

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POVERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY ON THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF THE POOR COMMUNITY OF MAKASSAR

Dr Surianto MSi

(Lecturer of the Nobel School of Economics Institute)

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Abstract: This type of qualitative research uses a phenomenological approach, while the results show that the problem of poverty is a humanitarian problem that requires effective and professional handling, various poverty management policies in the form of rice allowances, side dishes, working capital assistance have not been able to overcome poverty, in fact the more they are assisted the more they do not want to get out of poverty, this is due to the view that being poor is a happy thing because they will receive assistance for rice, eggs, and Indomie allowances continuously as long as they are in the category of poor people, for that the most effective concept is the concept of empowerment and giving education to change the behavior and perspective of the poor

Keywords: Poor, Policy, Economy, Effectiveness, Independence

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Poverty has actually been a world problem since centuries ago. However, the reality is that until now poverty is still part of the toughest and most crucial problem in this world. Technology may be more advanced, more independent countries may be increasing, and rich countries may be increasing. However, the number of poor people in the world has not decreased.

Poverty has even been transformed into the face of terror that haunts the world. There are two conditions that cause poverty to occur, namely natural poverty and artificial poverty. Natural poverty occurs due to limited natural resources (SDA), low use of technology and natural disasters. Artificial poverty is caused by the impact of bureaucrats who are less competent in controlling the economy and the various facilities available, making it difficult to get out of the poverty crisis.

In Indonesia, poverty is a phenomenon that has existed since the pre-reform era, until the current reform era. This is a significant problem that our government is currently facing. There are so many government efforts in making various policies to overcome the problem of poverty, however, poverty is still not completely overcome by the government. Universally, poverty in Indonesia can be identified into two categories: cultural poverty and structural poverty. These two types of poverty are closely related. Cultural poverty is poverty that is theological in nature, relying more on mental and spiritual. This means that cultural poverty is not caused by a lack of material or wealth, but rather due to a mental crisis and the fragility of one's theology.

Materially, the sufferer of cultural poverty is actually no longer a problem. But even though his life was full of wealth, his mental and soul always felt lacking (poor). Greed and unsatisfied lust really dominate his life (Wrihatnolo and Dwidjowijoto 2007). Therefore, it is important to analyze the social capital of urban communities in supporting income increases, especially regarding poverty, in addition to supply through programs that are continuously rolled out by the government. Matters related to interaction in society which can then give birth to social capital itself, as has often been shown lately about the condition of society is quite sad, where cultural factors are starting to show indications of weakening, the spirit of mutual cooperation begins to disappear, and togetherness becomes "individualistic"., reluctance to participate, get along and so on.

A. Problem Formulation

1. How is the concept of handling poverty in the city of Makassar
2. What is the impact of poverty management policies on the socio-economic independence of underprivileged communities in Makassar?

3. What is the poverty management strategy in Makassar?

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Poverty

Poverty has a plural nature so that poverty has shown the existence of a group of people who are completely deprived. Subsistence people who have no income or low income may not feel poor because they feel their needs have been met. On the other hand, urban residents with moderate income may feel always deprived because of the hedonic lifestyle they live, or the unhealthy cultural environment they face (such as drug traps or gambling). In this case, even though they seem to have enough, they always feel deprived, they can be said to be poor. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) defines poverty with a standard food and non-food poverty line.

The food poverty line is the value of consumption expenditure for basic food needs equivalent to 2100 calories per capita per day. Meanwhile, the BKKBN uses household units to measure the poverty level. Poverty is in the Pre-Prosperous (Pra KS) and Prosperous I (KS I) families, which are characterized by difficulties in meeting economic and non-economic needs. In addition to referring to individuals and households of the poor, the measure of poverty is also approached through observations of poor areas.

B. The basic theory of poverty and the theory of alleviation

The term poverty arises when a person or group of people is unable to meet the level of economic prosperity which is considered the minimum level of need for a certain standard of living. To understand the notion of poverty there is an opinion put forward. According to Suparlan (1995), poverty can be defined as a low standard of living, namely the existence of a level of material deficiency in a number or group of people compared to the standard of living generally applicable in the society concerned.

This low standard of living directly affects the level of health, moral life, and self-esteem of those who are classified as poor. Meanwhile, according to the World Bank, poverty is when a person's income is less than US\$1 per day (equivalent to Rp. 13,000.00 per day). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS): the poverty rate is based on the amount of rupiah consumption in the form of food, which is less than 2100 calories per person per day (out of 52 types of commodities that are considered to represent consumption patterns of the population who are in the lower layers), and non-food consumption (out of 45 types of food commodities according to national agreement and not differentiated between rural and urban areas). The National Development Planning Agency (2009) explains that poverty is a situation of complete deprivation that occurs not because the poor want it, but because it cannot be avoided with the power available to it.

Another opinion was put forward by Setyawan (2009) which states that poverty is a gap between the accumulated main values and the proper fulfillment of the need for these values. AmartyaSen (Arif: 1998) explained that the problem of poverty is not just a problem of being poorer than other people in society, but the problem of not having the ability to meet material needs in other ways, failure to achieve a certain minimum level of eligibility, this is because poverty is understood as a failure to achieve a minimum level of eligibility, then the eligibility criteria the minimum must be determined in absolute terms, with the same amount between one community and another. Furthermore, Hall and Midgley (2004), stated that poverty can be defined as a condition of material and social deprivation that causes individuals to live below a decent standard of living, or conditions in which individuals experience relative deprivation compared to other individuals in society.

Meanwhile, John Friedman (1979), defines poverty as an unequal opportunity to accumulate a social power base. The social power base includes (but is not limited to) productive capital (eg land, housing, equipment, health, etc.) financial resources, social and political organization that can be used to achieve common interests, social networks to get jobs, goods -goods; adequate knowledge, skills and useful information. The consequence of poverty is that there is no option for the poor (poverty giving most people no option) to access basic needs, such as: education needs, health needs, and economic needs for ownership of limited means of production, mastery of technology and lack of skills. Poverty is the inability to meet the minimum standard of living, which includes food and non-food.

The standard value for minimum food needs refers to the price and level of consumption of 52 types of food that produce 2100 calories of energy while non-food consists of 27 commodity packages for urban and 25 commodities for rural areas which in this case represents the consumption pattern of the lower class population. The standard value for minimum needs is used as the poverty line or non-food poverty line. The food adequacy limit is set at the value of expenditure for food that is capable of producing energy of 2,100 calories per capita per day. Sumodiningrat (2001), identifies the causes of poverty which are very complex and interrelated, namely the low quality of human resources, both motivation and mastery of management and technology; institutions that have not been able to carry out and oversee the implementation of the development of infrastructure and facilities that have not been evenly distributed and in accordance with development needs, due to the lack of capital and the complexity of existing procedures and regulations. Absolute and relative poverty are concepts of poverty that can refer to material possessions associated with a person's/family's standard of living. Both terms refer to social differences (social distinctions) that exist in society departing from the distribution of income.

The difference is that in absolute poverty the size has been determined in advance with real numbers and/or indicators or criteria used, while in relative poverty, poverty categorization is determined based on the relative comparison of welfare levels between residents. This category can be used to measure poverty due to consumption or underdevelopment poverty and can be multidimensional.

In overcoming the problem of poverty through the direct cash assistance program (BLT), BPS has also set 14 (fourteen) criteria for poor families as socialized by the Ministry of Communication and Information (2009), households that have the characteristics of poor households, namely: the floor of a residential building is less than 8 m² per person; the type of floor of a residential building made of cheap earth/bamboo/wood; type of residential wall made of bamboo/rumbia/low quality wood/wall without plaster does not have defecation facilities/together with other households, household lighting sources cannot use electricity source of drinking water comes from wells/springs does not protected area/river/rain water, the fuel for daily cooking is firewood/charcoal/kerosene only consumes meat/milk/chicken once a week only buys one new set of clothes in a year can only eat once/twice a week a day unable to pay for medical expenses at the puskesmas/polyclinic. The sources of income for the head of the household are farmers with a land area of 0.5 ha, fisherman farm laborers, construction workers, plantation workers or other occupations with incomes below Rp. 600,000 per month; the highest education level of the head of the household is not in school/not graduated from elementary school/only elementary to junior high school, and does not have savings/goods that are easily sold with a value of Rp. 500,000, such as: motorcycles (credit/non-credit), gold, livestock, motor boats, or other capital goods. Furthermore, according to Nasikun (1995), highlights several sources and processes that cause poverty, namely: Policy induces processes, namely the process of impoverishment that can be preserved, reproduced through the implementation of a policy (induced of policy), including anti-poverty policies, but in reality it preserves it; Socio-economic dualism is an ex-colonial country experiencing poverty due to colonial production patterns, where farmers are marginalized because the most fertile land is controlled by large-scale farmers and is export-oriented. Resources management and the environment, namely the existence of elements of mismanagement of natural resources and the environment, such as agricultural management, which comes from cutting down will reduce productivity. Natural cycles and processes are poverty that occurs because of natural cycles. For example living in critical land, where if it rains there will be flooding but if the dry season will lack water, so it cannot allow maximum and continuous productivity.

C. Community Empowerment

The strengthening of the issue of democratization and the spirit of civil society has resulted in the community getting a wider space, at least in expressing their aspirations and needs which are the foundation for national development policies. In this context, the discourse of community empowerment needs to be contextualized into development policies. According to Berger and Nenhaus (1977), the mediating structures that allow weak groups to express their aspirations and demonstrate their abilities to the wider social environment are now likely to be weakened. Therefore, often the economic system that is manifested in various forms of construction of physical projects, apart from being able to improve the quality of life of a group of people, often even marginalizes certain groups in society. According to Sennet&Cabb and Conway in Aris (2008), powerlessness is caused by several factors, including lack of economic security, lack of experience in the political arena, lack of access to information, lack of financial support, lack of training, and physical and emotional tension.

D. Definition of Pre-Prosperous Family

Pre-Prosperous Family is basically something that is very vital for our lives. Without family we will not be able to know well what social interaction is, what is caring, what is affection. Why is it said like that? because the family is a social agent that is able to provide and teach what socialization is. This is indirectly reflected in the socialization or interactions that exist in a family.

However, it is widely known that many families do not carry out their functions and roles optimally so that the results of the family will be bad. The result of the family in question is a quality product for each member of his family.

Many things cause the family does not function well in social life. One of the causes of inappropriate socialization or imperfect socialization is the existence of economic problems which are their main focus.

For example, in a pre-prosperous family, in that family there is no ability to meet the basic needs of each member. So that from the form of the family, it will produce a focus to restore the economic situation, without paying attention to socialization between families.

In families classified as having a low economy, members of one family with other family members will have a selfish attitude to be able to meet these needs. For example:

Tono is a child of a washing worker and a pedicab driver. Their income is very minimal to meet their daily needs. He wants to buy new shoes like his schoolmates, but Tono's sister, Tini, needs these needs more than Tono. So Tono's parents only bought one pair of shoes for Tini.

From the illustration, it can be imagined, at a time that should be fun and being able to feel each other is hampered by the economy. So that an attitude that is not good in nature appears, for example, jealousy which will eventually be associated with a sense of injustice

From a family that has a harmonious and conducive atmosphere will produce a good citizen as well. Because it is from the family that one learns the basics of a society. So that pre-prosperous families are worried that they will experience conditions or produce bad citizens.

In pre-prosperous families, the main characteristics are not being able to fulfill family needs, including:

1. Inability to meet basic needs
2. Unable to reach health services
3. The floor of the house is earth
4. Lack of educators

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Qualitative Research Through Phenomenological Approach

CHAPTER IV. DISCUSSION

A. The concept of handling poverty in the city of Makassar

This section is an agenda that can be followed up by the government, private sector, NGOs, cooperatives and other community groups who care about the importance of community empowerment. This agenda is an analysis of the theoretical level as well as practical experience in the field. Capacity building of human resources. Makassar City human resources are very important capital in carrying out development. The connection of this problem with community empowerment is very large.

The impact of community empowerment is the independence of the community in overcoming their problems through initiatives and creativity to be able to improve the quality of life. Of course, it requires people who have

the knowledge, skills and attitudes to get out of their problems. Many economies view the importance of investing in human resources. There is a paradigm shift that economic growth is not only concerned with the accumulation of physical capital but also the formation of human capital. Studies by Schultz, Harbison, Denson, Kendrick, Moses Abramovits, Becker, Kuznets (Jhingan, 1988) stated that one of the important factors that led to rapid growth United States economy is education financing which is relatively always increasing. The study of improving the capacity of human resources is that rural communities and institutional institutions serve as a forum for them to organize. Empowering actors at the Makassar City community level, hereinafter referred to as facilitators, also develop training methods for adults to improve the knowledge and skills of rural communities.

The key to the method of education for adults is the process of awareness through building self-confidence, which can foster a sense of need in the community to improve the quality of life. The design of the training program provided by the project was sometimes found to be incompatible with the needs of the study group. Often people need appropriate technology skills that are appropriate and easy to manage existing local resources. While the technology provided is difficult to understand its use and maintenance. The main target, of course, is to increase the productivity of the rural poor in order to increase their opportunities and opportunities to get a better job and income. There is a strong push because equality will build fair relations, so educational opportunities are equal for men and women. Although it often clashes with the culture and customs of the local community. Poverty alleviation in the era of regional autonomy contains lessons about opportunities and poverty alleviation, both from the old form formulated in the central government, as well as the new pattern created by the regional government, perhaps accompanied by support from the central government or the private sector in the regions (Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare). Poverty alleviation in the end also becomes an inseparable aspect of development because the economic growth achieved does not automatically reduce the poverty rate, but instead what happens is the level of inequality is getting higher.

Factors that influence underprivileged communities in strengthening the economy in Makassar City

Experience in poverty alleviation in the past has shown various weaknesses, including:

- ✓ Still oriented to macro growth without paying attention to the aspect of equity,
- ✓ centralized policies,
- ✓ is more caricative than transformative,
- ✓ positioning society as an object rather than a subject,
- ✓ poverty reduction orientation that tends to be creative and temporary rather than sustainable productivity, and
- ✓ perspectives and solutions that are generic in nature to the existing poverty problems without taking into account the existing plurality.

Community empowerment in poverty alleviation, as well as in empowerment is basically a process carried out with full awareness and participation from the parties to increase the capacity and capability of the community as development resources so that they are able to recognize the problems faced in developing and helping themselves towards a better situation. able to explore and utilize available resources for the benefit of themselves and their group, and able to exist clearly by benefiting from it. Empowerment is a process of becoming, not an instant process. The concept of community empowerment can be developed as a bottom-up planning and development mechanism that involves community participation in various planning and development activities. Thus, poverty reduction programs are structured according to what is needed by the community, which means that in the preparation of poverty reduction programs, priorities are determined based on the level of importance so that program implementation will be carried out effectively and efficiently. Through community empowerment, they will be able to assess their socio-economic environment and be able to identify areas that need improvement. The next stage of empowerment is to create an independent, sustainable society. Independence is a rational next step from a prosperous society.

B. THE IMPACT OF POVERTY MANAGEMENT POLICIES ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF PRE-WELFARE COMMUNITIES IN MAKASSAR CITY

The condition of poverty in the city of Makassar shows that the poverty management program in the city of Makassar has not run optimally, in general the people of Makassar have a variety of jobs, there are government employees, private employees, traders and laborers, generally working in the private sector is also not profitable, this is due to the low level of salary obtained, besides that many companies do not provide welfare guarantees for their employees, this condition is also due to the fact that the companies where they work also experience unstable economic conditions, so that the company's ability to provide low salaries,

According to the results of an interview with Mr. Kadir, he said as follows: In general, the salary obtained in the private sector varies, but in general many who work the salary is not enough, so that if a little is given, it is enough, rather than nothing, generally the people of Makassar have a principle of More good salary is a little which is important routine, compared to expect a lot but uncertain (interview October 2021)

According to Mr. Kadir, living in a city is different from living in a village or remote area. Life in rural areas is still tolerant of helping each other, neighbors helping each other, so that economic problems are not felt too much.

in addition to the low salary factor, people who work tend to have dependents such as children, wives, nieces and other families, so the salary is not enough to meet the needs of eating and drinking, this condition makes people lack nutrition due to not being able to buy food that is suitable for consumption,

Makassar's economic condition in terms of meeting economic needs is still far from quality, many people are unable to buy the economic needs of living according to standards, resulting in low morale, often getting sick, while for some parents and new family heads they are looking for additional income outside hours. work that usually starts at 4 pm to 11 pm, looking for additional income can be in the form of being a laborer, becoming an online grab driver, being a dishwasher, helping families etc., even though they have additional work, the salary is still low.

In the end, the difficult economic conditions became things that really needed the handling of the Makassar city government,

B. POVERTY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN MAKASSAR CITY

Poverty is a complex social problem, so it needs to be handled from several sectors. Poverty is not only about economic inadequacy, low education or low life expectancy, but poverty is also about habits and culture, as Oscar Lewis said that poverty is a sub-culture that is inherited from generation to generation. In addition, Clifford Geertz said the same thing that there is a shared property or poverty that is divided equally. Geertz, who is known as the agricultural Involution theory, states that farmers do not experience development or evolution, in fact what happens is involution, this is due to the influence of the agricultural system and the cultural system adopted by farmers, such as the profit-sharing system, a small plot of land must be cut even smaller. to share with their children.

This is still relevant today; there are still many village communities who adhere to this system. We all certainly want that people can get out of the poverty chain, but let's look at the important factors that cause it. Based on the opinions and research conducted by the experts above, that culture is the dominant characteristic of poverty, several other factors that cause poverty can still be overcome by structured mechanisms, but if it is related to people's habits, people's perspectives or community culture, how to overcome them requires not a short time because culture is part of civilization, so to change it takes a very long time.

Several policies have been carried out by the government for poverty alleviation in Indonesia, from free education programs to free treatment. The government has made synergies with various sectors, be it education, health or food security to improve the lives of the prosperous families. However, the reality is that the various aids are still not fully understood by the community. For example PKH assistance or other social assistance, there are still many KPM who wish that the assistance can be distributed to their children and grandchildren, this shows that people feel comfortable with the condition of being unable because every month they get cash and basic necessities, they do not want to get out of poverty instead. extend the cycle of poverty.

Another thing that happens is the lack of public awareness of the importance of education. The government provides free education policies to be able to break the chain of poverty, because education is enlightenment. So education is expected to be able to change people's mindsets for the better, but the reality is that there are still people who believe that education is not important enough for women, in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0; the gender gap is still strongly embraced by rural communities. In addition, the lack of public awareness of the importance of health also worsens the condition of the prosperous families.

The various realities described above show that it is not enough to reduce poverty by improving education, the economy and health. But it also has to change the mindset, behavior and habits of the community, for that it is important to provide moral support to underprivileged families, by ensuring that they can get out of poverty, that their children, both boys and girls can also become doctors, DPR, judges or other positions, that rural and remote people also have the same chance of success as urban people. We must be able to change the pessimistic view of the poor with a more optimistic view.

The government has changed several terms such as "Raskin" or poor rice into "Rastra" or prosperous rice, as well as the term for beneficiaries as "poor families" which was later changed to "beneficiary families" or pre-prosperous families. This is an effort to increase the self-confidence of the underprivileged because the choice of diction is quite influential on the mental health of the community. Another alternative that needs to be done to increase the optimism of the underprivileged community is to provide motivation, forward spirit and positive thoughts every time there is counseling or during Focus Group Discussions (FDS), and it will be even more optimal if you can present a motivational video by showing several successful figures who come from underprivileged families or from remote villages, to convince the community that success can be achieved by anyone.

CONCLUSION

Poverty handling policies can be in the form of community empowerment, empowerment must involve the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations, also involve the world of education and the role of community leaders and other community groups who care about the importance of community empowerment as a solution to poverty alleviation. This agenda is an analysis of the theoretical level as well as practical experience in the field. Capacity building of human resources. Makassar's human resources are very important capital in carrying out development. The connection of this problem with community empowerment is very large.

Poverty handling policies in the form of rice allowances, side dishes, working capital assistance have not been able to overcome poverty, in fact the more they are helped the more they don't want to get out of poverty, this is due to the view that being poor is an exciting thing because they will receive rice and egg allowances. Indomie, continuously as long as it is a poor category of society, for that the most effective concept is the concept of empowerment and providing education to change the behavior and perspective of the poor

The impact of community empowerment is the independence of the community in overcoming their problems through initiatives and creativity to be able to improve the quality of life. Of course, it requires people who have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to get out of their problems. Many economies view the importance of investing in human resources. There is a paradigm shift that economic growth is not only concerned with the accumulation of physical capital but also the formation of human capital. Empowering actors at the Makassar City community level, hereinafter referred to as facilitators, also develop training methods for adults to improve the knowledge and skills of the community. In addition, underprivileged communities must think and act in accordance with existing opportunities to improve their welfare. For example, doing a small business or participating in government activities to add insight and skills as a support in running business/skills in accordance with the interests and talents possessed.

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