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Study of education, health and poverty level in tanjung district as a growth center in north lombok district post-earthquake and Covid-19 pandemic

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Article Info

Abstract

Earthquake 2018 and than Covid-19 Pandemic as starting point to conduct research about condition of educations, healties and rate of poverty in Tanjung Districts, North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Base on analysis data of centre of Statistic Bureau of North Lombok (BPS) and population projection of Tanjung districts untill 2025, the condition are: facilities of kindergarten has not been enough yet. The distibution of that finfrastructure among the vilages is not equal. The elemnteray or primary school (Sekolah Dasar), junior high school (Sekolah Menengah Pertama) are more than enough, Midle high school (sekolah Menengah Atas) are not enough yet. The aditional education fasilities in 2022 need to add, such as 20 units of new kindergarten, 1 units of Midle high school. Health fasilities relatively has not been enough yet, compare to district Tanjung population as much 220.412 and the position distric Tanjung as capital of North Lombok regency e.g community helath centre and sub community health centre (Puskesmas dan Puskesmas Pembantu), polyclinic and laboratory, hospital, private doctor services, farmacy are not enough yet realtively to population. It should there 5 unit of Community health centre dan 82 sub cummunity helath centre, 10 private doctor services, 1 unit of laboratory, 3 unit of hospital C or 1 B type. Base on qualitative data that rate of poverty in Tanjung district is relativly high. The lowest education level, skill, Lack of employment opurtunity, and capital are the prime faktor of poverty.

Keywords: the need of education fasilities, heatlh fasilitie, poverty

1. Introduction

The economy of West Nusa Tenggara Province faced many problems, especially at the end of 2018, where West Nusa Tenggara both on Sumbawa Island and Lombok Island were shaken by a terrible earthquake, where the epicenter of the earthquake was on the border of North Lombok Regency and East Lombok Regency, which resulted in facilities and infrastructure economic and social damage and the impact on income decline, poverty, disasters, and reduce food security. This situation is exacerbated by the Covid-19 outbreak which has caused economic and social activities to be restricted to prevent the spread of the corona virus. The next result is an increase in poverty levels, lack of economic and social facilities and infrastructure as a result of the earthquake that devastated North Lombok Regency. These are a series of regional problems that must be immediately addressed by every government to accelerate growth, development and impact reduction, as well as reduce poverty.

Tanjung District is one of 5 sub-districts in North Lombok Regency which is also the capital of the Regency, the center of government, the center of the trade economy for its development area, the center for public education and health. Although Tanjung Subdistrict is the center of growth in North Lombok Regency, the number of poor people is the largest among the 5 Subdistricts in North Lombok Regency as shown in the following table:

Table 1: Number of Poor People in Each District in North Lombok Regency

No	Name of District	Number of Poor Population (Persons)
1	Cape	2,594
2	Parrots	1,585
3	Heaven	1,071
4	Ganges	507
5	Winners	495

Source: Processed from data from the Office of Social Affairs for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Lombok Regency

The population of Tanjung Subdistrict is very he terogeneous, there are Sasak, Balinese, Sumbawa, Bima and other tribes. Besides that, Tanjung Subdistrict has the potential to become a trade center and natural tourism potential such as Sire Beach, Cool Beach, Sorong Jukung Beach and Tanjung Fish Satay culinary tourism. Based on this fact, where Tanjung Subdistrict is the center of growth and the number of poverty is high, it is necessary to analyze the adequacy of educational, health and poverty facilities after the earthquake and the Covid-19 pandemic. .

Problem Formulation
Based on the description that has been put forward in the background, the researchers formulate several problems to be studied as follows:
1. How are the education and health facilities in Tanjung Subdistrict at this time after the 2018 earthquake?.
2. How is the need for education and health facilities in Tanjung sub-district based on the projected population?
3. What are the factors that cause the high level of poverty in Tanjung Subdistrict as a Growth Center?.

2. Literature review
2.1. Growth Center
Each region or region, both at the national and regional levels, is ensured to have a growth center, for example, the growth center of West Nusa Tenggara Province is Mataram City. Empowerment of growth centers can be an attraction for the surrounding area in development. The growth center has two definitions, namely a functional definition and a geographical definition (Ali Kabul Mahi 2016) in Cahya Dicky Pratama. Functionally, the growth center is the location of the concentration of business groups or industrial branches that are interconnected which have a dynamic element so that they are able to encourage economic life both internally and externally. Geographically, the growth center is a location that has many facilities and conveniences, so that the location becomes a center of attraction that causes various groups to be interested in opening a business. The growth center was first introduced by Francois Perroux (1995) with the term growth pole or pole de croissant. This concept is closely related to Christaller's concept of central place (1993) and August Losch's hexagonal concept (1944). Christaller and Losch's thought patterns were influenced by the theories of Von Thunen (1926) and Alfred Weber (1909). In this concept, Perroux said that growth does not occur simultaneously, that growth occurs at points or poles of development with changing intensity, that development spreads along various channels and with varying effects on the whole economy (Jayadinata ;1999)

2.2. Poverty and the Poverty Line
Poverty is an individual's inability to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life (Nurhadi, 2007: 13). Furthermore, Nurhadi (2007: 13) states that poverty is a condition that is below the standard value line for minimum needs, both for food and non-food which is called the poverty line or poverty threshold.
Sayogyo in Lincolin Arsyad, (1988) states that poverty is a level of life that is below the minimum standard of living, based on the minimum living needs set for basic food needs based on rice needs and nutritional needs. Furthermore, Widodo (1990:123) said that the poverty line is the most important benchmark for measuring poverty levels, therefore policies to overcome poverty problems and estimates of poverty will be related to poverty benchmarks. such as: minimum needs approach or basic needs approach.
In general, poverty can be divided into two types, namely: First, absolute poverty, namely poverty that is linked to the poverty line. A person is said to be in absolute poverty if his income or expenditure is right or below a certain poverty line. Absolute poverty is defined as a condition where the absolute income level of one person is not sufficient to meet his basic needs. The magnitude of the absolute poverty problem is reflected in the number of people whose income or consumption levels are below the poverty line (Lincolin Arsyad, 1988). Second, relative poverty, namely poverty that sees a person's income level is lower than the income of the surrounding community. Relative poverty is rather difficult to measure, because the size of the income earned by a person is very relative and the amount is relative.

2.3. Understanding Infrastructure (Educational Facilities)
One aspect that should receive the main attention of every education manager is about educational facilities. Educational facilities generally include all facilities that are directly used and support the educational process, such as: Buildings, study rooms or classes, educational tools or media, tables, chairs.

2.4. Understanding Infrastructure (Health Facilities)
The definition of health facilities means all vehicles and infrastructure that can support our health, both physical health and spiritual health.
We will be more enthusiastic in maintaining health if there are many supporting facilities. These health facilities are available from the cheapest to the most expensive, and from the simplest (easy to obtain) to difficult to obtain.

3. Research Method
3.1. Types and Locations of Research
This type of research is descriptive research located in Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency. The selection of Tanjung Subdistrict was based on the consideration that Tanjung Subdistrict was the center of growth and the largest number of poor people among the 5 Subdistricts in North Lombok Regency. The method of data collection carried out in this research is the case study method. Data collection techniques used are: Literature Study, documentation and interviews.

3.2. Types and Sources of Data
The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary data

Primary data collection was sourced from interviews with various parties, such as: Tanjung Sub-district employees, Bappeda employees and related informants in this writing such as key, main and additional informants.

b. Secondary data

This research was obtained through documentation from related agencies, namely: North Lombok Regency Bappeda Office, Tanjung Subdistrict BPS data in numbers, North Lombok Regency BPS in numbers. and Village Office

Other secondary data include: population, education, health, physical facilities and infrastructure for education and health, data on causes of poverty, a map of the administrative area of Tanjung Subdistrict as a growth area in North Lombok Regency.

3.3. Data analysis technique

1. The approach used to project the population is (Pratama Raharja and Mandala Manurung): $Pn = Po (1 + r)n$

Where: Pn = Total population in year n

Po = Total population in the first year

r = Average proportion of population increase and employment every year (%)

n = Time period (nth year)

2. The approach used to analyze the need for developing the provision of educational and health facilities is based on the standard guidelines for urban settlement planning from the Department of Public Works, Directorate of Human Settlements 1979 in Erwin Harahap (2009), with the following formula:

a. Educational Facilities

Number of Population x 1 unit of TK facilities = Number of TK facilities   (3.1)
1000 souls

Number of Population x 1 unit of SD facility = Number of SD facilities   (3.2)
1,600 Souls

Number of Population x 1 unit of SMP facilities = Number of SMP facilities   (3.3)
4,800 Souls

Total population x 1 unit of high school facility = number of high school facilities   (3.4)
4,800 Souls

3.4. Analysis to determine the factors causing the high poverty in Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency

To analyze the factors causing the high poverty in Tanjung Subdistrict, a qualitative descriptive analysis was used. Qualitative descriptive research aims to provide a clear and systematic description of the object under study by providing valid information and data related to data and phenomena in the field. So that in this research the researcher has clearly described the factors that cause the high level of poverty in Tanjung District even though the district capital is the center of growth. For data collection from informants and the presence of this study. Informants in this study are those who have complete information so that the target will be asked for information related to the data needed by researchers in a study (Diana Alfianti, 2020).

The informant determination technique is carried out using a portionive sampling technique, namely the determination of the informant, namely the determination of the informant by

looking at or considering certain things that become the criteria for the desired target informant, so that the informants in this research are:

a. Key Informants

Key informants are those who know and have the basic information needed in this research. In this study, the key informants are the sub-district head of the Tanjung sub-district or his staff

b. Main informant

The main informants are those who directly experience the research, in this study are the poor and unemployed.

c. Additional Informants

Additional informants are those who can provide information even though it is not directly related to the social interactions being studied. In this study, additional informants were village heads or hamlet heads who could provide information on the state of the population. Data collection techniques used for data collection are observation, interview and documentation techniques to obtain the necessary data.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Geographical Location and Circumstances

Tanjung District is one of the sub-districts in North Lombok Regency. To the north it is directly adjacent to the Java Sea and to the west it is bordered by Pemenang District, while to the east it is bordered by Gangga District and to the south by West Lombok Regency. Where Tanjung Subdistrict is the capital of North Lombok Regency, and as the center of government, administration, center of social and economic trade. Economic Facilities by Village in Tanjung District as Growth Centers.

Tanjung Subdistrict as a growth center, apart from having government facilities as the center of government in North Lombok Regency, also has several social and economic facilities. Some of the economic facilities and infrastructure owned by Tanjung Subdistrict as a growth center are as follows:

1. The market suggestion consists of 13 shopping units, 3 permanent building market units and 1 unit , semi-permanent building

2. Energy facilities and shops consist of 19 units of market / supermarket, 833 units of stalls. Klontong and 16 units of restaurants/restaurants 16 units of restaurants/restaurants.

3. Financial institutions there are 6 units of Government Commercial Banks, 2 units of Private Commercial Banks.

4. 4, Means of stalls / food stalls, hotels / motels / guesthouses / guesthouses consist of 107 units of stalls / shops Meals, 11 hotels and 11 motels/inns/guesthouses

5. Cooperative facilities consist of 1 unit of village cooperative, 1 unit of small industrial cooperative and People's crafts and 17 units of savings and loan cooperatives 2 State of Education and Health Facilities in 2019 (After the Earthquake)

The existence of educational facilities will certainly affect the quality of education as a factor in increasing the productivity of human resources in Tanjung District. To be able to improve the quality of human resources in Tanjung Subdistrict, it is necessary to support adequate education

programs in accordance with national standards. To support this, the provision of educational facilities is based on national standards. The need for educational facilities such as educational school facilities ranging from Kindergarten (TK), Elementary School (SD), Junior High School (SLTP/SMP), Senior High School (SLTA/SMA) both public and private schools.

Table 1: Public and Private School Facilities and the amount that should be in Tanjung Subdistrict in 2019

Public Private School	Public	Private	Facilities Number	Number of schools Should be	Total population (people)
Kindergarten	2	15	17	37	49319
Elementary School (SD) and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)	33	1	34	30	49319
SMP and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) SMA/SMK and Madrasah Aliyah (MA)	6	7	13	11	49319
SMA/SMK and Madrasah Aliyah (MA)	4	5	9	10	49319

Source: Tanjung District in Figures 2020

Based on the table above, it is known that the number of kindergarten schools (TK) in Tanjung District is 17 schools consisting of; There are only 2 public TK units while private TK 15, thus there are still very few State TK. Elementary schools (SD) consist of 33 public elementary schools and 1 private (MI) school, 13 junior high schools (SMP) consisting of 6 public junior high schools and 7 private schools (MTS) There are 8 senior secondary schools consisting of 2 state SMAs, 2 state SMKs and 4 private/MA schools. There are far more private kindergarten schools than public kindergartens, this shows the government's lack of attention to opening kindergarten schools in every village as well as more MTS than SMPN.

3 Availability of Health Facilities

Availability is very important so that the community can facilitate community services in need in an effort to heal the disease they suffer and improve the quality of health for individuals and for families, therefore development in the health sector is needed. Development in the health sector is part of national development because development in the health sector touches various aspects of human life. Through health education, it will be possible to achieve quality health degrees which in turn will affect work productivity which will certainly have an effect on reducing the number of poverty.

Various efforts have been made by the government in the field of public health, such as public health education for healthy behavior and the provision of health facilities that can be reached by all levels of society, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still endemic to this day, although the government recommends continuing to implement health protocols. .

In serving the needs of health services to the community in North Lombok Regency, especially those in Selong District, in 2019 Tanjung District must have several health facilities units as shown in the following table:

Table 2: Health Facility Units in Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency in 2019

No	Types of Health	Government Buildings (Units)	Private Buildings (Units)	Number of health units must exist in 2019	TTotal Population of Tanjung Subdistrict
1	Tive C General Hospital	1	-	-	49.319
2	Polyclinic/Medical Center	-	-	5	49.319
3	Auxiliary	1	-	1	49.319
4.	Auxiliary Health Center	-	-	82	49.319
5	Doctor's Practice	8	-	10	49.319
6	Pharmacies/Shops	3	-	2	49.319
7	Midwifery Practices/ Maternity Homes	-	-	2	49.319
8	Labolatorium	-	-	1	49.319

Source: BPS District Figures for 2020 processed

Based on the table above, it is known that hospital facilities do not need to be in Tanjung Subdistrict but if you look at the population of the Regency with a total of 220,412 people, then there must be 3 C tive hospitals and one of them must be in Tanjung Subdistrict as the capital of North Lombok Regency. If you want to build a Tive B and Tive C hospital, then there should be 1 Tive B and 1 Tive C hospital because the supporting population of 1 Tive C hospital facility is 60,000 people, while tive B is 120 people. This calculation is based on the standard guidelines for planning health facilities which are sourced from: Dep.Pit.Dir.Cipta Karya 1979

4.2. Population and Population Development Projection.

The population of Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency is increasing. A large population will be a problem, especially if the population is not qualified, such as health, education and housing problems, especially unemployment and poverty will increase. To be able to plan for the needs of educational and health facilities, population data is very much needed in the future.

The population of Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency until 2025 can be seen in the table below:

Table 3: Tanjung Subdistrict Population Projection from 2020 to 2025

No	Year	Population (people)	Population growth (people)
1	2010	44606	-
2	2011	45069	1.04
3	2012	46397	2.94
4	2013	45726	-1.44
5	2014	44606	-2.45
6	2015	47425	6.32
7	2016	47425	0
8	2017	48411	2.08
9	2018	48880	0.97
10	2019	49319	0.90
11	2020	49827	5.08
12	2021	50432*	605
13	2022	50998*	566
14	2023	51571*	573
15	2024	52149*	578
16	2025	52737*	588

Data Source processed * Population Projection

The results of the projection of the population using the formula in chapter 3 where to be able to apply this formula first, the value of r or the population growth rate of Tanjung Subdistrict is calculated with a value of r = 1.12 percent per year. population of Tanjung Subdistrict from 2020 to 2025 as in the taber above.

4.3. Analysis of Projected Needs for Education Facilities
The success of the implementation of education cannot be separated from the availability of adequate educational facilities, besides that it must be supported by educators who play an important role for the implementation of the teaching and learning process. Therefore, the availability of service facilities for education must always be adjusted to the needs of the population, which from time to time the population has increased, thus the school age will also increase from kindergarten to senior high school. With an increase in educational facilities, school-age residents will be able to serve and these educational facilities will be able to function optimally as long as the population of each village in Tanjung sub-district is adjusted. Where the area and population of each village are different. Based on the projected population until 2025, it can be seen the number of educational facilities ranging from kindergarten to high school..

Table 4: Projected Number of Educational Suggestions in Tanjung Subdistrict in 2022 and 2025

No	Suggestion Type	Suggestion Type The project population in 2022 is 50,998			People Projected population in 2025 is 52,737 Souls		
		Number (Unit)	Number of Class	Number of Student	Number (Unit)	Number of Class	Number of Student
1	Kindergarten (TK)	41	82	3,280	42	84	3.360
2	Elementary School (SD)	31	186	7.440	33	198	7.920
3	Junior High School (SMP)	11	66	1980	11	66	2640
4	High School (SMA)	11	66	1980	11	66	7920

Source: Result of Analysis based Population

Based on the table above, it is known that the more the population increases, the more educational facilities are needed from 2022 to 2025 according to the projected population figures. Improving educational facilities from kindergarten to senior high school (SLTA) so that they can be fulfilled according to population growth

4.4. Number of Health Facilities in 2019 in Tanjung District
Success in public health cannot be separated from the availability of adequate health facilities based on the population, besides that it must be supported by medical personnel who play an important role for the implementation of good health services to the community. Various efforts have been made by the government to improve the degree of public health, including through government programs in the health sector, such as counseling related to health to the community to behave in a healthy life and providing affordable health facilities to the community. In addition, the government through the health service will take advantage of the covid 19 vaccination to prevent the spread of the corona virus which is a global problem.

In serving the needs of the community in the health sector in Tanjung Sub-district, West Lombok Regency with a pattern of providing health facilities. In 2019, Tanjung Subdistrict has several units of Health facilities as shown in the following table:

Table 5: Number of Health Facilities Units and the number that should be in Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency in 2019

No	Type Health Facilities (Units)	Government Buildings (Units)	Rivat Building (Units)	Number of Health Units in 2019	Total Population of Tanjung
1	Tive C General Hospital	1		1	49.319
2	Polyclinic/Medical Center	-		5	49.319
3	Puskesmas	1		2	49.319
4.	Supporting Health Center			80	49.319
5	Doctor' Practice	8		10	49.319
6	Pharmacie's /Shops	3		2	49.319
7	Midwife Practice/Martenity home			2	49.319
8	Labs	-		1	49,319

Source: BPS District Figures for 2020 prodessed

Based on the table above, it is known that hospital facilities do not need to be in Tanjung because they do not meet the requirements based on population. However, if you look at the population of North Lombok Regency with a total of 220,412 people, then there must be 3 C tive hospitals and one of them must be in Tanjung Subdistrict as the center of growth and the capital of North Lombok Regency. If you want to build a Tive B and Tive C hospital, then there should be 1 Tive B and 1 Tive C hospital because the population supporting 1 Tive C hospital facility is 60,000 people, while tive B is 120,000 people. This calculation is based on the standard guidelines for planning health facilities, sourced from: Dep.Pit.Dir.Cipta Karya 1979. In order for the development of health facilities to be equal, efforts are made to keep it based on the population of each village.

4.5. Health Facility Projection Analysis based on population

The success of public health services cannot be separated from the availability of adequate adequate health facilities, besides that it must be supported by qualified medical personnel who play an important role. Therefore, the availability of public health service facilities must always be adjusted to the needs of the population, which from time to time the population has increased. Based on the projected population until 2025, the number of health facilities needed can be seen in the following table:

Table 6: Projected Number of Health Facilities Units in Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency in 2022 and 2025 based on Population

No	Type Health Facilities	Proyeksi sarana Kesehatan (Unit) Tahun 2022 atas proyek jumlah penduduk 50,998 Jiwa	Proyeksi,sarana Kesehatan(Unit) Tahun 2025 atas proyek, jumlah penduduk 52,737 Jiwa
1	Tive C General Hospital	1	1
2	Polyclinic/Medical Center	5	5
3	Public health center	2	2
4.	Auxiliary Health Center	80	81
5	Praktek Dokter	10	10
6	Apotik/Toko	2	2
7	Praktek Bidan/ Rumah bersalin	5	5
8	Labolatorium	1	2

Sumber: Data diolah

Berdasarkan Tabel 6. di Atas di ketahui bahwa semakin meningkat jumlah penduduk maka makin banyak fasilitas pembangunan sarana yang dibutuhkan dari tahun 2022 samapai tahun 2025 bedasrkan angka proyeksi jumlah penduduk. Peningkatan fasilitas pembangunan sarana kesehatan di atas agar dapat terpenuhi sesuai perkembangan jumlah penduduk.

4.8. Factors Causing High Poverty in Tanjung District.
Tanjung sub-district is the center of growth, but why does this type have the highest number of poor people compared to 5 other sub-districts in North Lombok Regency as shown in the following table:

Table 7: Number of Poor People in Each District in North Lombok Regency in 2019

No	Name of District	Number of poor people(persons)	Percentage of total poor,people(%)
1	Tanjung	2594	40.49
2	Bayan	1585	25.35
3	Kayangan	1071	17.13
4	Gangga	507	8.11
5	Pemenang	495	7.92
	Number of Poor People	6,252	100

Based on the table above, it is necessary to look for the causes of high poverty, to find out the causes of high poverty, qualitative analysis is used.
Based on the above informants said that the average causes of poverty according to chapter 2 on the definition, criteria and factors that cause poverty. This section presents the results of interviews with several informants related to the factors that are the main factors in the occurrence of poverty in Tanjung District.
Supianto, male, 33 years old, high school education, address: Leong Timur hamlet, Tegal Maja Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency (KLU), work as an employee of the Tanjung Camat office, stated that the total population included in the poor category is 5000 soul. These residents work as day laborers. Factors causing poverty are the lack of employment opportunities and also the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, so that many residents do not work, so they do not get income and result in not being able to meet their daily needs. This is a factor that causes poverty.
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Based on the above informants said that the average causes

of poverty according to chapter 2 on the definition, criteria and factors that cause poverty. This section presents the results of interviews with several informants related to the factors that are the main factors in the occurrence of poverty in Tanjung District.

Budiawan, SH, male, 40 years old, address: Dusun Karang Langu, Tanjung Subdistrict, KLU, S1 education, occupation The Head of Tanjung Village states that the number of poor people is approximately 1000 people. The residents' occupations are laborers and traders. The main factors causing poverty are lack of jobs, capital and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The highest causes of poverty are the lack of employment opportunities, lack of capital so that opportunities to improve or avoid conditions from poverty are very difficult to do and also the COVID-19 pandemic, making it difficult for people to work. Although they have received job training, such as baking cakes, sewing training, artisan training and welding training, but because there is no capital, they cannot use the training results to create jobs at least for them, making it difficult to get out of poverty.

Yayak Auri Fiktorian, male, 26 years old, address : Lading-Lading Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, KLU, S1 education, occupation: unemployed, stated that the factors causing poverty are lack of job opportunities and lack of skills, lack of capital and lack of motivation to work. change the situation.

M. Syahrul Taufik Hidayatullah, male, age: 20 years, address: Dusun Teluk Dalem Kren, Tanjung Subdistrict, KLU, education: SMK, not yet working, stated that he has not been able to get a job because of the Pandemic atmosphere, already has job skills but not yet developed even though they have attended job training, but still want to: Employees. According to him, it is difficult to find a job that is lacking in job vacancies. According to him, the causes of poverty are unemployment, lack of work skills, lack of job opportunities, and lack of working capital. The average occupation of the population is as a trader.

Fatmi Dewi, female, age: 20 years, address: Dusun Prawira, Sokong Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, KLU, education: S1, has work skills and has been developed, has never attended ape training, what job she wants: entrepreneur, difficulty finding work : due to lack of information about job vacancies and lack of ability or work experience. Factors causing poverty: unemployment, lack of work skills, lack of job opportunities, lack of working capital, and lack of modern technology. Occupation of the average population: Farmer and Small and Medium Enterprises.

Nurul Hidayah, female, age: 20 years, address: Karang Nangka Hamlet, Sokong Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, KLU, education: S1, has job skills but not developed, has never attended job training, what job do you want: Civil servant, difficulty in looking for work due to lack of information about job vacancies. Factors causing poverty: Unemployment, lack of work skills, lack of job opportunities, lack of working capital, and the government's lack of sensitivity to the community, the average occupation of the population: Labor

Kinanti Risang Ayu, female, age: 20 years, address: Lading-Lading Village, Tanjung District, KLU, education: S1, no job skills, never attended job training, what kind of job do the office want, difficulty in finding a job because of job vacancies limited. Factors causing poverty: unemployment, lack of work skills, lack of job opportunities, lack of working capital, and lack of ability to develop one's potential. Average

occupation of the population: Farmer and Trader

Baiq Alifa Azanisa Larasati, female, 20 years old, address: Dusun Gubuk Baru, Tanjung Village, Tanjung District, KLU, education: S1, has work skills and has developed, has attended job training, what kind of job do accessories designer want, difficulty in finding Job: Job vacancies that do not match your interests and skills. Factors causing poverty: Unemployment, lack of work skills, lack of job opportunities, lack of working capital, and lack of government assistance. Average occupation of the population: merchant

Enistasya, female, age: 20 years, address: Leong Hamlet, Tegal Maja Village, Tanjung District, KLU, education: S1, has work skills and has been developed, has never attended job training. What job do you want: Director of Finance., difficulty finding a job: Job vacancies that don't exist. Factors causing poverty include unemployment, lack of work skills, lack of job opportunities, lack of working capital, and lack of facilities

All of the information above is cross-checked with the sample data of respondents who have jobs and have an income then matched it with the poverty line released by BPS in March 2021, where according to BPS the poverty line as of March 2021 is Rp.472.525/capita/month (Home BPS, March 2021), as follows.

Based on information from 20 informants consisting of key informants, main informants and additional informants, it can be seen that the factors that cause high poverty in Tanjung District are the large number of unemployed workers, low levels of education in the workforce, lack of skills in the workforce, difficulties get a job due to narrow employment opportunities, lack of capital to be able to develop the skills possessed by some of the workforce. Those who already work only as laborers, small traders, farmers and farm laborers and work as honorary workers with a very low average income.

5. Suggestions
1. The government in providing education and health facilities must be based on the number of residents both at the sub-district level and at the village level in order to meet the needs of education facilities and health services for the population evenly.
2. To be able to meet the population's need for education and health, the government wants to build educational and health facilities that are still lacking and continue to prioritize equity in every village in Tanjyng District.
3. To solve the complex problems causing poverty, it is suggested that the government and the private sector give priority to training the workforce and assisting with working capital that already has the skills to be developed which in turn can expand employment opportunities and reduce the number of poor people.

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