP Malang. Pengantar dasar-dasar pendidikan (Surabaya:usaha offset 2003) page.14

If you see the content of a hadith, education is not only to eliminate the ignorance but also a tool to make characters. Aware this hadith:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: «يُصَلَّى عَلَى كُلِّ مَوْلُودٍ مُتَوَفًّى، وَإِنْ كَانَ لِعَيَّةٍ، مِنْ أَجْلِ أَنَّهُ وُلِدَ عَلَى فِطْرَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ، يَدَّعِي أَبَوَاهُ الْإِسْلَامَ، أَوْ أَبُوهُ خَاصَّةً، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ أُمُّهُ عَلَى غَيْرِ الْإِسْلَامِ، إِذَا اسْتَهَلَ صَارِحًا صَلَّي عَلَيْهِ، وَلَا يُصَلَّى عَلَى مَنْ لَا يَسْتَهَلُّ مِنْ أَجْلِ أَنَّهُ سَقَطَ» فَإِنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ . كَانَ يُحَدِّثُ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «مَا مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ إِلَّا يُولَدُ عَلَى الْفِطْرَةِ، فَأَبَوَاهُ يُهَوِّدَانِهِ أَوْ يُنَصِّرَانِهِ، أَوْ يُمَجِّسَانِهِ، كَمَا تُنْتَجُ الْبَهِيمَةُ بَهِيمَةً جُمَعَاءَ، هَلْ تُحْشَوْنَ فِيهَا مِنْ جَدْعَاءَ»، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: {فِطْرَةَ اللَّهِ الَّتِي فَطَرَ النَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا}

[الروم: ٣٠] الآية<sup>٨</sup>

*“Abu Al Yaman told me, Syu’aib reported me, Ibnu Syihab said: “Every child who died must be prayed although he was child of zina because he was born in Islamic purified condition, in which his parents confess that they are Muslim or only his father confessing although his mother is unbeliever. When the child is born then he weep loudly, he must be prayed. When he is born then he do not weep loudly, he must not be prayed, because he is considered as abortion child. Abu Hurairah told that Prophet Muhammad p.b.u.h said: No one child born except he is born on purified condition. The (contribution of) parents will educated him to be Jewish, Nasrani, or Majusi, like animal uttering its child completely. Do you see deformity on them? Then Abu Hurairah said, adopted on surah ar-Ruum: 30: “As (permanent command of) deposition of Allah Who Created human according with their deposition”*

<sup>8</sup> Al-Bukhori. 2006. Matan Al-Bukhoi. Libanon: Bairut page 291

The hadith above discusses about someone condition that everyone was born in a pure condition. Their mother and father is who made them to be Jewish, Christians, and so on. From this content we can understand that education also helped shape the character of a person.

This is the other purpose of education:

First, the purpose of education is to prepare young people in order to smoothly enter the social life of adult. The purpose of education in this sense refers to the dynamics and complexity of communities. Thus aims to bring education, educate, raise the children and adolescents in such a way so that education becomes the means of preparation for develop of competency as an adult as demanded by society. Education have characteristic integrative to individual when enter to social life.<sup>9</sup>

Second, purpose of education is can determine by politic purpose in society. In the democratic societies the existence of politically literate individual is a challenge for the sustainability of a community. Education cannot escape from the formation of human beings in that later can effectively engage in political life, because without the active behavior politically, individuals only become monthly games of politicians. Without freedom to speak his mind in front of the public, the man removes the chance of him becoming an

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<sup>9</sup> Koesoema doni. *Pendidikan Karekter Strategi Mendidik Anak Di Zaman Global*. (Jakarta: PT. Grasindo 2007) page. 68

agent of change within the community. However the determination of the purpose education solely on the dimensions of this impoverished existence politicians human rather than just as a zoom politic.

Third, there is also base on the purpose of education of the actual social situation analysis of the contemporary way of describing and analyzing a wide variety of jobs and career that are carried out by the adult at the present time. Through data analysis of the situation of this contemporary school directing Student in order to difficult when must enter in the center of society, appropriate with jobs that available in the community. There is no point in educating young children if they do not have skills required for their work in the future. The idea links and match the education follows the basic assumptions of education. The weakness of the educational objectives approach like this is that the limitations of education just on the purpose of the technical and practical skills that separate the meanings of education itself. Student in order to difficult when must enter in the center of society, appropriate with work that on hand of society.<sup>10</sup>

Fourth, there is basing their purpose of education in historical analysis of social institutions. They do first is analysis how children attitude in every education institutions. Second, try to analysis how adult attitude in the society. This phenomenological has problem and weakness. Sociological phenomenological disposed defend quo status.

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid, page 69



If the nation acute to culture corruption, until the society that not do corruption out social life, school just want perpetuate this corruption attitude, because one of way to enter and hold out in adult social in using corruption way. School offer work hard to education process will be marginal. This phenomenological can good drawing value that society believe to hold out life in the fact there is, but they cannot explain what must be change, throw, hold out, or reformation.

Fifth, education cannot detach from the context of the place of life community, such as the context of the social, cultural, political, and economic. But education does not merely include the social matrix in term of the achievement of its aims. Education also involves another matrix which is more personal individualized.

Direction and purpose to achieve the happiness of life is the foundation of real life, human development while simultaneously being the basic purpose of education. The purpose of this basic load content of substance through the embodiment of human nature in the HMM is framed by five humanitarian dimension as illustrated in the following matrix.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Prayitno. *Dasar Teori dan Praksis Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: Grasindo) page. 46

### The embodiment of human nature in the frame of humanity

The nature of man	The humanitarian dimension				
	Fitrah	Individu ality	Socialit y	Morality	Religious
As beings who are: 1. goodly	1	2	3	4	5
2. The most perfect	6	7	8	9	10
3. Most high rank Disability Rights	11	12	13	14	15
4. Khalifah on earth	16	17	18	19	20
5. Disability Rights	21	22	23	24	25

Matrix shows a two-dimensional matrix that "pitting" two variables, variables of human nature and the human dimension variables. In that matrix elements in the two variables that cross each other to form 25 cells each cell that contains the integration of elements derived from human variable and variable nature of the human dimension. For example, cell No. 1 is a combination of elements that is being devoted to the dimensions fitrah thus, cell No. 1 illustrates one entity (unity), which also

contained the meaning that inside there fitrah faith. Cell No. 17, for example again contains elements of earth and individuality caliph meaning that inside the caliphate on earth there is individuality therein. And so on, from cell 1 to cell 25, all contain elements of human nature and dimension of divinity. All entities that exist in all cells that describe the integration of variable human nature and the human dimension that is entirely well into educational purposes.

Education is a normative activity. In other words, activities that are not normative is not feasible categorized as educational activities. The purpose of education is normative it became the focus of a man (in this case individuals) involved in educational activities, namely learners and educators. Both parties uphold HMM related with human nature, the five dimensions of humanity, and cruising power. The two sides even then focused on the purpose of education, but in different positions. Educators in a position to encourage the development and formulation of objectives and deliver educational content to students, while the students in a position to achieve goals and trying to turn themselves toward the intended destination.<sup>12</sup>

### **3. Education Level**

#### **a. Preschool**

From birth to 3 years old, commonly Indonesian kiddy is do not have access to formal education. From 3 years old until 4 or 5

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid, page 47

years old, they enter kindergarten. Education is not required for citizen of Indonesia, the ultimate purpose was to prepare students to enter primary school. From 49,000 kindergarten in Indonesia, 99.35% is held by private parties. Period kindergarten usually divided into "Class A" (or Small Zero) and "Class B" (or the Big Zero), each for a period of one year.

**b. Elementary school**

Child 6-11 years old to enter elementary school (SD) or Madrasah Ibtida'iyah (MI). The level of education is compulsory for all Indonesian citizens by the national constitution. Different with kindergarten that most of them held a private party, almost elementary schools organized by the public schools provided by the state (called "public elementary school" or "public madrasah"), accounting for 93% of all elementary schools/madrasah in Indonesia. Similarly, the education system in the United States and Australia, students must study for six years to complete this stage. Some schools provide an accelerated learning program, where students who perform well can finish elementary school for five years.

**c. Junior high school**

Junior high school (SMP) and madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) are a part of basic education in Indonesia. After graduating from SD / MI, students can choose to enter in junior high school or MTs for three

years in the age range of 12-14. After three years and graduated, students can continue their education at secondary school (high school), vocational schools (SMK), or madrasah aliyah (MA).

#### **d. Senior high school**

In Indonesia, at this stage there are three types of schools, the secondary school (high school), vocational schools (SMK), and madrasah aliyah (MA). High school students are prepared to continue their education in college, while the vocational students are prepared to enter the workforce directly without proceeding to the next stage of education. Madrasah aliyah basically the same as high school, but the portion of its religious curriculum (in this case Islam) is greater than the high school. The number of secondary schools in Indonesia is slightly smaller than 9,000 pieces

#### **e. University**

After graduate from high school or madrasah aliyah, students can enter to the college. university in Indonesia is divided into two categories: namely public and private. Both of it guided by the Ministry of National Education. There are types of higher education institutions; eg universities, colleges, institutes, colleges and polytechnics. There are several levels of degrees that can be achieved



in higher education, namely Diploma 3 (D3), Diploma 4 (D4), Strata 1 (S1), Strata 2 (S2), and Stratum 3 (S3).<sup>13</sup>

Kind of Level	Title
D3	Associate Expert
D4	Bachelor's degree
S1	Bachelor's degree
S2	Magister
S3	Doctor

#### 4. The Nature of Education

Education is a major problem and fundamental number one for Indonesia.<sup>14</sup> Also a quote from the same book examines some formula of Michael j. Bonnell (www. Mikebonel.com):

- a. Affluent a country/nation whether or not is not determined by his age. Egypt and India are already thousands of years old, but the welfare of the inhabitants are still minimal. This contrasts with Canada, New Zealand or Singapore that was half up to one and a half centuries, but the well-being of the population is much higher than that is in India or

<sup>13</sup> Wikipedia. *Pendidikan Indonesia*. id.wikipedia.org. akses 29/04/16 (05:32)

<sup>14</sup> Basri faisal, munandar haris. 2009. *Lanskap ekonomi Indonesia*. Jakarta: kencana. Page 102

Egypt. South Korea more than a century younger than the countries of Latin America, is also far more prosperous.

- b. A Welfare State was not also determined by its natural wealth. Japan, which is 80 percent of the land cannot be cultivated, is the second richest country in the world. The country is like a cluster of islands factories and laboratories that bring a variety of raw materials from all over the world, and sells its products at a price so many times all over the world. Similarly, the Swiss had no cocoa plantations, but a producer of a variety of processed products from the world's number one chocolate. Although beautiful, natural, and its climate is quite harsh and the population can only be fished during the four months of the year. This limitation would encourage residents to try products preserved foods (chocolate, cheese, yoghurt, milk packaging, processed meats, etc.) are now classified as the best and most preferred all over the world. Swiss gold mine is nothing to Peru gold mines, and the Swiss did not even have mine diamond as South African gold mines, but Swiss known as the most reliable country in the world to save money. Gold, diamond, and various other properties.
- c. Human intelligence level does not differ based on skin color or nationality, or whether it comes from a prosperous or poor Countries. Experts and scientists from India or China have intelligence comparable with his counterparts from the United States (USA),

Japan, or Germany. The students and students/i best in the U.S. often is the son of immigrants from Korea, Taiwan, Iran, or Bangladesh.

- d. Race was also nothing to do with passion and hard work to get ahead. Jews are known worldwide as the intelligent, and successful business. In fact, in the US alone there are millions of poor Jews and cannot calling success in any way. Instead, people Philippines or Viet Nam which often is considered the Nation's relaxed and in the country's own water is on average the poor, just a lot of success of U.S. immigrants in the developed countries. Likewise with Hispanic people in Latin America who were often accused of partying too lazy and, in fact many are successful and occupy important position in the U.S is demanding work Spartan.

We can see from the above examples that the decisive is the attitude of the people living there are in each country. The attitude that life behind the culture, but at its core is formed by the process of education for many years. Other education in the sentence that became the most fundamental determinant of whether a country/nation will be able to forward/prosperous or not. Measure of success education was not merely on the number of engineer or doctor, was also on the gold medal won in the International Mathematical Olympiad, but rather on the formation of a positive life attitude.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> ibid. Page 103

## 2. Unemployment

### a. Labor

Labor is population that in working age. According to Law No. 13 2003 Chapter I Article 1 Paragraph 2 states that labor is any person who be able to work in order to produce goods and services to fill them needs and them society.<sup>16</sup>

According to DR Payaman Simanjuntak in his book “*Pengantar Ekonomi Sumber Daya Manusia*” labor is inhabitant who worked or was working, was searching a job, and do the other activity as school and manage household. Practically definition labor and not labor according to him just be distinguished by age limit.<sup>17</sup>

### b. Classification of labor

Classification is the arranging of applying or in groups to the specified standards.<sup>18</sup> So, Classification of labor is the arranging labor that was arranging in determine standard. That is:

- Base on the inhabitant
  - 1) Labor

Labor are all inhabitants that reputed can work and able to work when there is not demand to work. According to labor law they are classified as labor, ages between 15 years to 64 years.

#### 2) Not Labor

<sup>16</sup> Subijanto, 2011. Peran Negara Dalam Hubungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia, Jurnal pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan vol 17 no 6. page 708

<sup>17</sup> Sendjun H Manululang. 1998. Pokok-Pokok Hukum Ketenagakerjaan Di Indonesia. Jakarta: PT Rineka Citra. Page 3

<sup>18</sup> Pius Partanto dkk. 2001. Kamus Ilmiah Populer. Surabaya: Arkola. Page 345

Not Labor is who that reputed unable and do not want work, though there demand working. According to labor law no. 13 years 2003, they are inhabitant out age, those aged is under 15 years and above 64 years old. Examples of this group are pensioners, the elderly (the elderly) and children.

- Base on limit working

- 1) Workforce

The work force is a productive population aged 15-64 years who had had a job but temporarily absent from work, or who are actively looking for a job.

- 2) Not workforce

Not workforces are those aged 10 years and over whose activities only in school, taking care of the household and so on. Examples of this group are: school children and university students, housewives and the disabled, and the unemployed voluntarily.

- Base on quality

- 1) Educated workforce

Educated workforce is a labor that has a skill or proficiency in certain manner or school formal and informal education. For example: lawyers, doctors, teachers, and others.

- 2) Trained workforce



Trained workforce is labor whom has skill or skillfulness in certain sector by work experience. This educated workforce takes practice repeatedly to be able to master the job. For example: pharmacists, surgeons, mechanics, and others.

### 3) Labor uneducated and untrained

Labor uneducated and untrained is unskilled workers who rely on power alone. Example: porters, porters, domestic workers, and so on.

### c. Problem of Labor

One of base problem that faced by Indonesia since be independent state is unemployment, which many efforts from the government to less the unemployment. the problem that appear in the labor word is:<sup>19</sup>

#### 1) Expansion jobs

Expansion jobs problem is problem that push, since *pelita* IV actually is much create jobs. But, employment increased beyond the ability of job creation, so that the number of unemployed and a half of unemployment is still quite large.

The *V replika* that defiance expansion be greater because the labor, will be increasing and increasing. Most of them consist of the work force young, female and educated is relatively high (high school). Therefore, these developments are expected in the future created new jobs across various sectors to be able to absorb

<sup>19</sup> Jannes Eudes Wawa. 2005. *Ironi Pahlawan Devisa*. Jakarta; PT Kompas Media Nusantara. page 39

the labor force more and more as a result of rapid population growth.

## 2) Improve quality and workability

Quality and workability of Indonesia overall is still relatively low. To improve quality and workability have been made through a variety of education and training programs are aligned with the demands of development and technologies that can be utilized as effectively and maximally.

However, the overall quality and ability of Indonesian workers is still low which is reflected in the low productivity of labor, both level and development.

In modern era improve the quality and work ability not only relate with how much the employment that must be educated and trained, but also the suitability and quality of education and training with employment needs and job requirements. This problem seldom is a dilemma considering to the limited available resources. But, this is defiance area that must be faced, is how with de finite the resources, we can improve the quality and work ability of Indonesian workers equitably, so it can be accomplished improve the labor productivity and the quality of Indonesia. Aware of the low quality of Indonesian workforce is needed to be an increase of formal education, formal education that prevalent and vocational in an effort to build and develop the knowledge,

talent, personality and mental attitude, creativity, reasoning and intelligence. It all is the foundation of all human resources in the present.

In addition formal education, vocational training is also had important role to improve the quality of Indonesian workers. Vocational training is the process of skill development and work skills are directly related to employment and job requirements, or in other words, exercises close working relationship with the professional development of the workforce, and serves as a supplement or complement of formal education, then from both then compiled and developed integrated manner as an integral system of human resource development.

### 3) The spread of labor

The spread and the utilization of labor, has been developed through many programs and policies that the aim is to increase the utilization and deployment of labor evenly over both by sector and regional. By sector development of sectors outside agriculture continue to be able to enlarge increase role good values more or employment. Nevertheless, the majority of Indonesia's workforce improve quality is still relatively low from the agricultural sector.

Our regional sector have problem in the spread of labor that stacked in Java Island. Spread of workforce that unequal by sector

or regional complicate stock and utilization of labor maximum, so create market situation paradoxical “something that contrary”.<sup>20</sup>

#### 4) Labor protection

Labor protection it is mean to make labor more productive, health, and prosperous, so they can live worthy with their family. This is important because change faster of economy structure and jobs, will bring negative impact to the labor. The labor seldom feel harmed or exploited by leaders or employers who arbitrarily set policies for employees and workers, minimum wage and guarantee of safety is often a problem in the world of Indonesian workers. Need to improve the working conditions intended to create a work environment that is safe and healthy, so that workers can work quietly and productively in accordance with article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution if the labor can live well, then the motivation and work productivity will increase.

#### d. Work in Islamic View

وَجَعَلْنَا النَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا

*And made the day for livelihood (QS. Naba' : 11)*

وَلَقَدْ مَكَّنَّاكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَجَعَلْنَا لَكُمْ فِيهَا مَعَايِشَ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ

*“And We have certainly established you upon the earth and made for you therein ways of livelihood. Little are you grateful”. (QS. A'raf: 10)*

<sup>20</sup> Pius Partanto dkk, Kamus Ilmiah Popular, hal 574

فَإِذَا فُضِّيتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

*“Whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth is exalting Allah, the Sovereign, the Pure, the Exalted in Might, the Wise”. (QS. Al-Jum’ah : 10)*

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذُلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِنْ رِزْقِهِ ۚ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

*“It is He who made the earth tame for you - so walk among its slopes and eat of His provision - and to Him is the resurrection”.<sup>21</sup>*

#### e. Concept of Unemployment

Unemployment is already classified in the work force who are actively looking for a job at a certain wage level, but cannot get a job she wanted. Unemployment is often a problem in the economy because of the existence of unemployment, productivity and people's income will be reduced so that it can cause the incidence of poverty and other social problems.<sup>22</sup>

Allah said in the al-Qur'an:

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ

<sup>21</sup> <https://quran.com/67:15>

<sup>22</sup> Sukirno, sadono. 2004. *Makroekonomi: Teori Pengantar*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. Page. 327



*“So when you have finished [your duties], then stand up [for worship]”. (QS. Asy-Syarh 7)”.*

From this verse Allah enjoined on man, to always do something. After one work continue to the other work. So, they did not be unemployed.

In the hadith the prophet Muhammad SAW, said:

لَا يُحْتَطَبُ أَحَدُكُمْ حُزْمَةً عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ أَحَدًا فَيُعْطِيَهُ، أَوْ يَمْنَعَهُ

*“One of you are looking for a bundle of firewood that shoulder on he is back, it is better than begging for someone, sometimes given and sometimes is not”.*<sup>23</sup>

In this hadith prophet Muhammad SAW recommended Muslim to work, although the work is very simple and does not require special skills. Work like this is very much in our society, such as: a handyman who bring the thing in the market, selling egg, selling pulse, selling ice, etc.

Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam taught us to shelter from a lazy attitude. He sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam ever prayed:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ الْهَمِّ وَالْحُزْنِ وَالْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ وَضَلَعِ الدَّيْنِ وَغَلَبَةِ

الرِّجَالِ<sup>24</sup>

*“Ya Allah! Indeed, I seek refuge You from worry, sadness, weakness, laziness, fear, miserliness, debt-ridden and controlled by the people”.*

<sup>23</sup> HR. Al-Bukhari no. 2074.

<sup>24</sup> HR. Al-Bukhari no. 2893.

All of that mention in the above prayer is the result of weakness, laziness, and lack of sense of resignation to God.

Disease is widely spread in our society. The Muslims must wake up from sleep and laziness.

The friends of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam are the people who working diligently. And no doubt that some of them are workers who sweat a lot.

عن عائشة -رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا- قَالَتْ: كَانَ أَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ -صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ- عُمَّالَ أَنْفُسِهِمْ ، وَكَانَ يَكُونُ لَهُمْ أَرْوَاحٌ فَقِيلَ لَهُمْ لَوْ اغْتَسَلْتُمْ<sup>25</sup>

*“It was narrated from 'Aisha radhiyallahu 'anha, the friends of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam are the workers for themselves. And once they have the smell (of sweat). Then it was said to them, "Why do not you take a bath?"”*

It mean they are hard worker until them sweat a lot.

Prophet Muhammad shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam told about prophet Daud who eat from his effort.

عَنِ الْمُقَدَّامِ -رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ- عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ -صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ- قَالَ: مَا أَكَلَ أَحَدٌ طَعَامًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْ عَمَلٍ يَدِهِ وَإِنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ دَاوُدَ -عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ- كَانَ يَأْكُلُ مِنْ عَمَلٍ يَدِهِ<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> HR. Al-Bukhari no. 2071.

<sup>26</sup> HR. Al-Bukhari no. 2072.

*“It was narrated from Al-Miqdam radhiallahu ‘anhu the Prophet sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam said, "No food was eaten by someone who is better than the food produced from the work from his own hands. Once the Prophet Daud 'alaihissalam eat from the work of his own hands.”*

According to Qaradawi (2005:6-8) of unemployment can be divided into two, namely the unemployment jabariyah (forced) and unemployment khiyariyah (by choice). Both types of unemployment it had position and law respectively in the Shari'ah.

1. *Jabariyah* Unemployment (forced) is unemployment when someone has no right to choose the status at all and is forced to accept it. Such unemployment generally occurs because the person has no skills at all which may actually can be discovered and learned since his childhood. Or s/he has the skills but it is all useless because of the changing environments and times. Otherwise, s/he already had the skills but cannot utilize them due to lack of capital or tools needed. The example is when someone who is an expert in farming but did not have the tools to plow or a plot of land for him to work on so that he become an unemployment.
2. *Khiyariyah* Unemployment (by choice) is someone who has the potential and ability to work but choose to sit idly and hands so that it becomes a burden to others. He did not initiate a job so that it becomes "rubbish society". Islam strongly fight against people

like this, even though there is of them who say they left the work world to concentrate myself to serve God.<sup>27</sup>

Unemployment-unemployment has been a staple of wisdom is for developing countries and developed countries. Underemployment and unemployment disguised have shifted to the city in the form of open unemployment. The factors that lead to the incidence of unemployment in the cities is:

- 1) A lot of power moved from the village to the city.
- 2) City was unable to accommodate power, due to the lack of other factors of production (primarily capital) to offset the increased labor amount of it.

This labor displacement associated with push and pull factors (force push and pull to move from village to town).

Factors such as:

- 1) Limited employment opportunities in the village.
- 2) Desire to move, supported by the availability of transport and better education.

Full form factors: the development of the industry in cities that provide wages far higher than in villages.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>27</sup> [jenongsendiri.wordpress.com\(20/08/2016\)](https://jenongsendiri.wordpress.com/20/08/2016/) 08:30

<sup>28</sup> Irawan, suparmoko. 1999. *Ekonomika Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta:BPFE Yogyakarta. Page 213

## f. Kind of unemployment

Unemployment is same one in the time work, active looking for job in the level of certain fee, but cannot get job that desirable.<sup>29</sup>

The kind of unemployment is:

a) Based on the causes:

### - Nature unemployment

Unemployment happened in the level opportunity full job. Full job is condition when 95% from the employee force in time full job. 5 % unemployment is calling nature unemployment.

### - Friksional unemployment

One kind of unemployment causes by a worker leave his job and looking for better job and appropriate with his love.

### - Structural unemployment

Unemployment causes by economic development. Three main sources cause of structural unemployment is:

1) Technology Development. High technology development is making demand of thing from the industry which product ancient is down and finally worker in this industry will be unemployed. This unemployment called technology unemployment too.

2) Decrease cause rivalry from abroad or the other location.

Rivalry from abroad can produce product better and more

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<sup>29</sup> Op Cit. page 355



cheap will be making demand local thing decrease. Local industry that cannot compete will be stop payment and appear unemployment.

3) Decrease of economic in an area cause consequence fast development in other area.

- **Unemployment konjungtur.**

Unemployment more nature unemployment. Generally business outlook occur consequence from demand aggregate. Decrease demand aggregate occure company bringing down total worker or stop payment so appeared unemployment.

b) Based on the characteristic

- **Open unemployment**

This unemployment create as causes increasing development of job opportunity which lower than worker development, finally many worker that cannot get a job. According to BPS open unemployment is inhabitant that entered to time work but have not job and looking for job, prepare to be entrepreneur, and have job but not start yet to work.

- **Ulterior unemployment** is condition when a kind of economic activities operated by employee that the total exceed than needed.

- **Seasonal unemployment** is a condition unemployment in the certain period at year. This unemployment usually happen in agriculture sector. Farmer will be jobless when wait sowing time and when rest between sowing time and reaping time.
- **Half unemployment** is condition when someone work under normal time work. According to BPS, in Indonesia normal time work is 35 clock at a week, so worker that work under 35 clock enter to half unemployment group.

**g. Effect of unemployment**

One important factor that determined prosperity a society is level of fee. Society fee maximum when level of using employee can reach. Unemployment make fee of society low, so make them prosperity decrease. Condition of income make jobless must cut dismissal for consumption. When unemployment in a nation very bad, confusion politic and social always happen and appear bad effect to prosperity society and prospect the building of economics in the long term.

Connection between level of poverty with unemployment according to Sukirno, bad effect from unemployement is minimize income of society which the finally cut prosperity that getting. More less prosperity of society because unemployment certain will high them opportunity to poverty because have not income.

To get full description from this problem (employment) in the city, we must account problem higher open unemployment that is who seem economically active to work but in fact they do not work full-time (underutilized).

To collect each group the unemployed, according Edgar O. Edwards (1974) to note the dimensions:

- 1) Time (many of those working want to work longer, for example, hours of work per day, per week or per year).
- 2) The intensity of work (related to health and nutrition of food).
- 3) Productivity (lack product often caused by a lack of sources complementary resources to perform the work).

Although that dimensions of the most obvious to the effectiveness for a work, factors such as motivation, attitudes, and cultural barriers must be considered.

Based on the above Edward divined type of unemployment on:

- f) **Open unemployment:** either voluntary (those who do not want to work because they expect better) or open (those who want to work but do not get a job).
- g) **Under employment** is those who work duration (days, weeks, seasonal) less than they could do.
- h) **They look work but does not work in full:** that they are not classed as unemployed and underemployed, included here are:

- **Imperceptibly unemployment** (disguised unemployment). For example, farmers who worked in the fields all day, when the work was actually not take as long as a full day.
- **Hidden unemployment** (hidden unemployment). For example, people who work not in accordance with the level or type of education.
- **Early retirement.** This phenomenon is a fact that continues to grow among government employees. In some countries, the age pension easily as a tool to create opportunities for the "young" to hold a position on it.
- i) **The weak labor** (impaired): those who may work full time, but intensity weak due to malnutrition or diseased.
- j) **Unproductive labor:** that those who are able to work productively, but because those resources adequate less helper, they cannot produce anything good.<sup>30</sup>

#### h. The Impact of Unemployment

The high level of unemployment in an economy will involve the economic downturn and the decline in the level of welfare as a result of a decrease in public revenue. The effect of unemployment toward economy of society is:

<sup>30</sup> Arsyad Lincoln.2004. *Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta: YKPN. Page. 289

### 1) **Income per capita**

Unemployment people it is means having no income so, them life will burden other people who work. The impact is the decrease per-capita income. In other words, when the unemployment rate is high then the per capita income will decrease and vice versa when the unemployment rate lower per capita income will be increased, with a record of their income is still work anyway.

### 2) **Psychological burden**

The longer someone to be unemployed more awkward psychological that they feel. People who have a job means it has a social status in society. Someone who does not have a job for a long time will feel inferior (inferior) because of its status is not clear.

### 3) **The emergence of Social Costs**

The high level of unemployment will lead to expenditure in the form of social costs such as the cost of procurement counseling, training costs, and security cost as a result of the increasing trend of crime.<sup>31</sup>

## 3. **Poverty**

### a. **Concept of Poverty**

Poverty is a condition where a person or a group of men and women, not met the fundamental rights to maintain and

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<sup>31</sup> Umiati. *makalah pengangguran* zenaoke.wordpress.com. Acces 30 agustus 2016 (08:30)



develop the life dignity. Move on from the definition of the rights-based approach, stating that the poor have basic rights that are equal to other member community.<sup>32</sup>

Poverty is a condition where one cannot enjoy all kinds of options and opportunities in the fulfillment of the needs of the essence, as it cannot meet the health, decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, and a sense of other people as respected, as well as vague the future of the nation and the State. Poverty is a problem faced by all countries, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. This is because poverty is multidimensional in nature, meaning that because human needs are varied, then poverty has many aspects of a primary asset will be poor, political social organization, knowledge, and skills as well as a secondary aspect of poor social network, financial resources, and information.<sup>33</sup>

Poverty is something real existence for those classified as poor, they alone feel and run a life in poverty. Poverty it will be noticeably longer when they compare it with someone else's life for a higher level of life. Furthermore poverty is often depicted as a lack of income to meet the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, shelter as a Board. Emil Salim (1982) States that they are said to be below the poverty line if the income is not enough to

<sup>32</sup> Ustama Dicky Djatnika.2009. jurnal peranan pendidikan dalam pengentasan kemiskinan.page 3

<sup>33</sup> Jurnal analisis pengaruh pdrb, pendidikan dan pengangguran terhadap kemiskinan di provinsi jawa tengah tahun 2005-2010. Wiguna van indra. download. Portalgaruda.org 29/04/16 (15:28)

meet the needs of most life, such as food, clothing and shelter others.<sup>34</sup>

Kifayatul Akhyaar is poor in people who have a place to live, but cannot meet his needs are simple (Staples). The basic requirement is to eat, drink, and clothes that are within the bounds of simple (just meet the necessities of life).<sup>35</sup>

Poverty line, which determines the minimum income required to meet the needs of the subject matter, can be influenced by three things:

- 1) Human perception against the basic necessities needed,
- 2) The position of humans in the environment, and
- 3) The objective of the human needs to live humanely.<sup>36</sup>

Human perception towards basic necessities required influenced by level of education, customs, and values system. In this case the poverty line can be high or low. Against human beings in a social environment, not the size of the basic necessities that determine how position its revenues, but in the midst of the surrounding community. Objective needs a human to live humanely is determined by the composition of food are worth nourishing enough with enough calories and protein value in

<sup>34</sup> Hartono, aziz arcun, 1993. Ilmu sosial dasar. Jakarta: Bumi aksara page. 314

<sup>35</sup> Rifa'I moh. Zuhri moh. Salomo. 1982. *Kifayatul akhyar (Terjemah)*. Semarang: CV Putra. Page 142

<sup>36</sup> Soelaeman munandar. 2000. *Ilmu sosial dasar. Bandung: rafika aditama*. Page 228

accordance with the level of their age, sex, nature of work, climate and environmental circumstances that had befallen him.

All of its can be knocked in goods and services as well as stated in the value of money as a benchmark for the determination of the minimum income needed, so that the poverty line is determined by the minimum revenue level (version of the world bank in the town of 75 U.S. dollars, and in the village of 50 us dollars per inhabitants a year, 1973) according to Prof. Sayogya (1969), the poverty line is expressed in US. Dollar /year, equivalent to the rate of rice (kg/person/month to the village of 320kg/person/year and for the town of 480kg/person/year).

Above this size then those who live below the poverty line have the following characteristics:

- a) Do not have their own factors of production such as land, capital, skill, and so on.
- b) Do not have the possibility to acquire the asset production with its own powers, such as to acquire arable land or capital stock;
- c) Their low education level), not to finish grade school because they have to help parents seeking additional income;
- d) Mostly live in the village as a free worker (self-employed), trying anything;
- e) Many who live in the old town, and do not have the skills.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Ibid. Page 229

Poverty according to the field (General) can be found into three elements:

- Poverty caused by a person's bodily or mental handicap,
- Poverty caused by natural disasters, and
- Artificial Poverty.

Relevant in this regard are artificial, man-made poverty against man are called with structural poverty. That's what the poverty arising by and of structures (human-made), whether the structure of the economic, political, social, and culture.

Poverty caused bodily, normally these people can't do the maximum as other human physical healthy. Because of his physical disability for example he went on doing or working in unnatural, like being a beggar or asker.<sup>38</sup>

This, in addition to man-made poverty inflicted by the structure of the economic, political, social, and culture, it is also utilized by the attitude of "appeasement" or "*nrimo*", looks at poverty as fate, even as fate of God. Poverty became a culture (culture of poverty) or a subculture, which has the structure and way of life that had become hereditary through the family. Poverty (the party) was caused by and during the process of social change in

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<sup>38</sup> Wahyu. 1986. Wawasan ilmu sosial dasar. Banjarmasin: usaha nasional. Page 202

fundamentals, such as transition from feudalism, and so on. The remedy is none other than the same radical revolution and wider.<sup>39</sup>

Because of the poverty of which is caused by the structure of the economy, then the first need to understand the nucleus of a "Structure". The core principal of structure is realization relationship between a object and objects, and between subjects components which are part of a system. Then the problem of the structure that is important in this regard is the pattern of the relationship. This includes the issue of the condition and position of components (subjects) of the corresponding structure in the overall arrangement of the layout or system and the function of the subject or the component in the overall function and system.

The pattern of the relationship of the structure, the structure is urgent in the matter of social economy although other structures. The pattern of relationship in economic social structure can be described as:

- 1) The pattern of relations between men (the subject) and the sources of economic prosperity such as the means of production, State facilities, banking and social wealth. Whether owned, leased, for the results, easy or hard for or by the subject.
- 2) The pattern of relationship between the subject and the results of the production. This concerns the issue of distribution of results,

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<sup>39</sup> Ibid. page 202



whether to obtain what is required in accordance with the degree of feasibility of living humanely.

- 3) The pattern of relationship between the subject or socioeconomic components in the overall chain of activities with the building of the system of production. In this case is the market mechanism, how the position and role of the human being as a subject in the proper functioning of these mechanisms.<sup>40</sup>

#### **b. Indicators of Poverty**

Indicators of poverty there are manifold: per capita consumption of rice per year, income level, the level of adequacy of nutrition, minimum physical needs (KFM TALK), and the level of well-being.<sup>41</sup>

##### **1) levels of consumption of rice**

Sajogyo (1977) using a level of per capita consumption of rice in an indicator of poverty. For rural areas, the consumption of rice population with less than 240 kg per capita per year can be classified as poor. Whereas for urban areas is 360 kg per capita per year.

In further detail Sajogyo the poverty indicator again divide into 3 groups:

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid. page 230

<sup>41</sup> Arsyad lincoln. 2004. *Ekonomi pembangunan*. Yogyakarta: bagian peenerbitan STIE YKPN.  
Page 240

	Categories	Rural	Urban
A	Destitute	180 kg	270 kg
B	very poor	240 kg	360 kg
C	Poor	320 kg	480 kg

However since 1979 line of destitute were removed and then added with a line almost poor, i.e. with 480 kg in the village and 720 kg in urban areas (Sajogyo, in BPS, 1986).

## 2) Income level

According to the BPS (1989) in the urban areas of revenue needed to escape the poor categories is USD 4,522.00 per capita in 1976, while in 1993 is \$ 27,905.00

In the area of village revenue needed to have those needs lower than urban areas i.e. approximately USD 2,849.00 in 1976 and Rp 18,244 in 1993. This can be understood because the dynamics of life are different between the two. Population in urban areas have very diverse needs relative compared to rural areas so as to affect the pattern of expenditure.<sup>42</sup>

## 3) Prosperity education

In addition to income and expense data, there are a variety of other welfare level components that are frequently used. On the publication of the UN (1961) entitled international definition and

<sup>42</sup> Ibid. page 241

measurement of levels of living: an interim guide recommended 9 components of well-being: health, food consumption and nutrition, education, employment, housing, social security, clothing, recreation, and freedom.<sup>43</sup>

The national family planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) is viewed from the side of well-being than the poverty. The unit is also different survey where on BPS used the household while the BKKBN uses family. This is in line with the vision of the family planning program (KB), that is "a quality Family". To calculate the level of welfare, BKKBN did a program called as Family Logging. Family logging is done with the aim to acquire basic data on population and the family in order of development programs and poverty reduction.

Poverty data is done through the prosperous Family phasing is divided into five phases, namely:

- a) Pre-prosperous Families (very poor), is the family who are not yet able to meet one of the prosperous Family indicator stage I.
- b) The prosperous Family I (poor), is a new family that can have the following indicators:
  - generally family members eat twice on day or more;
  - Family members have different clothes for at home, work/school and traveling;

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid page 242

- Home that unoccupied family has a roof, floor, walls;
- when there is a sick family members brought to health facilities;
- When fertile age couples want to KB to contraceptive services means;
- All children aged 7-15 years in the family school.<sup>44</sup>

c) Level II Prosperous Family (KS)

The prosperous family II (KS) is a family that can meet the minimum basic needs, can also meet social needs in Pb, but not yet able to meet the needs of its development. The indicator used was the five indicators indicators first on the prosperous Family I (indicator 1-5), and plus the following indicators:

- Family members carry out worship regularly organised religion adhered to according to the respective;
- At least once a week the family provides the meat/fish/eggs as side dishes;
- Entire family members obtain at least one set of new clothes last year.
- Floor area houses at least 8 square metres for each occupant of a home;
- All members of the family in the last month in good health so that it can carry out its work each;
- At least one member of the family aged 15 years and over has had a permanent job;

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<sup>44</sup> Komsan ali, dkk. Indikator Kemiskinan dan Misklasifikasi Orang Miskin. (DKI Jakarta: fakultas ekologi IPB dan Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia. Page.14

- Whole family members aged 10-16 years of age have been able to read and writings;
- children aged 6-15 years are currently attending;
- Children living at most 2 persons, or when the child is more than 2 people then the family is still a fertile age couples (PUSSY) are currently using contraception.

d) Level III Prosperous Family (KS)

The prosperous family III (KS) is a family that can meet the minimum basic needs, psychological, and social needs at the same time can also meet the needs of its development, but has not been active in the business community in the environment of the village or region. Any indicators to be met i.e. indicators 1 to 14 in the prosperous Family II and plus the following indicators:

- Family Effort) to improve the knowledge of religion;
- Portion of the family income can be set aside for family savings;
- Families usually eat together at least once a day;
- Families usually participate in community activities as well as in the environment right of residence;
- Family held a joint recreation outside the home at least once in three months;
- Families can obtain news from newspapers/radio/magazine;
- family members are able to use means of transport that suit local conditions;



e) Level III Plus Prosperous Family (KS III Plus)

The prosperous family III Plus (KS III Plus) is the family which has the minimum basic needs can meet the basic needs, psychological development, needs, and regularly contributed in social activities and actively follow that kind of movement. As for the terms so that it can be said as the family Prosperous III Plus is able to meet the indicators 1-9 plus the following indicators:

- Families or family members regularly contribute to social activities of the community in the form of material;
- Head of the family or a family member is active as a sysop Assembly, Foundation, or other Community institutions.

**c. The Causes of Poverty**

1. On macro, poverty appear because of the inequality of resource ownership patterns which lead to unequal income distribution, poor people only have limited quantities and low quality resource.
2. Poverty appear because of differences in the resources of human quality because of the quality of human resources means low productivity is also low, wages are too low.
3. Poverty exists because differences in access and capital.<sup>45</sup>

**d. The Islamic view About Poverty**

Poverty is one reasons of the decline and destruction of a nation. In fact Islam regards poverty is a threat of the devil. Allah said:

<sup>45</sup> Kuncoro. Mudrajat.2000. *Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Teori Masalah dan Kebijakan. Yogyakarta: UPP AMP YKPN page 107

الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ

*Shaitan promises (scare) you with poverty* (QS. Al-Baqarah [2]: 268)

Therefore, Islam as a complete treatise and an ideology that authentic, very concentrated on the problem of poverty and efforts to overcome it.

In Fiqh, distinguished between Poor and poor terms. According to sharee'ah, faqir is a person who does not have sufficient possessions to make end meet anyway such as food, clothing and shelter. While the Poor are people who absolutely does not have anything.

The second sense of the term above, it appears that the criteria of fakir have actually included poor criteria. That's why in the discussion that followed, the two terms are melted in one term that is poor, in the sense of people who do not have sufficient possessions to make ends meet anyway, in the form of food, clothing and the Board.

Islamic jurisprudence has set a basic requirement (primer) for every individual is food, clothing, and the Board. Allah Said:

وَعَلَى الْمَوْلُودِ لَهُ رِزْقُهُنَّ وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

*“The obligation of the father provides food and clothing to the mother by ma'ruf. Way”* (QS. al-Baqarah [2]: 233)

أَسْكِنُوهُنَّ مِنْ حَيْثُ سَكَنْتُمْ مِنْ وَجْدِكُمْ

*“They left (the wife) where you reside, in accordance to your ability”.* (QS. ath-halaq [65]: 6).

The prophet said:

And obligations of the husband towards the wife is giving them shopping (food) and clothing. (HR. Ibn Majah and Muslim from Jaabir Ibn ' Abdillaah).

As primary needs, third should be fulfilled in its entirety. If one is not met, then the person is category as poor people.

Food, clothing, and the board is here, does not mean simply being what it is, but rather should include things related to it. Food needs, for example, also includes things related to it, such as kitchen utensils; firewood, kerosene, or gas; dish rack, wardrobe, dinner table, eating and others. While parts of the outfit are anything like the necessary equipment, perfumes, make-up powders, make-up, hair, wardrobe, mirror, and others. While that includes part of the residence requirement is anything that is required to place of residence, such as bedding and household furnishings, based on the known people, such as, tables, chairs, carpets, curtains, etc. So the benchmark poverty base on Islam. From here looks how Islam gave to man to live in worth as human beings.<sup>46</sup>

Allah said to:

وَمَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ رِزْقُهَا وَيَعْلَمُ مُسْتَقَرَّهَا وَمُسْتَوْدَعَهَا ۚ كُلٌّ فِي كِتَابٍ

مُتِينٍ

*“And there is no creature on earth but that upon Allah is its provision, and He knows its place of dwelling and place of storage. All is in a clear register” (QS Hud [11]: 6).*

But, means that mention below obtain who want to move. For example someone hungry, but he just quite on the bed. Is he can eat? So, if someone want to get something. He or she must move and work.

<sup>46</sup>dwiajisapto *pengangguran dan kemiskinan dalam islam*. Dwiajisapto.blogspot.co.id acces 22/08/2016) 20:00 dwiajisapto

وَأَتَاكُمْ مِّن كُلِّ مَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُ ۚ وَإِن تَعُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ لَا تَحْصُوهَا ۗ إِنَّ الْإِنسَانَ لَظَلُومٌ كَفَّارٌ

*“And He gave you from all you asked of Him. And if you should count the favor of Allah, you could not enumerate them. Indeed, mankind is [generally] most unjust and ungrateful”.* (QS. Ibrahim [14]: 34).

**c. How to remove the problem of poverty**

Here are a number of programs and poverty reduction efforts that have been undertaken by the Government.<sup>47</sup>

**1) Social Security Network)**

JPS is a program of the rescue aid society or to society that is experiencing economic difficulties, so that they are able to reach the basic necessities as well as health and education.

**2) Operational Assistance (BOS)**

Operational assistance (BOS), the school is central Government assistance to all the SD/MI and SMP/MTs Indonesia throughout both public and private, over the reduction of subsidies on fuel. This assistance is given to students through school which is directly transferred to the account of the respective schools. Help magnitude is Rp 325,000.0-per student per year for SD/MI students and Rp 324,000.0-persiswa per year for JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL students/MTS. Help was expected to be reduced, or even remove the tuition fees during the time charged to the Community (Budiyan, 2005 Muslim Eunuch in 2006).

<sup>47</sup> Kasim muslim.2006. Karakteristik kemiskinan dan strategi penanggulangannya (studi kasus padang pariyaman). Jakarta: Indomedia Global. Page. 308

### 3) *Bantuan Dana Langsung* (BLT)

*Bantuan Dana Langsung* (BLT) program help government awarding cash or a variety of other assistance, both conditional (conditionals cash transfer) or unconditional (unconditional cash transfer) for the poor. The country that first initiated the BLT is Brazil, and later adopted by other countries. Magnitude of the funds provided and the mechanisms that run the BLT varies depending on Government policy in the country.<sup>48</sup>

Necessary measures to overhaul the structure and monopolistic, with strategies for the strengthening of political and economic position of poor groups is one way to remove poverty. Strengthening the political position can be done by encouraging organizing in the poor society for the sake of participatory action, by way of changing the rules that limit such as licensing issues or formalization) into regulation which facilitates. Meanwhile, the strengthening of the economy do with strategy overhaul economic structures that are monopolistic and competition becomes more fair and structure conducive, as well as strategies to increase access of the poor against the Group of resources.

To realize the need for the simultaneous da consideration as follows:

- Focus its investments in the field of human resources development, in particular primary education.

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<sup>48</sup> Wikipedia orang. *Bantuan langsung tunai*. id.wikipedia.org(19/6/2016 (08:17))



- Devise policies that led to economic stability by showing that economic growth can be achieved the result can be distributed in all walks of life in a fair manner.
- Creating an environment of fair competition for small businesses, with the road remodel his monopolistic and anti-competitive discussion economic structure.
- Increase access of groups small economy against various economic resources, especially capital, land, as well as information and technology.
- Deregulated towards commodity marketing are regulated or owned by the Government.
- Change the form of institution incentives for bureaucrats at the local level, with the way the licensing business providing services for free, so that small businesses would be encouraged to register his business and local governments can obtain increased taxes from small businesses.
- Abolish various charges small businesses.
- Abolishing interest on subsidized credit and allowing the provision of credit running in market mechanisms.
- Divert subsidies in the form of operational assistance to institutions that have a good performance.
- Encourages the possibility of formation of a non-profit agencies accrediting for independent financial institutions.

- Increase transparency and accountability.
- Encourages the use of models of financing by skim banking institutions towards small businesses.
- Encourage the possibility of establishment of a guarantor for small institute for larger loans, for example to the bank.
- Provides consulting to help the community most of the poor that could stimulate more lending and micro-credit support to very poor communities.
- Spur employment provision full and productive as well as strengthen social integration.
- Revoke the policy against distortions of agricultural producers.
- Loosen rules that restrict demand for labor.
- Encourage investment in physical infrastructure, agricultural extension.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Basri, Faisal. 2002. *Perekonomian Indonesia: tantangan dan Harapan Bagi Kebangkitan Ekonomi Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga. Page. 100

### CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

Understanding the methodology according to The Liang Gie that: a methodology is defined as the science of the method, the study of methods, in particular the scientific method, namely the ways used to pursue a field of study. A methodology is defined as the study of the basic principles of investigation, often involving issues of logic, classification and basic assumptions. Furthermore it is also defined as the systematic arrangement and analysis regarding the principles and processes of scientific investigation of a guide, or that make up the structure of the special sciences are more specialized.<sup>50</sup>

The methods that used in this research are descriptive research method. Descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things (the circumstances, conditions, circumstances, events, activities), the results presented in the form of research reports. In this study researchers just photographing what's happened to the object or region examined, then expose what happens in the form of a research report straightforwardly, as it is.<sup>51</sup>

Descriptive research method in this research is a method aimed to find out the relationship between the level of education, unemployment and poverty in the Mergosono Malang.

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<sup>50</sup> Suharyono & Moch. Amien. (1994). *Pengantar Geografi Filsafat*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Tinggi Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Page 65

<sup>51</sup> Arikunto, S. 2010. *Prosedur penelitian : Suatu Pendekatan Praktik. (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta. Page 3

### 1. Time and location

The research was carried out in the city of Malang in June-August. Implementation of data retrieval is performed in Kelurahan Mergosono Malang.

### 2. Approach and research design

This research will analyse influence education level and unemployment toward poverty of village Mergosono subdistrict Kedungkandang Malang. This research focused the poverty and variable affecting, so approach that used is quantitative. Quantitative research is covering all variant research based on account presentation, average, chi quadrat, and other account statistic. The other side, research used approach quantitative involved in calculation or numeric or quantity.<sup>52</sup>

### 3. Research variable

Poverty become dependent variable, education level and unemployment become Independent variable.

### 4. Population and sample

This research using sampling data from 30 people in one neighborhood association society in Mergosono Malang using purposive sampling. According to Arikunto purposive sampling is doing with take a subject not because the strata, random or area but based on certain goal.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Wahidmurni. 2008. *Cara Mudah Menulis Proposal dan Laporan Penelitian Lapangan*. Malang: UM Press. Page 29

<sup>53</sup> Arikunto suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*, edisi revisi 2010. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Page 183

## 5. Data and Data Resources

Data is any explanation or information on matters related to the research objectives. The type of data used in this study included primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected, processed, and presented by researchers from the first source. Secondary data is data that is collected, processed and presented by the other party which is usually in the form of publication or journal.<sup>54</sup> Data include: education level, unemployment, and poverty at village Mergosono Malang. And the data source in this research is secondary data that collect from instances or other side, in the form of documents is data that get from survey to 30 society at village Mergosono Malang.

## 6. Research instrument

The instrument is a tool that is selected and used by researchers in their activities so that the data collected about its activities into a systematic and easy by it.<sup>55</sup> Research instrument that used documentation data from survey to 30 society at village Mergosono Malang and process data using SPSS program data on education level, unemployment, and poverty of Mergosono Malang.

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<sup>54</sup> M. Zainudin dan Muhammad Walid, *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi* (Malang: Fakultas Tarbiyah, 2008) page 20

<sup>55</sup> Riduwan, *Skala Pengukuran Variable-Variable Penelitian* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2002) hlm 24



## 7. Data collection

This research uses documentation techniques in data collection. Documentation techniques used to obtain data on the education level, unemployment and poverty in the Malang city. Data sourced from survey in Village Mergosono Malang.

## 8. Validity and Reliability Instrument

### a. Test of Validity

Data has a position that is very important for a study, because the data is studied variables and serves as a tool to help refine hypotheses. Therefore, in a study can be collected in an instrument. Instrument used in collecting the data must meet two requirements, namely the validity and reliability.

Validity is a measure that indicates the levels of validity and the validity of an instrument. A valid instrument has high validity. Conversely be valid if the instrument is capable of measuring what is desired.<sup>56</sup> High and low validity of the instrument indicates the extent to which the data collected does not deviate from the description of the variables studied. However, states using instruments that have tested its validity, the results of research data automatically become valid.<sup>57</sup>

Testing the validity performed using SPSS 16.0 *for windows*.

Instruments can be said to be valid if each factor is positive and the

<sup>56</sup> Suharsimi, Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006) page 168-169

<sup>57</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D)* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006) page 47

magnitude of 0.3 or more then the factor is a strong construction. So, based on the factor analysis can be concluded that the instrument has good construction validity. If the corrected item total  $> 0.3$  then the item is said to be valid. Conversely, if the corrected item total  $< 0.3$  then item is not valid.<sup>58</sup>

b. Test of Reliability

Reliability is the confidence level of a measurement. Measurements have high reliability capable of providing reliable measuring results is called reliable. Reliability indicates the extent to which a measuring device is relatively consistent if performed repeated measurements. Test reliability is an index which indicates the extent to which a measuring tool that is trustworthy or reliable.<sup>59</sup>

Significant test is a procedure used to test the truth or falsity of the null hypothesis of the sample results. The basic idea of the background of significance testing is a statistical test (estimator) of data from a statistical distribution under the null hypothesis. Ho made the decision to process the test statistic based on the value obtained from the existing data. Statistical test consists of testing regression coefficient together (test F), and determination test (R<sup>2</sup> test). To know influence the independent variable toward dependent variable, consider independent variable constant.

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<sup>58</sup> Ibid page 121

<sup>59</sup> Singarimbun. Metode Penelitian dan Survei (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1989) page 140

## 9. Data analysis

Data analysis is effort to get answer and hypothesis that presented by researcher. Data analysis that uses in this researcher is:

### a. Multiple Regression Linier Model

Multiple regression linier model is an analysis tool prediction method value influence two free variable or more toward bound variable to prove is there or not relation to function or causal between free variable or more. . (X1), (X2), (X3).....(X<sub>n</sub>) with one bound variable.

#### 1) Count regression model

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$$

$$b_1 = \frac{(\sum x_2^2)(\sum x_1y) - (\sum x_1x_2)(\sum x_2y)}{(\sum x_1^2)(\sum x_2^2) - (\sum x_1x_2)^2}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{(\sum x_1^2)(\sum x_2y) - (\sum x_1x_2)(\sum x_1y)}{(\sum x_1^2)(\sum x_2^2) - (\sum x_1x_2)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{n} - b_1\left(\frac{\sum X_1}{n}\right) - b_2\left(\frac{\sum X_2}{n}\right)$$

60

#### 2) Statistic criteria statistic test

Significance test is procedure that used to test the right or wrong from result of hypothesis zero from the sample. Basic idea that served as basis test significance is statistic test (estimator) from data distribution from a statistic under zero hypothesis.

<sup>60</sup> Ridwan. Sunarto, pengantar statistika(bandung: alfabeta.2009). hal 108

Decision to process  $H_1$  make base on value statistic test that get from data. Statistic data consist of coefficient regression test simultaneously (F test), and determination test ( $R^2$  test).

The type of research used in this research is quantitative, that will be tested against the hypothesis, which has been formulated so they will know the effect happens. By analyzing the data using figures, formulas and mathematical models. Based on the research objectives that have been set, so the approach used is survey research with a model, because these studies take the population and using questionnaires as the main data collection tool. The survey research aims to clarify the relationship or influence the research variables are independent variables and the dependent variable through hypothesis testing.<sup>61</sup>

#### Verification of the data and conclusion

Verification of the data and conclusion is the third step in the analysis process. This steps start with reaching the pattern, theme, relationship, everything that often arise, finally drawing conclusion as a result of the finding of the field. The conclusion that was initially still obscure, and doubtful, then we get the data, become more grounded. This activity is a process of checking and verifying the correctness of data that has been

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<sup>61</sup> Burhan. *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Edisi Pertama* (Bandung: Kencana, 2006) page 36

collected so that the final conclusions obtained in accordance with the formulation of the problem.

Verification data and conclusion is third step in analysis process. This step start by pattern, topic, relation, matter that often appear, then end by take conclusion as field result finding. Conclusion that initially vague and questionable so with increase the data be more grounded. This activity is process investigation and examine right data that collect so the last conclusion can appropriate with problem of the research.

Explanation:

$t$  =  $t_{\text{arithmetic}}$  that get

$\beta$  = coefficient regression

$Se$  = standard error

$N$  = total of data

$k$  = total of free variable<sup>62</sup>

To look validity of model can be seen from significantly, when coefficient is big but not significance, so that value not a means.  $t$  test significance can be seen by:

- $t_{\text{arithmetic}} > t_{\text{table}}$  with significance standard for  $\alpha = 5\%$  when significance value smaller than 0,05 (5%), that the value

<sup>62</sup> Agus widarjono, ekonometrika. (Yogyakarta: ekonosia, 2005) hal. 83



significance and conversely. So, hypotheses  $H_1$  refused and  $H_2$  accepted.

- $T_{\text{arithmetic}} < t_{\text{table}}$  with significance standard for  $\alpha = 5\%$  if significance value smaller than 0,05 (5%), so it value is significance and conversely.  $H_1$  accepted dan  $H_2$  refused.

### 1. F test

F test did to know what variables simultaneously significance in statistic manner in influence dependence variable.

#### Uji Signifikansi Simultan (Uji F)

$$F - \text{hitung} = \frac{R^2 / (K - 1)}{(1 - R^2) / (n - K)}$$

Formula:

Explanation:

$F$  = F arithmetic that get

$R^2$  = coefficient determination

$K$  = total of free variable

$n$  = total<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Ibid. hal 88

The test result to know is that independent variable (X) simultaneously have influence toward dependent variable (Y) that is compare  $F_{\text{arithmetic}}$  with  $F_{\text{table}}$  and the significance standard 0,05 or 5%. It is mean when significance value smaller than 0,05. So, that value is significance and conversely.

- If  $F_{\text{arithmetic}} > F_{\text{table}}$  so  $H_1$  accepted and  $H_2$  refused that mean there is obvious influence simultaneously between free variables with bound variable.
  - If  $F_{\text{arithmetic}} < F_{\text{table}}$  so  $H_1$  refused and  $H_2$  accepted that mean there is no obvious influence simultaneously between free variables with bound variable.
2. Determination coefficient  $R^2$

According to Widarjono analysis that used to know how strong relation pattern between two or more free variable toward bound variable, the formula is:

$$R = \frac{b_1 \sum X_1 Y + b_2 \sum X_2 Y}{\sum Y^2}$$

Explanation:

$X_1$  = variable of education level

$X_2$  = variable of unemployment

$B_{1,2}$  = coefficient regression

$y$  =variable of poverty<sup>64</sup>

## 10. Research procedure

On this section of the procedure of research that is search variable that want to investigated. Survey door to door then make letter from campus and give the letter to village Mergosono Malang office and get the supported data. Process the data to be findings. And write the report to be thesis.

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<sup>64</sup> Op. Cit page. 77

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH RESULTS

#### a. Description Of The Data

##### 1. Geographical Location

In this part the researcher must describe the background of research. This is intended to provide a general overview of the Mergosono Village made the object of research. The researcher direct using monograph, so the reader will be easy to understand it.

Mergosono village is a neighborhood located in district Kedungkandang, Malang. The village consists of six RW (Pillars of citizens) and 77 RT (neighborhood). The village has a total area Mergosono Ha 103.25 settlement, located at an elevation of 474 meters above sea level and has an average temperature of 28 degrees Celsius daily. The village is inhabited by the soul of 17,787 population divided into 4,031 K.K. (head of household).

The area of neighborhood is not far from a village. Because the date about the neighborhood so limit. So, the researcher will be described on the Mergosono Village to make it is more clear. This is monograph book of Mergosono Village.

## b. Hypothesis Test

### 1. Presentation of data

Data take from survey education level, unemployment, and poverty. Researcher asked on that variable to 30 in formants. The result is like this:

NO	EDUCATION LEVEL ( $X_1$ )	UNEMPLOYMENT ( $X_2$ )	POVERTY (INCOME) (Y)
1	SD	UNEMPLOYMENT	300.000
2	SMA	WORK	1.500.000
3	SMA	WORK	2.500.000
4	S1	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.890.000
5	S1	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.890.000
6	S1	WORK	1.650.000
7	SD	WORK	1.000.000
8	SMA	WORK	3.000.000
9	SMA	WORK	3.000.000
10	SMA	UNEMPLOYMENT	500.000
11	SMA	WORK	2.500.000
12	SD	WORK	1.500.000
13	SMA	WORK	1.750.000
14	S1	WORK	1.500.000
15	SMP	WORK	1.000.000
16	SD	WORK	850.000
17	SMA	WORK	3.000.000
18	S1	WORK	5.000.000
19	S2	WORK	7.000.000
20	S1	WORK	500.000
21	SD	WORK	800.000
21	SD	WORK	450.000
23	SD	UNEMPLOYMENT	200.000
24	SD	UNEMPLOYMENT	0
25	SD	UNEMPLOYMENT	500.000
26	S1	WORK	4.500.000
27	SMA	WORK	1.500.000
28	SMA	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.500.000
29	SMA	WORK	2.000.000
30	SMA	WORK	1.500.000



### a) EDUCATION LEVEL

In this research, researcher divided into four. Start from elementary school until university. Using code 1-4

SD = 1

SMP = 2

SMA = 3

University = 4

### b) UNEMPLOYMENT

This variable divide into two first is unemployment using 0 and when the informant work or have work using 1.

UNEMPLOYMENT = 0

WORK = 1

### c) POVERTY

This variable divide into three kind. First, low when the informant has income less than 1.000.000 using 1. Second, when the informant has income 1.000.0000 until 2.000.000 it is in the average. Three, the informant has income more than 2.000.000.

< 1.000.000 = 1 (LOW)

1.000.000-2.000.000 = AVERAGE

> 2.000.000 = HIGH

## 2. t test

t test is using to test what the influence from independent variable to dependent variable in partial manner. In this research t test doing to

known significant or not influence from free variable education and unemployment toward bound variable it is poverty. Decision in this research is compared probability value (Sig t) with standard significant ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ). When Sig t  $< 0,05$  so  $H_0$  is reject, it mean free variable in partial manner have significant influence to bound variable. This is result of significant test in partial manner.

**Table 1.1 Result of t test**

No	Model	T	Sig.	Explanation
1	(Constant)	2.561	.016	-
	Education	4.024	.000	There is significant influence
	Unemployment	- 2.214	.035	There is significant influence

(Source: data processing by researcher, 2016)

Table 1.1 indicate if significant coefficient regression in partial manner in this research is:

### 1) The Education level influence toward poverty

The first hypothesis is variable of education, having probability (Sig t) of 0,016. The probability value is smaller than significantly level ( $\alpha$ )  $0,000 < 0,05$ , so that  $H_1$  is **accepted**. So it can be

concluded that variable of education partially significantly influence poverty.

## 2) The Unemployment Influence Toward The Poverty

The second hypothesis is variable of unemployment, having probability (Sig t) of 0,000. The probability value is smaller than significantly level ( $\alpha$ )  $0,035 < 0,05$ , so that  $H_2$  is **accepted**. So it can be concluded that variable of unemployment partially significantly influence poverty.

## 3. F test (simultaneously test between independence variable (education level and unemployment) toward dependence variable (poverty)).

F test is used to test independence variable simultaneously toward dependence variable. F test is conducted to answer whether there are influence of education ( $X_1$ ) and unemployment ( $X_2$ ) toward poverty simultaneously or not. The following table of 1.2 is the result of significance test.

**Table 1.2 result of F test**

ANOVA<sup>b</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.300	2	4.150	12.928	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	8.667	27	.321		
	Total	16.967	29			

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.300	2	4.150	12.928	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	8.667	27	.321		
	Total	16.967	29			

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, education

b. Dependent Variable: poverty

(Source: Researcher Analysis, 2016)

Base on table 1.2 result of regression test model for variable of education ( $X_1$ ) and unemployment ( $X_2$ ), toward poverty ( $Y$ ), can be seen the significance value is 0,000 ( $0,000 < 0,05$ ). Because of the significance value is  $< 0,05$ , so  $H_2$  is accepted. So, it can be concluded that variable of education and unemployment simultaneously significantly affect the poverty.

### 3. Coefficient determination test

Coefficient determination is used to find out how significant influence of independent variables percentage to the dependence variable. The result coefficient determination analysis can be seen from table 1.3 below.

**Table 1.3 result of coefficient determination test****Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.699 <sup>a</sup>	.489	.451	.56656

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, poverty

(Source: Researcher Analysis, 2016)

Base on result coefficient determination in table 1.3, can be seen that the value of result coefficient determination  $R^2$  (*R Square*) is 0,489. So the contribution of education and unemployment toward poverty is 48,9% while the residue of 51,1% is influenced by other unstudied.

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.716	.279		2.561	.016
	Education level	.349	.087	.566	4.024	.000
	Unemployment	-.529	.239	-.311	-2.214	.035

a. Dependent Variable: poverty (income).



## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

#### a. The Education Level Influence Toward The Poverty

Every one when they have good education and skill will be make them life better that who have not good education. Because with education people can get good degree as Allah said in Al-qur'an in surah al-Mujadalah verse 6:

يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ.....

Verse above explain when someone have knowledge Allah will make their degree high. We can look, when someone has good education and has good knowledge them life will be disciplinary and respected by each other. To get good life human being cannot just quiet in home and not doing anything. They must fight to do everything that they can do, because Allah said in surah ar-ro'du verse 11;

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ

When human being not fight who want to change their life. They will be same people like before. If they are poverty society, they always being poverty when they want to fight to do something. One of activities is to looking for science.

From data that researcher get is Education level (X1) has influence toward poverty (Y) of village Mergosono Malang

Result of analysis regression in partial manner at table 1.1 describe that there is significantly influence variable of education level toward poverty of Mergosono Malang. In this matter provable with probability value (Sig t). Education level smaller from standard of significance, than  $H_1$  is accepted, so inferential that variable of education level in partial manner is significantly influence toward poverty.

This matter indicate that education level significantly influence toward poverty of Mergosono Malang. It is means society which have high education level will increase income. Because in this research poverty be intended income, so when the education level high the influence is income will be increase. And the poverty will be decrease. The other way, when the education level is low the income will be decreased and the poverty will be increase.

This researcher support by research is Nita (2012) in the result of research indicate that education have positive influence toward poverty.<sup>65</sup> And research by Van Indra Wiguna (2013) education that getting from literacy have significantly influence toward poverty.<sup>66</sup>

Education level has influence toward poverty at society of village Mergosono Malang. When the society of village Mergosono Malang has good

<sup>65</sup> Nita, Anggraeni, 2012, *Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan dan PDRB Terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin di Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. Skripsi Universitas Diponegoro Semarang

<sup>66</sup> Wiguna, V.I. *Analisis Pengaruh PDRB, Pendidikan, dan Pengangguran pada Kemiskinan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada tahun 2005-2010*. Skripsi Universitas Brawijaya Malang.

income, the prosperity will be high. It is mean when the prosperity is high, the poverty is low because the society can fulfill their requirement.

As according to Michael j. Bonnell in the Faisal Basri (2002) he gives some example progress nation because of education. Like as South Korea more than a century younger than the countries of Latin America, but far more prosperous. Japan, which is 80 percent of the land cannot be cultivated, is the second richest country in the world. The country is like a cluster of islands factories and laboratories that bring a variety of raw materials from all over the world, and sells its products at a price so many times all over the world. Similarly, the Swiss had no cocoa plantations, but a producer of a variety of processed products from the world's number one chocolate. Although beautiful, natural, and its climate is quite harsh and the population can only be fished during the four months of the year.

From that result of research on education level influence toward poverty at Village Mergosono Subdistrict Kedungkandang Malang and opinion above we can get the conclusion that when education good the region will be good to.

#### **b. Unemployment's influence toward poverty**

Unemployment is problem that hard to lose in the society. Many factors causes of unemployment. Less skill, will work just which appropriate to the education, less job opening, what not. Like according to Qaradawi (2005) unemployment can be divided into two, namely the unemployment *jabariyah* (forced) and unemployment *khiyariyah* (by choice). Lest to be

unemployment people must fight to looking for job, so they can get income increase prosperity of family. When prosperity of family is high the poverty will be decrease in the society.

From this research the unemployment (X2) has influence toward poverty (Y) of village Mergosono Malang

Result of research analysis regression in partial manner at table 1.1 describe if there is significantly influence variable of unemployment toward variable of poverty that base on the income's society at village Mergosono Malang. In this matter provable with probability value (Sig t). Variable of unemployment is lower than significance standard. So  $H_2$  is accepted. Then, inferential when variable of unemployment in partial manner have significantly influence toward poverty.

From table 1.1 have be seen if unemployment have significantly influence toward poverty of society village Mergosono Malang. Poverty in this research it is mean income. When, society of village Mergosono Malang have status unemployment is high, the income's society of village Mergosono Malang will be decrease. In this matter, the decrease income will influence high total of poverty in society of village Mergosono Malang. Like that on the other way, when unemployment is low, the income's society of village Mergosono Malang will be increase. So, the poverty in society of village Mergosono Malang will be low.

This research support by research before by Cholili (2014) which research on unemployment, PRDB, and index development people (IPM) toward total poverty of society. From in partial manner test that do can be seen if the PRDB have not significantly toward poverty. Whereas IPM and unemployment in partial manner have significantly influence toward poverty.<sup>67</sup> Then research by Yarhim Yacob (2013) with research on the unemployment toward poverty of West Kalimantan. Result of research can be seen that unemployment have significantly influence toward poverty.<sup>68</sup>

Than from research that do by researcher can be seen if variable of unemployment have significantly toward poverty. Furthermore from analysis data support from research that did before. So, the research finding that high unemployment will be decrease income and the effect is total poverty's society increase.

Base on result of research finding that get from result of research indicate that need to policy from government to increase income of society by education and press unemployment. So, low unemployment can decrease poverty in the society.

Unemployment has influence toward poverty on society at village Mergosono Malang. When the unemployment is high the income will be decrease and the effect is the prosperity will be low and total of poverty is

<sup>67</sup> Cholili, Mufid Fatkhul, 2014, *Analisis Pengaruh Penganggura, PDRB, dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin (Studi Kasus 33 Provinsi di Indonesia)*. Jurnal Ilmiah Fakultas EKonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya Malang

<sup>68</sup> Yacoub, Yarlina, 2013, *Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat*. Jurnal Volume 8, Nomor 3, Oktober 2012



high. If they jobless the income will be decrease moreover they have not income. According to Sadono Sukirno (2004), bad effect from unemployment is making minus income and finally someone prosperities is low. When prosperity low, because of unemployment certainly opportunity of poverty is high because they have not income. When unemployment in a nation is so bad, disorder of politic and social will be running and has bad effect to society prosperity and economics building in the long term.

The Analysis simultaneous test on Education Level (X1) and Unemployment (X2) has influence toward Poverty of Village Mergosono Malang.

Result of significance coefficient regression simultaneously at table 1.2 describe that variable of education level and unemployment simultaneously have significantly toward poverty that a given by total income. In this matter, provable from result of probability value (Sig t) smaller than standard significance. With the result that variable education level and unemployment simultaneously have significantly influence toward poverty. It is mean, when the education level is high, the poverty in the society will be low because the income is increase. And when unemployment is high, the poverty in the society will be high, because the income's society is decrease. So, the education level and unemployment have influence toward the poverty.

Poverty must less from the society by good education and less unemployment. Poverty is bad when someone always overhand the other. Allah said in the al-Qur'an surah al-Baqarah verse 268:

الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ

Because people will not fight to do everything that they can do. They just accept the fate to be poverty people and lazy to work or not find work that appropriate to their skill. Actually many the causes of poverty in the society, in the Village Mergosono poverty is because the societies have low education level and unemployment so their income inclined low. As according to Kuncoro (2000) the causes on poverties is on macro, poverty appear because of the inequality of resource ownership patterns which lead to unequal income distribution, poor people only have limited quantities and low quality resource. Poverty appear because of differences in the resources of human quality because of the quality of human resources means low productivity is also low, wages are too low. Poverty exists because differences in access and capital

**c. The Education level and unemployment influence toward poverty**

Base on table 1.2 result of regression test model for variable of education ( $X_1$ ) and unemployment ( $X_2$ ), toward poverty ( $Y$ ), can be concluded that variable of education and unemployment simultaneously significantly affect the poverty.

## CHAPTER VI

### CLOSING

#### A. Conclusion

Base on result of research that outline above about the level of education and unemployment toward poverty in Mergosono Village, take able conclusion as follows:

1. Education level influence toward poverty of Mergosono Village is having probability 0,016 it mean have significance influence. When education level high the poverty is down because the income in society is high.
2. Unemployment influence toward poverty of Mergosono Village is having probability 0,000 it mean have significance influence. When unemployment high in the society the poverty is up to because income in the society is low.
3. Education level and unemployment influence toward poverty of Mergosono Village is having probability 0,035 it mean have significance influence.

#### B. Suggestion

From some conclusion, then the researcher give suggestion as follows:

1. To the government
  - a. Result of this research describe that education level has significance influence toward poverty. So, government must give good education

to the society. So that they have more skill and can work appropriate skill full. Finally they can up the income and push down poverty.

- b. Result of this research that unemployment has significance influence toward poverty. So, government must give more jobs to the society and give skill or hand made. Finally they have job can income will be up and poverty is down.

2. To the furthermore researcher

To the furthermore researcher admissible suggestion to research with the other variable, so the result of research is variation. Or want to research same with this research should focus to poverty not just income. Lest explain twice after income only then poverty.

3. To Social Education Department

To Social Education Department Is expected to form a LSO engaged in the distribution of education, especially in underdeveloped regions.

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### Appendix 1. Score from survey

NO	Education level	Unemployment	Poverty (income)
1	1	0	1
2	3	1	2
3	3	1	3
4	4	0	2
5	4	0	2
6	4	1	2
7	1	1	2
8	3	1	3
9	3	1	3
10	3	0	2
11	3	1	3
12	1	1	2
13	3	1	2
14	4	1	2
15	2	1	2
16	1	1	1
17	3	1	3
18	4	1	3
19	5	1	3
20	4	1	1
21	1	1	1
22	1	1	1
23	1	0	1
24	1	0	1
25	1	0	1
26	4	1	3
27	3	1	2
28	3	0	2
29	3	1	3
30	3	1	2

## Appendix 2. Result of Regression Test

### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.699 <sup>a</sup>	.489	.451	.56656

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, level education

### ANOVA<sup>b</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.300	2	4.150	12.928	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	8.667	27	.321		
	Total	16.967	29			

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, level education

b. Dependent Variable: poverty (income)

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.716	.279		2.561	.016
	Education level	.349	.087	.566	4.024	.000
	Unemployment	-.529	.239	.311	-2.214	.035

a. Dependent Variable: poverty (income).

**Appendix 3. Questioner**

Nama :

Pekerjaan :

Pendidikan terakhir :

C. SD

D. SLTP

E. SLTA

F. SARJANA

Pendapatan per bulan : (Rp.....)

1) < 1.000.0000

2) 1.000.000-2.000.000

3) > 2.000.0000



#### Appendix 4. Pictures



asking about the questioner to the society



asking the questioner directly

## Appendix 5 Monograph

### BUKU MONOGRAFI KELURAHAN MEGOSONO KECAMATAN KEDUNGKANDANG

KOTA MALANG, SEMESTER I BULAN Januari s/d. Juni 2016

1. Nama Kelurahan : Mergosono
2. Tahun Pembentukan : 1961
3. Dasar Hukum Pembentukan : -
4. Nomor Kode Wilayah : 35.73.03.1002
5. Nomor Kode Pos : 6513
6. Kecamatan : Kedungkandang
7. Kabupaten/Kota : Malang
8. Provinsi : Jawa Timur

#### A. DATA UMUM

1. Tipologi Kelurahan
  - b. Persawahan
  - c. Perladangan
  - d. Perkebunan
  - e. Peternakan
  - f. Nelayan
  - g. Pertambangan/galian
  - h. Kerajinan dan industri kecil
  - i. Industri sedang dan besar

j. **Jasa dan perdagangan**

2. Luas Wilayah : 103,25 km<sup>2</sup>
3. Batas Wilayah
  - a. Sebelah Utara : Kelurahan Kotalama
  - b. Sebelah Selatan : Kelurahan Gadang
  - c. Sebelah Barat : Kelurahan Ciptomulyo
  - d. Sebelah Barat : Kelurahan Bumiayu
4. Orbit (Jarak dari Pusat Pemerintah)
  - a. Jarak dari Pusat Pemerintahan Kecamatan : 3 km
  - b. Jarak dari Pusat Kota : 4 km
  - c. Jarak dari Kota/Ibukota Kabupaten : 4 km
  - d. Jarak dari Ibukota Provinsi : 112 km
5. Jumlah Penduduk : 17.663 jiwa
  - a. Laki-laki : 8.874 jiwa
  - b. Perempuan : 8.789 jiwa
  - Usia 0 - 15 : 4.443 jiwa
  - Usia 15-65 : 11.637 jiwa
  - Usia 65 ke atas : 1.583 jiwa
6. Pekerjaan/Mata Pencarian
  - a. Karyawan
    - 1) Pegawai Negeri Sipil : 694 orang
    - 2) ABRI : 26 orang
    - 3) Swasta : 1472 orang

b. Wiraswasta/Pedagang	: 1472 orang
c. Tani	: -
d. Pertukangan	: 203 orang
e. Buruh Tani	: -
f. Pensiunan	: 562 orang
g. Nelayan	: -
h. Pemulung	: -
i. Jasa	: 837 orang
7. Tingkat Pendidikan Masyarakat	
a. Lulusan Pendidikan Umum	
1) Taman Kanak-kanak	: 254 orang
2) Sekolah Dasar	: 4.764 orang
3) SMP	: 1.525 orang
4) SMA/SMU	: 939 orang
5) Akedemi/ D1-D2	: 331 orang
6) Sarjana	: 287 orang
7) Pascasarjana	: 26 orang
b. Lulusan Pendidikan Khusus	
1) Pondok pesantren	: 2189 orang
2) Pendidikan keagamaan	: 38 orang
3) Sekolah luar biasa	: -
4) Khursus Keterampilan	: 57 orang
8. Jumlah Penduduk Miskin	: 690 orang



9. U M R Kota :

Rp 1.800.000

10. Sarana Prasarana

- a. Kantor Kelurahan : semi permanen/permanen
- b. Prasarana Kesehatan
- 1) Puskesmas : ada/tidak
  - 2) UKBM (Posyandu) : 25
  - 3) Poliklinik/balai pertemuan : 1
- c. Prasarana Pendidikan
- 1) Gedung Sekolah PAUD : ada/tidak
  - 2) Gedung Sekolah TK : 6 buah
  - 3) Gedung Sekolah SD : 7 buah
  - 4) Gedung Sekolah SLTP : 1 buah
  - 5) Gedung Sekolah SMU : - buah
  - 6) Gedung perguruan tinggi : - buah
- d. Prasarana Ibadah
- 1) Masjid : 3 buah
  - 2) Musholla : 32 buah
  - 3) Gereja : 2 buah
  - 4) Pura : - buah
  - 5) Vihara : - buah
  - 6) Klenteng : - buah



## e. Prasarana Umum

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1) Olahraga        | : 2 buah |
| 2) Kesenian/budaya | : 1 buah |
| 3) Balai Pertemuan | : 6 buah |
| 4) Lainnya         | : - buah |

**B. DATA PERSONIL**

## 1. Lurah

- |  |   |   |   |  |                    |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------|
| a. Nama  | : KARLINO, S.Sos. M.Si  |   |   |  |                    |
| b. Pangkat/Golongan                                      | : Penata/IIId   |   |   |  |                    |
| c. NIP   | : 1967031101999302 1 001  |   |   |  |                    |
| d. Pendidikan  | : S2  |   |   |  |                    |
| e. TMT Jabatan   | : -   |   |   |  |                    |
| f. Riwayat Jabatan                                       | : <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1) Kasi Operasi Pengawasan (Satpol. PP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Kasi Operasi Pengendalian (Satpol. PP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Kasi Pembinaan Pengawasan dan Penyuluhan (Satpol. PP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Lurah Mergosono</td> </tr> </table> | 1) Kasi Operasi Pengawasan (Satpol. PP) | 2) Kasi Operasi Pengendalian (Satpol. PP) | 3) Kasi Pembinaan Pengawasan dan Penyuluhan (Satpol. PP) | 4) Lurah Mergosono |
| 1) Kasi Operasi Pengawasan (Satpol. PP)                  |   |   |   |  |                    |
| 2) Kasi Operasi Pengendalian (Satpol. PP)                |   |   |   |  |                    |
| 3) Kasi Pembinaan Pengawasan dan Penyuluhan (Satpol. PP) |   |   |   |  |                    |
| 4) Lurah Mergosono                                       |   |   |   |  |                    |

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| g. Jenis kelamin | : Laki-Laki |
|------------------|-------------|

## 2. Sekertaris lurah

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Nama             | : SLAMET RAHARJO        |
| b. Pangkat/Golongan | : Penata/IIId           |
| c. NIP              | : 19580715 198203 1 013 |

d. Pendidikan : SLTA

e. TMT Jabatan : -

f. Riwayat Jabatan :

1) Staf. Kec. Lowokwaru

2) Seklur Mergosono

g. Jenis kelamin : laki-laki

3. Jumlah Aparat Kantor Kelurahan

a. Golongan I : -

b. Golongan II : 4 orang

c. Golongan III : 6 orang

d. Golongan IV : -

### C. DATA KEWENANGAN

1. Jumlah urusan yang dilimpahkan walikota : 4

2. Urusan yang dilimpahkan Walkota

a. Urusan Wajib

- Bidang :

1) bidang pemerintahan dan trantib

2) pemberdayaan masyarakat

3) pelayan umum

4) kesejahteraan masyarakat

5) ..... dst

- Urusan

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

- Jumlah..... dst

4) Urusan pilihan

- Bidang :

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

- Urusan

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

- Jumlah ..... dst

### 3. Jumlah Program yang diterima Kelurahan

#### a. Pemerintahan Pusat

NO	NAMA PROGRAM	BESAR ANGGARAN (Rupiah)

#### b. Provinsi

NO	NAMA PROGRAM	BESAR ANGGARAN (Rupiah)

## c. Kota

NO	NAMA PROGRAM	BESAR ANGGARAN (Rupiah)
1	Pemberdayaan masyarakat	Rp. 500.000.000,00
2	SKPD kel. Mergosono	Rp. 250.000.000,00

**D. DATA KEUANGAN**

- 1) Anggaran Kelurahan dari APBD : Rp. 750.000.000,00
- 2) SKPD (sudah/belum) : .....
- 3) Bantuan yang diterima Kelurahan
  - a. Pemerintahan Pusat : Rp.-
  - b. Pemerintahan Provinsi : Rp. –
  - c. Pemerintahan Kota : Rp. 750.000.000,00
  - d. Hibah/Bantuan Luar Negeri : Rp. –
  - e. Sumbangan/ Bantuan lain yang tidak mengikat: Rp.-
  - f. Swadaya : Rp. -

**E. KELEMBAGAAN**

- 1) Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kelurahan (LPMK)
  - a. Jumlah pengurus : 20 orang
  - b. Jumlah anggota : 30 orang
  - c. Jumlah kegiatan per bulan : -

d. Jumlah dana yang dikelola : Rp. -

2) PKK

a. Jumlah pengurus : 35 orang

b. Jumlah anggota : 50 orang

c. Jumlah kegiatan per bulan : 1 keg

d. Jumlah buku yang dikelola : .....

e. Jumlah dana yang dikelola : Rp. -

3) Karang Taruna

a. Jumlah Karang Taruna : 1 buah

b. Jenis Karang Taruna : .....

c. Jumlah pengurus (rata-rata) : 20 orang

4) RT/TW

a. Jumlah RW : 6 buah

b. Jumlah RW : 77 buah

c. Rata-rata penghasilan ketua RW dalam sebulan: Rp.  
3.500.000

d. Rata-rata penghasilan ketua RT dalam sebulan: Rp.  
2.750.000

5) Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Lainnya

a. Jumlah : - buah

b. Nama : BKM 15 orang

KMP 12 orang

**F. KETENTRAMAN DAN KETERTIBAN**



- 1) Jumlah Anggota Linmas : 32 orang
- 2) Jumlah Pos Kampling : 26 buah
- 3) Jumlah Operasional penertiban : .....
- 4) Jumlah Kejadian Kriminal
  - a. Pencurian : 2 kali
  - b. Perkosaan : .....
  - c. Kenakalan remaja : 2 kali
  - d. Pembunuhan : ....
  - e. Perampokan : .....
  - f. Penipuan : .....
- 5) Jumlah kejadian bencana alam : .....
- 6) Jumlah pos bencana alam : .....
- 7) Jumlah pembalakan liar : .....
- 8) Jumlah pos hutan lindung : .....

(processed by researcher that keep for the write from the data)

**Result of questioner**

1. Nama : zein  
Pekerjaan : -  
Pendidikan : SD  
Penghasilan : 300.000
2. Nama : Danial  
Pekerjaan : buruh pabrik  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 1.500.000
3. Nama : Endang  
Pekerjaan : jualan nasi  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 2.500.000
4. Nama : sukanto  
Pekerjaan : pensiunan TNI  
Pendidikan : akademi  
Penghasilan : 1.890.000
5. Nama : cahyono  
Pekerjaan : pensiunan TNI  
Pendidikan : akademi  
Penghasilan : 1.890.000
6. Nama : Dian  
Pekerjaan : TU SMA  
Pendidikan : S1  
Penghasilan : 1.650.000
7. Nama : Harimah  
Pekerjaan : jualan bakso  
Pendidikan : SD  
Penghasilan : 1.000.000
8. Nama : tutik  
Pekerjaan : jualan lalapan  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 3.000.000
9. Nama : Sayekti  
Pekerjaan : jualan ayam goreng  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 3.000.000
10. Nama : jujur setiawan  
Pekerjaan : tidak bekerja  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 500.000
11. Nama : lusi  
Pekerjaan : jualan lalapan  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 2.500.000

12. Nama : M. kurdi  
Pekerjaan : buruh Pabrik  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 1.500.000
13. Nama : topan purnomo  
Pekerjaan : warung klontong  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 1.750.000
14. Nama : Sunarto  
Pekerjaan : guru  
Pendidikan : S1  
Penghasilan : 1.750.000
15. Nama : Hafidz  
Pekerjaan : tukang bangunan  
Pendidikan : SD  
Penghasilan : 1.000.000
16. Nama : saidi aripin  
Pekerjaan : petugas sampah  
Pendidikan : SD  
Penghasilan : 850.000
17. Nama : Prayitno  
Pekerjaan : ayam potong  
Pendidikan : SMA  
Penghasilan : 3.000.000
18. Nama : Sukardi  
Pekerjaan : PNS  
Pendidikan : S1  
Penghasilan : 5.000.000
19. Nama : Taqiyyudin  
Pekerjaan : Dosen  
Pendidikan : S2  
Penghasilan : 7.000.000
20. Nama : yanti  
Pekerjaan : Privat  
Pendidikan : S1  
Penghasilan : 500.000
21. Nama : juari  
Pekerjaan : jual pentol  
Pendidikan : SD  
Penghasilan : 800.000
22. Nama : Misdi  
Pekerjaan : jual gas  
Pendidikan : SD  
Penghasilan : 450.000
23. Nama : Mariam  
Pekerjaan : -

- Pendidikan : SD  
 Penghasilan : 200.000  
 24. Nama : Zeinuddin  
 Pekerjaan : -  
 Pendidikan : SD  
 Penghasilan : 0  
 25. Nama : Sudarni  
 Pekerjaan : -  
 Pendidikan : SD  
 Penghasilan : 500.000  
 26. Nama : wiwik  
 Pekerjaan : Guru TK  
 Pendidikan : S1  
 Penghasilan : 4.500.000  
 27. Nama : Sukri  
 Pekerjaan : warung klontong  
 Pendidikan : SMA  
 Penghasilan : 1.500.000  
 28. Nama : sulis  
 Pekerjaan : ibu rumah tangga  
 Pendidikan : SMA  
 Penghasilan : 1.500.000  
 29. Nama : muhammad  
 Pekerjaan : buruh pabrik  
 Pendidikan : SMA  
 Penghasilan : 2.000.000  
 30. Nama : zakki  
 Pekerjaan : buruh pabrik  
 Pendidikan : SMA  
 Penghasilan : 1.500.000



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Nomor : Un.3.1/TL.00.1/2016  
Sifat : Penting  
Lampiran : -  
Hal : Izin Penelitian

22 Agustus 2016

Kepada  
Yth. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa Politik Malang  
di  
Malang

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

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Semester – Tahun Akademik : Ganjil - 2016/2017  
Judul Skripsi : *The Analysis of Education Level and Unemployment Influence Toward the Poverty*

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga instansi yang menjadi wewenang Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Iu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*



Wakil Dekan Bid. Akademik,

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 Title of Thesis : The Analysis of Education Level and  
 Unemployment's influence Toward the Poverty

No	Date of consultation	Consultation Material	Signature
1	November 19 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Introduction	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	December, 1 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Chapter I	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	April, 26 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Chapter II	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	May, 28 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Chapter III	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	June, 2 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Chapter IV	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	August, 16 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Chapter V	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	September, 3 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Chapter VI	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	November, 22 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Final Draft	<i>[Signature]</i>

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