

The Role of Culture in Addressing Social Issues of Poverty and Environmental Degradation

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Abstract. Environmental degradation is the decline in environmental quality due to development activities characterized by the malfunctioning of environmental components, or it can also be said that environmental degradation is a natural environmental condition that leads to damage to biodiversity and threatens environmental health. Environmental degradation is caused by two main factors, namely nature and humans. Land degradation can manifest as damage to marine ecosystems, critical land, and forest destruction. Land degradation is closely related to land, population density, and poverty. Poverty is a condition of life lacking in meeting basic human needs. Community poverty is considered one of the factors causing environmental damage. This paper aims to see if there is a relationship between environmental degradation and poverty. The method used in preparing this paper is a literature study by reviewing several articles published by previous researchers and extracting the essence of the research. From the literature study, it is concluded that there is a relationship between environmental degradation and poverty, but the cause of environmental degradation is not solely due to poverty, but is mostly caused by human activities in exploiting the environment.

Keywords: Culture, Poverty, Environmental Degradation

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country rich in environment and natural resources, but its people have not been able to manage them effectively. Not only is Indonesia rich in its environment, but it is also rich in traditions and culture (Fidelia & Salsabila, 2020). The diversity of cultural values in Indonesian society is quite high, and these values should be utilized to build cultural values in the present day (Adha & Susanto, 2020).

Poverty is a global issue affecting various countries worldwide. Each country generally experiences some level of poverty within its borders. Efforts to address poverty have not been entirely successful across these countries. On a global scale, there are about 240 countries with significant numbers of poor people (Noor, 2014). The issue of poverty in many countries remains a continuous topic of discussion because there has

yet to be an effective solution to address it. Generally, countries experiencing high levels of poverty are located in Africa and Asia, most of which are developing countries (Suadnyani & Darsana, 2018).

The issue of poverty is inherently related to the natural conditions and resources of a country. Each country has differences in terms of geography, natural resources, and human potential. Countries with abundant natural resources generally have the potential to improve the welfare of their citizens. However, not all countries with abundant natural resources can enhance their people's welfare (Sosial & Hukum, 2011).

Problems related to nature and resources are also closely linked to environmental issues because the utilization of natural resources directly impacts the environment. Countries that do not consider environmental sustainability in managing their natural resources will face new problems in the future. Many countries are unwise in managing their natural resources, which ultimately contributes to the poverty of their population due to misuse and excessive desire (Mina, 2016).

Indonesia, as part of the global community comprising 240 countries, possesses abundant natural resources. However, in reality, the country has not yet been able to provide welfare for all its people. In 2023, the number of poor people in Indonesia still reached around 29 million or about 9.3 percent of the total population (Ramadhani et al., 2023).

One of the disciplines that study social issues, such as Sociology, not only observes general social phenomena within society, such as norms, social groups, societal structure, social institutions, social processes, social changes, and culture. Not all of these phenomena operate according to societal desires. Unwanted phenomena are called abnormal or pathological phenomena. This occurs because the elements of society are not functioning properly, and if a country cannot improve its people's welfare, social issues such as poverty will arise. This leads to disappointment and suffering. These abnormal phenomena are referred to as social problems (Soerjono Soekanto, 2007).

Social problems differ from other issues in society because social problems relate to social values and societal institutions. They are social in nature because they involve human interaction within the context of cultural norms. They are considered problems because they disrupt societal stability (Maspaitella & Rahakbauwi, 2014). Each society has different standards regarding this matter. For example, poverty, homelessness, and unemployment are real social problems in Indonesia. Additionally, there are issues related not to societal norm violations but more to social structure, such as population issues, unemployment, and societal disorganization. Therefore, Sociology needs to study social problems as they are part of structured social behavior. Consequently, Sociology aims to understand social problems such as criminality, social conflict, poverty, prostitution, and inappropriate adolescent behavior (Diarta, 2019).

Social problems arise due to deficiencies in individuals or social groups influenced by economic, biological, biopsychological, and cultural factors. Every society has norms related to material welfare, physical health, mental health, and the adaptation

of individuals or social groups. Deviations from these norms are considered abnormal phenomena that become social problems. Social issues such as poverty, unemployment, and criminality stem from economic factors. These social problems can also be caused by the reduction or restriction of natural resources. On the other hand, issues like divorce, deviant adolescent behavior, racial and religious conflicts stem from cultural factors (Rahman. H, 2016).

So far, efforts to tackle poverty have been based on the definition of poverty issued by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). BPS uses a basic needs approach to measure poverty. Poverty is understood as the economic inability to meet basic needs such as food, not only in terms of expenditure. Therefore, the "poor population" are those with monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line (Isda et al., 2021). Consequently, efforts to tackle poverty tend to focus on increasing income to reduce the expenditure burden of the poor population. Thus, the economic aspect becomes the main priority and the main goal of poverty alleviation efforts, rather than cultural or other dimensions (Tamboto & Manongko, 2019).

Poverty alleviation efforts still have several shortcomings that need to be addressed. First, the focus is still too much on the economic aspect rather than considering other multidimensional aspects of poverty. Second, the approach tends to be more charitable (providing social assistance) than improving productivity. Third, the approach tends to view the poor as objects needing help rather than involving them as active subjects. Fourth, the government's role is still too dominant in planning and implementing programs, which are centralized and top-down, rather than being facilitators enabling active community participation (Tamboto & Manongko, 2019).

Addressing poverty in its multidimensional aspects requires a balanced approach between economic and non-economic efforts. This means, besides prioritizing the fulfillment of basic needs, it is also essential to address the root causes of poverty originating from non-economic factors. Strategies to combat poverty should focus on changing negative cultural values such as apathy, apoliticism, fatalism, despair, and so on (Adon Nasrullah Jamaluddin, 2017).

2. Method

This research employs a qualitative method with a library research approach. Library research is one of the methods used to solve a research problem by relying on critical and relevant studies derived from library materials (Siti Mufarokah, Nurul Alfudiah, Septia Solihati, Sabrur Rahma, 2022). Sources obtained from the library are used as references to generate solutions to the issues being investigated. The data sources collected are then examined, and those relevant to the research topic are selected. The sources of information used include materials available in the library, such as books, journal articles, online news, and others (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result

Poverty is a social problem characterized by various indicators such as low living standards, limited quality and availability of food, and inadequate healthcare and education services. For instance, in Europe, 70 percent of the population has completed higher education, while in Indonesia, only 30 percent have achieved a bachelor's degree. Various measures have been taken to reduce poverty through the provision of food, healthcare, education, and job creation (Lestari, 2016). These efforts successfully reduced the number of poor people from 54.2 million (40.1%) in 1976 to 22.5 million (11.3%) in 1996. However, the economic crisis starting in July 1997 and natural disasters such as the earthquake and tsunami in December 2004 had significant negative impacts, including a weakened economy, a decline in the quality of healthcare and education services, and damage to public infrastructure. Consequently, the number of poor people increased again to 47.9 million (23.4%) in 1999. Nevertheless, in the past five years, the poverty rate has gradually declined, reaching 36.1 million (16.7%) in 2004 (Tamboto & Manongko, 2019).

Poverty is a multifaceted issue related to difficulties in accessing economic, socio-cultural, political, and participatory aspects of society. Simply put, poverty can be defined as the inability to meet adequate needs. It is also defined as a state where individuals lack sufficient economic capacity to meet the common living standards in a region (Pratiwi et al., 2022). This inability is reflected in insufficient income to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Moreover, low income impacts the ability to achieve a decent standard of living, including healthcare and education (Samud, 2018).

From various perspectives, three types of poverty are often discussed: structural poverty, relative poverty, and absolute poverty. Structural poverty refers to conditions where a group of people experiences poverty because their social structure does not support access to available income sources. Relative poverty occurs due to the uneven impact of development policies across different societal layers, leading to income distribution inequality (Ramdass, 2010). Absolute poverty happens when an individual's income falls below the poverty line or is insufficient to meet the minimum living needs, such as food, clothing, healthcare, shelter, and education required for life and work. The existence of various forms of poverty and their causal factors significantly influences policy formulation (Mulyadi, 2016).

Discussing the causes of poverty, there are many factors that are primary sources of poverty, ranging from limited natural resources in an area to the low capacity of human resources (HR). This leads to a lack of ability, ideas, and initiatives to start enterprises that could improve their welfare. Thus, even if many natural resources are available, if HR capacity is low, the potential of these resources cannot be optimized to enhance the community's welfare in an area (Abdullah et al., 2024).

Poverty and the environment are two crucial, interrelated issues that are difficult to separate because they influence each other. Discussing these two topics is like

considering the "chicken or egg" problem, which comes first. According to theoretical definitions, the environment includes all elements in a space, including humans and their behavior, which affect the survival and welfare of all living beings, as per Law No. 23/1997. This describes the Indonesian environment as a system comprising the social environment (socio-system), the artificial environment (techno-system), and the natural environment (eco-system) (Junainah et al., 2016).

The environment includes natural resources capable of recovery, but due to extreme human activities, the recovery of natural resources is much slower than the degradation caused by human actions. Population pressure that does not match the availability of natural resources will hinder environmental recovery (Sukamara et al., 2021). Environmental damage is difficult to avoid if continuous pressure occurs, making development that adheres to environmental principles essential for maintaining environmental sustainability. Mismanagement of the environment will have adverse effects, causing irreversible environmental damage in the long term. This condition can trigger environmental disasters such as landslides, flash floods, and other recent disasters in several regions (Harsono & Suflani, 2018).

Poverty and environmental degradation have a mutually influential and negative relationship. Poverty can result from environmental damage, or conversely, the environment can deteriorate due to surrounding poverty (Yulin & Dita, 2022). This interrelation forms a continuous cycle that is difficult to break. In such conditions, poverty tends to worsen as environmental damage becomes more severe. Over time, the situation becomes increasingly critical, shifting poverty status non-linearly from low to severe, and similarly for environmental damage (Dwiki Faiz Sarvianto, 2020).

The situation in NTB Province is a concrete example. In 2018, over 700,000 NTB residents lived below the poverty line, earning less than US\$2 per day, a figure higher than the national average. Poverty here is one of the major causes of environmental pressure. Environmental degradation and damage are difficult to avoid due to the population's economic limitations. The intensity of natural resource exploitation increases because it is the only available livelihood source in poverty conditions (Margareth, 2017).

For example, if a family owns 1 hectare of land and has 4 children, each child will receive a very small land portion. This land may not be sufficient to support the family, especially if it is not fertile and can only be planted once a year. These limitations drive the search for other land resources, often taking forest land as the last resort. This condition triggers further land and environmental damage, especially in areas with high land slopes prone to landslides and erosion (Prihatin, 2018).

This cycle continues with massive forest exploitation, both through legal and illegal programs, causing severe damage to land resources and contributing to natural disasters like landslides and flash floods. The impact of these disasters not only brings water and soil but also nutrients and plants on the land, causing more extensive environmental damage (Prabowo, 2022).

The situation in NTB Province is generally occurring, where the population growth continues to reach 5,013,687 people in 2018 with a density of 248.78 people/km². This causes significant environmental pressure, reflected in the extensive critical land in NTB, amounting to more than 870,211 hectares, divided between 432,941 hectares of forest areas and 437,270 hectares outside forest areas. There has been an increase in critical land by 291,565 hectares compared to 2016, which was only 578,646 hectares. This condition will continue if all components in NTB do not immediately improve the situation by raising awareness of the importance of environmental conservation. If not, nature will retaliate with disasters, leading to human losses from the direct impacts of disasters and damage to natural resources, resulting in decreased land productivity due to the loss of soil nutrients and groundwater availability (Abdullahanaa & Maria, 2022).

A similar situation occurs in North Sumatra, where numerous gold mines have caused environmental ecosystem damage. Furthermore, these gold mines do not contribute to improving and enhancing the economy of the surrounding communities. Additionally, poor environmental management is also a factor causing poverty. Conversely, poverty in an area can also lead to environmental degradation. These two factors are interrelated and form a continuous cycle, causing worsening poverty and environmental damage (Wardhani Kusumo, 2011).

Not only in NTB, but poverty has also experienced a significant increase in North Sumatra Province, as shown in the graph below.



Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the number of poor people in North Sumatra Province gradually decreased each year from 2015 to 2020. During this period, from 2015 to 2017, the poverty rate remained high, with an average of 1,450 people. In 2018, the number of poor people decreased from 1,450 to 1,300, and in 2019 and 2020, the graph shows an insignificant decrease compared to 2018, reaching 1,250 people. This has impacted the reduction of unemployment rates and the increase in minimum wages, as

people have been able to meet their daily needs. Additionally, government assistance programs like KPM (Keluarga Penerima Manfaat) have also helped reduce the poverty percentage (Pramesti & Utomo, 2023).

The poverty rate in a country depends on two main factors: the average national income level and the level of income distribution inequality. Even if a country achieves a high per capita income level, if income distribution is uneven, the poverty rate will remain high. Conversely, even if income distribution is even, if the per capita income level is low, the poverty rate will be widespread. Poverty can be caused by the lack of participation of community members in the process of change, due to inadequate or low-quality ownership of production factors. Poverty can be distinguished into two aspects: primary aspects, which include the lack of wealth, social-political organization, knowledge, and skills; and secondary aspects, which include the lack of social networks, financial resources, and information (Pramesti & Utomo, 2023).

Indonesia possesses substantial environmental wealth and natural resources, but these are often neglected or taken for granted by the community. The cultural values held are also high, but currently, they are undergoing extensive degradation. If this continues, it is feared that Indonesia will suffer significant losses to its environment and culture (Hasid et al., 2022). The environmental destruction that occurs indicates that the nation has not fully appreciated its possessions. The lack of effective monitoring mechanisms also causes environmental damage to increase over time. Development approaches that do not consider social justice aspects and the nation's cultural wealth also contribute to worsening environmental damage (Wicaksana & Rachman, 2018).

3.2. Solution

Poverty alleviation policies should not only aim to increase the income of the poor but also integrate cultural values as the foundational spirit of efforts to reduce poverty. The challenge lies in helping communities realize that their poverty is often influenced by cultural factors that affect their thinking and hinder progress, a phenomenon known as cultural poverty (A. Halim Iskandar, 2020). Unproductive behaviors are often associated with consumerism or the urge to display social status. Customs that require significant expenditures, for instance, can be seen as opportunities to transform into positive cultural values that promote development. In this context, religious and community leaders play a crucial role in changing people's understanding of these fundamental values (Hasan & Azis, 2018). These fundamental values in ecological empowerment tend to be ecocentric and biocentric, aligning with the concept of deep ecology, thus requiring ecological knowledge to create a balance between the environment and community well-being.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results above, there is a connection between environmental degradation and poverty. However, the cause of environmental damage is not solely due to poverty but also various community activities in utilizing the environment.

Poverty alleviation remains a primary focus of development programs. Although government programs have successfully reduced the proportion of poverty, the number of poor people remains significant. These efforts continue to face various cultural obstacles within Indonesian society. On one hand, development has not fully addressed poverty due to cultural norms that hinder progress. On the other hand, the culture of poverty often becomes a form of adaptation for communities lacking economic power in the face of capitalism's influence. The unique characteristics of poverty in Indonesia require a balanced approach between structural and cultural aspects. It is essential to promote cultural values that encourage a shift in mindset towards poverty within a broader policy framework. Additionally, there is a need to develop an "alternative culture" that encourages some populations to embrace cultural values different from the dominant ones. This study descriptively outlines the cultural barriers to poverty alleviation in Indonesia, supported by relevant data and literature.

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