

THE IMPORTANCE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMMUNITY TO OVERCOME UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

(Case Study in Poncol Village)

Sara Duwi Septiani¹, Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha², Muhammad Shulthoni³, Drajat Stiawan⁴, Riki Irvansyah⁵

^{1,2,3,4} UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

⁵ Fastprint.sdn.bhd, Malaysia

Email: saraduwiseptiani@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id

ABSTRAK: Ketidakberdayaan dan kebutuhan sangat terkait di mata publik. Karena dengan bertambahnya pengangguran, maka tingkat kemiskinan di negara ini tentu akan meningkat. Otoritas publik sebagai otoritas strategi seharusnya mempunyai pilihan untuk mengambil bagian dalam mengatasi permasalahan pengangguran dan kemiskinan. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk memiliki strategi untuk mengatasi hal ini. Hal ini digambarkan dengan daya tanggap atau fleksibilitas yang cukup tinggi terhadap pembangunan keuangan. Jika peluang untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan baru rendah, hal ini berarti pengangguran. Jenis metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Melalui tinjauan literatur, data dan informasi dikumpulkan. Permasalahan pengangguran dan kemiskinan di Indonesia diuraikan dan dijelaskan secara gamblang, obyektif, sistematis, analitis, dan kritis melalui metodologi analisis deskriptif dan eksploratif. Penelitian di Desa Poncol bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran akan tantangan pengangguran di Indonesia. Berdasarkan hasil pembahasan Pekerjaan, pengangguran dan kemiskinan merupakan permasalahan yang menjadi isu fokus di setiap negara, termasuk Indonesia. Kedua hal ini saling berhubungan satu sama lain. Masalah pekerjaan dapat menyebabkan pengangguran dan pengangguran dapat menyebabkan kemelaratan. Di Indonesia, gambaran kemiskinan dapat ditemukan di kota-kota dan wilayah metropolitan. Sistem untuk mengendalikan pengangguran mencakup pengembangan lebih lanjut produktivitas pasar kerja, keseriusan global, dan sifat persiapan pekerjaan.

Kata kunci: Pengangguran, Kesempatan Kerja, Kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT: Helplessness and need are closely linked in the eyes of the public. As unemployment increases, the poverty rate in the country will certainly increase. Public authorities as strategic authorities should have the option to take part in addressing the problems of unemployment and poverty. Therefore, it is important to have a strategy to address this. This is illustrated by a fairly high responsiveness or flexibility to financial development. If the opportunity to get a new job is low, this means unemployment. The type of research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. Through literature review, data and information are collected. The problems of unemployment and poverty in Indonesia are described and explained clearly, objectively, systematically, analytically, and critically through descriptive and exploratory analysis methodologies. Research in Poncol Village aims to raise awareness of the challenges of unemployment in Indonesia. Based on the results of the discussion of the work, unemployment and poverty are problems that become the focus issue in every country, including Indonesia. These two things are interconnected with each other. Employment problems can lead to unemployment and unemployment can lead to destitution. In Indonesia, the picture of poverty can be found in cities and metropolitan areas. The system to control unemployment includes further development of labor market productivity, global seriousness, and the nature of job preparation.

Keywords: Unemployment, Job Opportunities, Poverty

1. INTRODUCTION

Helplessness and need are closely linked in the eyes of the public. Because with the increase in unemployment, the poverty rate in this country will certainly increase. Public authorities as strategic authorities should have the option to take part in overcoming the problems of unemployment and poverty (Mulyadi, 2016). Unemployment and poverty are issues that become focus issues in every country, including Indonesia. Therefore, there is a need for policies to overcome them. The specificity of unemployment and poverty will become the focus issue in the following year. This is illustrated by the fairly high responsiveness or flexibility to financial development. If the opportunity to get a new job is low, this means unemployment.

High unemployment will cause a decrease in wages so that it is unable to overcome daily problems that will eventually lead to poverty, so that the amount of unemployment has a positive relationship with poverty (Karisma & Soejoto, 2010). As a result of the global monetary emergency, the government estimates that this year there will be more unemployment or layoffs (PHK). In addition, this is also one of the impacts of unemployment (HM Muhdar, 2015). The needs that occur in a country should be resolved as a very urgent problem, because currently poverty makes it difficult for most Indonesians to fulfill their daily needs. This problem is triggered by the number of people who experience unemployment in the workplace. Unemployment experienced by certain individuals makes it difficult to fulfill daily needs, so the poverty rate remains (Arizandi & Rochaida, 2017). Job vacancies greatly affect the level of need, this is because the more job vacancies that can be accessed by the local area, the poverty level in a space can be reduced.

Unemployment is something that is troubling, but it is a disease that continues to plague society, because many factors affect it. Reducing the number of unemployed people requires collaboration from educational institutions, regions, and others (Riska & Andes, 2019). The issue of wrongdoing, where due to necessity, the alternative way is to commit robbery, which is often accompanied by abuse and even murder. In line with that, there must be methodical efforts aimed at reducing poverty (Kalimah, 2020). The problem of unemployment must be reduced and made a position to increase and accelerate the country's monetary development. These two issues are one in the same, giving rise to a dualism of conflicting issues. This dualism occurs when public experts cannot utilize and cut off the impact of these two things as expected (Sinaulan, 2019). However, if the government can utilize the current excess labor, the dualism issue will not occur and will try to have an impact on accelerating development. Similarly, if the public authority cannot use it, this will have adverse effects, especially disrupting financial development (Suhandi et al., 2021). Reduced government assistance for individuals due to unemployment clearly increases the likelihood that they will be trapped in poverty due to lack of wages (GANI, 2022).

There are times when the government has opened job vacancies for people in need, but the number of job vacancies that have been opened by the government to the public is not proportional to the large number of Indonesians who are in need of job vacancies. As the population increases, the number of workers also increases, but this is not adjusted to the accessibility of work. Limited access to jobs causes workers to compete for positions, so that some do not get a position and become unemployed (Soekapdjo & Oktavia, 2021). In addition, the impact of unemployment has the effect of decreasing the amount of state funds, the impact on political unrest, the impact on monetary assistance,

and the impact on public and mental welfare. From a financial point of view, unemployment will increase poverty. Since many people are unemployed, this results in low money-related compensation. Meanwhile, general expenditure on daily necessities continues to rise. This will make them unable to be self-sufficient in providing funds to meet the needs of the unemployed (Riska & Andes, 2019).

Public authorities must be responsive and quick in dealing with the increasing problem of unemployment. Providing jobs is an obligation of the state. The government should increase preparation in the regions, in developing the entrepreneurial spirit, developing small and medium-sized organizations, so that they can be financially free. The unemployment rate will decrease as monetary improvements are made by public specialists. Public specialists can cooperate with educational associations at home and abroad to produce talented human resources. Because, education is indeed a basic need for every individual of the people. This educational assistance will improve the nature of human resources, and will also produce imaginative, creative and useful human beings. In this way, social poverty will be overcome (Melis, 2019).

The researcher felt interested in this discussion because he was concerned about the situation that occurred. Due to the lack of public authority in providing valuable business opportunities due to the increasing population, the current workforce is not fully assimilated, consequently creating unemployment. In addition to the lack of jobs and the low quality of human resources accessible. Expansion, population explosion, and lack of speculation also contribute to the increase in unemployment rates (Riska & Andes, 2019).

Based on the description above to raise this research with the aim of analyzing the existence of unemployment and poverty in the community in Poncol Village. Because there are many people out there who are in need of work and not as many job vacancies, the higher the unemployment rate in the eyes of the community, the lower the poverty rate in Indonesia, and vice versa (Rosyadi, 2019).

This research is expected to add insight and increase information and knowledge for the community on the phenomenon of unemployment in Indonesia. Touching on the issues of unemployment and poverty, it is important to discuss the issues that become obstacles in obtaining employment, maintaining employment and unemployment with the aim of increasing and accelerating the economic development of this country.

2. METHOD

2.1 Type of Research

The type of research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Through a literature review, data and information are collected. The problems of unemployment and poverty in Indonesia are described and explained objectively, systematically, analytically, and critically through descriptive and exploratory analysis methodologies. The first stage of the qualitative method is to collect the necessary data, followed by collecting classification, description, and exploration data.

2.2 Data Source

The source of this research or also called the data source is the subject from which the information is obtained. It can also be described as an article or individual where the master sees, examines, or obtains some data about unambiguous information related to

the exploration problem (Rahmadi, 2011). There are two groups of data sources used in this assessment, namely important specialized sources and additional sources. Important sources in this exploration are diaries, articles, and important books. Meanwhile, secondary sources in this study are used to complement and support primary sources by providing documentation and news about the research issue.

2.3 Data Collection Methods

In desk research, library information that has been selected, viewed, introduced and dissected is transformed into an examination information collection strategy. This research data originated from library searches for information whose content required philosophical and theoretical processing. This research is a literature review and not an empirical investigation (Cresswell, 2018). The material presented is data that must be processed concisely and methodically because it is in the form of words. To collect data for this research, literature was collected on the potential, possibilities, difficulties, role, and impact of Islamic social finance in empowering communities in Indonesia. Then, the information was selected, presented, reviewed, and processed to make it concise and organized.

2.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the work of efficiently searching and sorting records from perceptions, interviews, and so on to expand the scientist's understanding in interpreting the problem being contemplated and presenting it as found by others. Subjective information examination exercises consist of information gathering exercises, information derivation, information performance, and final exploration exercises (Rijali, 2018). The information examination method in this exploration was carried out by leading meetings, recording the results of meetings and searching for different data related to the issue of unemployment and needs.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Theoretical Basis

1) Employment

Opportunities Employment opportunities are the number of people expected to work for an association or associations. These business opportunities will provide convenience for any existing workers if there are enough business opportunities open or matched by the number of workers available or looking for work. Ultimately, employment opportunities here do not indicate potential, but rather the reality of the number of workers available. This definition has two parts, namely the open business fields and doors and the people who are utilized or who do the work. The available employment opportunities and the concept of labor force used will determine the financial improvement cycle for the country. ending creation linkages and opening up business opportunities for the labor force and goods (GANI, 2022). Theoretically, there are three main ways to open up job or business opportunities in the long run. The main way is to reduce the rate of population development because most people would consider it normal to reduce the rate of development on the side of job hoarding. The next way is to expand the ability of labor to deliver output. In the long run, however, this strategy is not necessarily successful as it is generally not useful for practical economic growth. The third way is through the turn of monetary events. Business Employment Opportunity is the maximum utilization of labor in the actual economic field (Setiawan, 2019).

2) Unemployment

According to Sadono Sukirno (1994), unemployment is a situation where a person in the labor force wants to look for a new job but does not yet have the option to get one.

What is meant by unemployment or unemployment is people who do not have a job and are looking for work at a certain level of compensation but do not get the appropriate wage in looking for work (Masdi et al., 2023). The unemployed group is generally people who do not have a job according to their age and working period. According to Sukirno (2006), various types of unemployment based on working hours can be grouped into mysterious unemployment, intermittent unemployment, disguised unemployment, and open unemployment. As stated by Lipsey, et al (2001), if the cause is examined, unemployment can be divided into three, namely ordinary/frictional unemployment, recurrent unemployment, essential unemployment, and unemployment with fair wages. One important element that determines the success of the general public is its salary level. Local salaries will reach their highest level if the full extent of unemployment can be understood. A commonly used marker to measure the Open Unemployment Rate (OER) is the correlation between the number of unemployed and the total labor force, which is usually communicated in a mathematical structure (Karisma & Soejoto, 2010).

3) Poverty

Need is often seen as a lack of money and products to ensure resilience. According to BPS (2012), Poverty is seen as financial helplessness to meet basic food and non-food needs assessed by utilization. According to Ravallion (2001) (in Arsyad, 2010) poverty is "hunger, lack of shelter, if weak do not have the ability to seek treatment". From the two definitions above, poverty can be interpreted as the inability to fulfill various needs such as food, shelter, clothing, training, welfare, and others. As stated by Arsyad (2010), "needs can be caused by things that are general or social in nature, let alone things that are surprising or fundamental". According to Paul Spicker (in Wijayanto, 2010), the reasons for poverty can be divided into four ways of thinking, namely individual clarification, family clarification, subcultural clarification, and fundamental clarification. Based on the explanation above, there tends to be an assumption that the elements that cause poverty can arise from oneself (normal variables) and from the general climate (non-regular variables) (Nabibah & Hanifa, 2022). There are several signs of poverty according to the Focal Insights Organization (2009), including helplessness to meet basic utilization (clothing, food and shelter), absence of access to other essential life needs (welfare, instruction, sterilization, clean water and transportation), absence of a secure future, poor quality of human resources and limited normal assets, lack of appreciation for social activities in the area, absence of work permits that have the potential to open opportunities and jobs that cannot be maintained (Masdi et al., 2023).

3.2 Previous Research

Gabriella Megawati Prasetya, 2022 with the title "The impact of unemployment and employment levels on poverty through financial development". The results of the analysis of the study show that the unemployment rate has a significant effect on poverty, employment basically affects poverty, financial development has a negative impact on poverty, the unemployment rate affects poverty. through monetary development, and employment does not essentially affect poverty (Prasetya & Sumanto, 2022).

Muhammad Alvianto Putra Arizandi, 2017 with the title "Examination of the Unemployment Rate and Poverty Level in Indonesia". The results of exploratory testing show that financial development as a whole affects the unemployment rate or the level of need. Expansion and speculation significantly affect unemployment, but do not significantly affect the level of need. Compensation affects the unemployment rate or poverty rate. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate affects the level of need (Arizandi & Rochaida, 2017).

Durrotul Mahsunah, 2022 with the title "Study of the Impact of Population, Training and Unemployment on Poverty in East Java". The analysis results of the study show that

the population and education factors affect the need, while the unemployment variable affects poverty. From the F test it is clear that the three autonomous factors influence each other on the dependent variable (poverty) (Nabibah & Hanifa, 2022).

Ady Soejoto and Ameilia Karisma, 2010 with the title "Monetary Change and Unemployment Against Poverty in East Java". The exploration results show that the factors of monetary development and unemployment affect poverty through the influence of the variable t test with the result that the financial development variable has a probability of 0.0011 and the open unemployment rate variable has a probability of 0.0006.

3.3 Research Result

1) Employment and Unemployment

In the 1945 Constitution, individual life in the monetary field is regulated in Article 27 paragraph 2, Article 33, and Article 34. These articles state that every Indonesian citizen has the right to work and lead a daily life that is decent for humanity. . This means that every Indonesian needs to find a new job to make money. Yet, as these articles show, regardless of whether an Indonesian seeks gainful employment (unemployment), he or she actually has the option to earn a fair living. That is, if he is employed, he has the privilege of earning a decent wage from others, with which he can lead a respectable life. As for the unemployed, the public authorities have the full responsibility of providing them with a good life. This standard is affirmed in article 34 which states that the poor and abandoned children are indeed the concern of the state (HM Muhdar, 2015).

2) The Effect of Unemployment on Poverty in East Java

Unemployment creates different financial and social problems, and results in a lack of compensation that can eventually lead to a decrease in government assistance. Reduced government assistance due to unemployment can provide greater freedom to be trapped in poverty. This suggests that there is a very close relationship between the level of unemployment, the level of destitution, and the conflicting direction of compensation. A high unemployment rate may financially reduce opportunities to increase territorial efficiency, and socially reflect the increasing burden on society. As such, society will gradually be pushed towards poor people. Unemployment basically affects needs. The standard that is used as a kind of perspective is Sukirno's (2004) assessment, which states that the adverse impact of unemployment is a decrease in one's compensation, which in turn decreases the level of progress achieved by a person. Various studies show that the main source of poverty is unemployment. Reduced government assistance to people due to unemployment will certainly increase their chances of being trapped in poverty because they do not get compensation. It is thought that when unemployment is very bad in a place, political and social pressures often prevail and adversely affect government support for the community and the likelihood of long-term monetary changes (Nabibah & Hanifa, 2022).

3) Economic Growth on Employment Opportunities

The neo-traditional style improvement model describes an economy where the results are the result of two types of data, namely capital and labor, where the higher the economic growth, the greater the business opportunities. If seen from Andi Asrul's previous review, GRDP has a huge impact on the opening of potential employment opportunities (GANI, 2022).

4) Minimum Wage on Employment Opportunities

Job demand is closely related to the number of jobs expected to fill positions in an organization or other organizations. The investigation of occupational demand relies on the understanding that occupational market demand is derived from the earnings of

individuals in employment and the goods they need. Job demand is the relationship between the wage rate and how many jobs you need to utilize (GANI, 2022).

5) Strategies and Programs for Accelerating Poverty Reduction

Various efforts and strategies have been made to overcome the problem of poverty in Indonesia. In Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2010 on the Speed of Poverty Reduction, it is stated in Article 3 that the way to accelerate poverty reduction is done by (1) reducing difficulties in the transportation of goods and services, and (2) increasing the number of people living in poverty. (2) increasing the capacity and compensation of the poor, (3) creating and ensuring the sensitivity of Small Organizations and Private Enterprises, and (4) synergizing poverty reduction approaches and tasks (HM Muhdar, 2015).

6) Increased Ability and Income of the Poor

The methodology used to build the capabilities and wages of the poor is: First, work hard. The financial crisis in 1997 led to rising unemployment and an increase in the number of people in need. One of the systems sought by open professionals at that time was to complete a business improvement program. This program was for people who were unemployed due to the reduced labor force and disadvantaged people. Through this program, compensation is expanded to increase purchasing power, especially to meet the basic needs of their lives. This program is completed normally in times of crisis until the financial situation begins to improve and they can finally return to work and receive good compensation. Secondly, the Regional Community Development Effort (PNPM), one of which is PNPM Mandiri, is a program that provides business capital through resource turnover or resource benefits for SMEs, cooperatives, and other areas that are truly present (HM Muhdar, 2015).

4. CONCLUSION

Unemployment and poverty are interrelated, affecting society greatly. High unemployment leads to reduced income and poverty, a pressing issue in Indonesia where unemployment reacts sharply to economic fluctuations. Lack of employment opportunities contributes to crime, economic decline, political instability, and adverse effects on mental health and investment. To address this, the government must improve training, human resource quality, and support small businesses for economic independence. Joint efforts with instructive organizations are essential to nurture talented human resources. Expansion, population growth, and low investment also exacerbate unemployment.

Research in Poncol Village aims to raise awareness of the challenges of unemployment in Indonesia. Historical economic downturns, such as those in 1965 and 1997, have drastically increased poverty. Strategies to curb unemployment include improving labor market efficiency, global competitiveness, and the quality of job training. Unemployment directly reduces income and welfare. Public authorities can implement employment enhancement projects and local area strengthening efforts to increase the capacity and salaries of the poor. Simply put, addressing unemployment and poverty is critical to boosting economic growth and development, thus requiring government mediation through predetermined procedures and approaches.

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