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## Revisions Required



### Participants

Herdiyanti Herdiyanti (herdiyanti)

Putra Pratama Saputra (putraps)

Muhammad Faisal (muh4mm4d\_f4154l)

### Messages

Note	From
Dear Bapak Muhammad Faisal:	herdiyanti Aug 03

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Society, "The The Urban Poor Community Empowerment Model In Makassar City".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Herdiyanti Herdiyanti  
Editor in Chief  
Society

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Reviewer A:  
Recommendation: Revisions Required  
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Abstract (Abstrak)

this article has not clearly demonstrated the research method in the abstract.

Introduction (Pendahuluan)

The introduction is too wide. Does not show why it is important to study. The data shown is more directed towards poverty in rural areas. It is not clear why choosing Makassar.

Material and Method (Bahan dan Metode)

## The Urban Poor Community Empowerment Model In Makassar City

### Abstract

Efforts to empower poor urban communities are still very urgent until now. Although the number has decreased, but the rate of decline is not significant. Empowerment needs to place the urban poor as the main actors and the government as a facilitator and motivator in development activities. This study aims to provide a scientific description of the model of empowering the urban poor and the causes of poverty. The study was conducted in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. The type of research used is **descriptive qualitative**. Research informants are as many as 5 urban poor citizens. The data collection technique was done by in-depth interviews with informants. To strengthen the interview data, field observations were also made related to the social life of informants and literature studies. Data were analyzed with three paths, namely data reduction, data display, and verification / conclusion drawing. The results showed that the model of empowering the urban poor was carried out through the stages of providing awareness, providing an understanding of the problems encountered, developing problem solving strategies, providing an understanding of the importance of making planned changes, and strengthening capacity for the urban poor. There are three factors that cause urban poverty, namely: natural, cultural, and structural.

Keywords: model, community empowerment, causes of urban poverty

### 1. Introduction

The challenge of the Indonesian people in the era of regional autonomy is not easy. There is a kind of phenomenon that other nations have competed with each other to move forward in order to improve their competitiveness, but the Indonesian people have actually collapsed in fixing domestic economic, social and political problems. Behind that, there are all the most pressing problems to look for, namely poverty. By looking at the poverty conditions of the Indonesian people which still reached 9.41 percent in March 2019 (BPS, 2019). **The number of poor people in urban areas is 9.99 million people and in rural areas 15.15 million people in March 2019 (BPS, 2019).** **Meanwhile, the number of poor people in Makassar City was 66,224 people in July 2019 (BPS, 2019).**

This condition is clearly alarming considering the reality of poverty is not an easy problem to overcome because its handling includes many aspects. Unequal ownership of resources, very limited community capacity and inequality of access in producing causes participation in development to limp. All this in turn

**Commented [FSS1]:** Descriptive is a term of quantitative approach. ..Please, show us about your theoretical perspective on your research method

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causes unbalanced income acquisition and in turn creates an unbalanced community structure.

In general, the problem of poverty and powerlessness is caused by two main factors that are interrelated with each other, namely: internal factors and external factors. Internal factors related to problems and obstacles originating from the individual or the poor concerned, such as: low achievement motivation, lack of capital, weak mastery of management and technology aspects. While external factors are not yet conducive aspects of existing institutions. Besides the lack of infrastructure and other carrying capacity so that the potential of the community cannot be developed.

Based on the logic of the causes of poverty and powerlessness of the community, the community empowerment strategy that will be applied must touch the problems faced by the community, both on the internal and external sides. Empowerment is a process so that everyone becomes strong enough to participate in various controls, influences, events and institutions that affect their lives (Kartasasmita, 1996; Sumodiningrat, 2007; Mardikanto and Soebiato, 2013; Chabib Soleh, 2014). The essence of empowerment is to discuss how individuals, groups and communities try to control their own lives and work to shape the future according to their wishes. Development actors are required to consistently and continuously create and foster togetherness so that the impact is not only on empowering the position of the grassroots, but also on strengthening the joints of the country's economy as a whole.

The government has made various efforts in empowering the community to overcome poverty with integration and sustainability. One of the indicators to provide the position of development performance (development output) achieved by a region is the Human Development Index (HDI). The higher the HDI value of an area, the higher the level of development performance achieved by the region. For Makassar City the human development index continues to increase from year to year, as presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. HDI Makassar City in 2010 – 2018

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HDI	77,63	77,82	78,47	78,98	79,35	79,94	80,53	81,13	81,73

Source: BPS Makassar City, 2019.

Based on the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) criteria, HDI values less than 60 (HDI <60) are classified as low HDI, HDI values of 60 - less than 70 are classified as moderate HDI, HDI values of 70 - less than 80 are classified as high and HDI values above 80 is classified as very high HDI. According to these criteria, the Makassar City HDI since 2016 has entered the category of very high HDI category.

The achievement of HDI shows that community empowerment in general has been widely carried out in Makassar City. But on the other hand, the facts show that there are still some poor people, especially people who live in the halls

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and the waterways. The people who live in the alleyway even though several empowerment programs have been implemented, but in some ways they still seem backward and poor. For example, looks at the situation of slums. In addition, there are still poor people who work as pedicab / motorcycle taxi drivers, domestic helpers, scavengers, and street vendors.

The work that they have been involved in has been going on for a very long time and has happened for generations. In addition, among them also have many children. This situation shows that they have many children and because they are unable to send their children to a higher level of education it is difficult to get a better type of work from their parents. With these low educational conditions forcing their children to continue the work of their parents and have further consequences for the difficulty of getting out of the cycle of poverty. Besides that, the people in the aisles are also characterized by conditions of slums, high temperament, they often work as servants / salespeople / laborers to others due to the courage to take work risks, and their understanding of low religious values and their frequent impact on them committing criminal acts.

On the other hand, from the results of the pre-field visit it was also found that behind the poor conditions surrounding them were also caused by their attitudes and behavior which could be said to be lazy. This can especially be seen in people who live in alleyways and water canals. When the authors conducted a preliminary study obtained information about the number of business centers in the Makassar City area, for example Makassar Mall, there is a Butung Market known as a wholesale shopping center, there are Karebosi Link, Condotel Karebosi, and others, such as business centers in Makassar City area.

On the other hand, structurally several forms of empowerment have been implemented both by the City Government and by corporate parties known as corporate social responsibility (CSR), including empowerment carried out by social institutions. It's just that assistance, especially those sourced from social institutions are not sustainable and more just to meet the needs of a moment. Likewise, the company sometimes provides assistance but prioritizes the internal interests of the company. Meanwhile, there are still many empowerments from the City Government that are top down, so the results are not optimal. What even happened was the desire of the community to continuously get help. So some of the empowerment strategies that were carried out actually gave birth to dependency and not independence from the community. Empowerment has not touched on issues involving fundamental issues, for example related to the values held by the community such as being quickly satisfied with what they already have or do not have the motivation to succeed and others.

In fact, according to Mc Clelland (1987: 13) emphasizes that business progress in the economic field does not occur in developing countries because people in these countries do not yet have a mentality that is suitable for development. According to Mc Clelland (1987: 13) people in developing

countries do not have what he calls nAch (need for achievement or drive for success). One of the reasons for the lack of nAch is that they tend to solve problems by leaving them to fate, even though nAch wants the opposite. With this theory explains the need for empowerment carried out not only at the external level but also very important is the provision of power by changing the internal factors adopted by the urban poor. **This study aims to determine the empowerment model of the urban poor and the causes of their poverty.**

## **2. Literature Review**

### **A. Conception of Community Empowerment**

The essence of the conceptualization of empowerment is centered on humans and humanity, in other words humanity and humanity as normative, structural, and substantial benchmarks. Implied empowerment puts pressure on the autonomy of decision making from a community group, which is based on the application of democratic aspects, participation with its focus on locality, because people will feel ready to be empowered through local issues (Anthony Bebbington, 2000: 8). In an effort to empower the community can be seen from three sides, namely; first, creating an atmosphere or climate that enables the potential of developing communities (enabling). So the point is that every human being has the potential to develop. No human is completely without power. Empowerment is an effort to build that power, by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of its potential and striving to develop it. So that the ultimate goal can be achieved, namely an independent and prosperous society.

Second, to strengthen the potential or power possessed by the community (empowering). Apart from just creating the climate and atmosphere, concrete steps need to be taken, and it involves providing various inputs, as well as opening access to opportunities that will make the community empowered. Therefore, the most important efforts are to improve the level of education and health status, as well as access to sources of economic progress such as capital, technology, information, employment, and markets. Input in the form of empowerment concerns the construction of basic infrastructure and physical facilities, such as irrigation, roads, electricity, and social services such as schools and health service facilities, which can be reached by the people at the lowest level, as well as the availability of funding, training and marketing institutions, where concentrated populations are lacking in empowerment. For this reason, there is a need for special programs for disadvantaged people, because general programs that are in effect cannot always touch the strata of society.

Third, empowering means protecting. In the process of empowerment, the weak must be prevented from becoming weaker, because of the lack of empowerment in the face of the strong. Protection and partiality for the weak is fundamental in the concept of community empowerment. Protecting does not mean isolating or covering up from interaction, because that would actually dwarf the small and overturn the weak. Protecting must be seen as an effort to prevent

unbalanced competition. In the context of this research, protecting can mean advocating for people who are relatively disadvantaged.

### **B. Community Empowerment and Poverty**

Measures of poverty are generally distinguished from absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is based on the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life. This concept developed in Indonesia is stated as "the inability of the individual to meet basic needs" (Marwoto, 2005: 97). The definition refers to certain minimum capability standards, which means that people who are unable to exceed the minimum ability are considered poor. Chambers (1987: 141) states that the causes of poverty as a complexity and interrelated causal relations of powerlessness, fragility, physical weakness, poverty and alienation. Overcoming poverty is essentially an effort to empower people to be independent both in economic, social and political terms. Besides that, the higher economic access they have, so that in the end they are expected to be independent in overcoming the poverty problems they face.

Meanwhile, if seen from the causes, poverty consists of: (1) natural poverty, (2) cultural poverty, and (3) structural poverty (Sumodiningrat, 1998: 27). Natural poverty is a condition of poverty that occurs because from the beginning it was poor. The community group becomes poor because they do not have adequate resources either natural resources, human resources or development resources, or even if they participate in development, they only get low income compensation. Natural poverty is poverty that is caused by natural factors such as disability, illness, old age or due to natural disasters. Poverty conditions like this according to Kartasasmita (1996: 235) referred to as "Persistent Poverty" ie poverty that has been chronic or hereditary.

Cultural poverty is a condition of poverty that occurs because of the culture, culture or customs adopted by a group of people. Cultural poverty refers to the attitude of life of a person or group of people caused by lifestyles, life habits and culture in which they feel that they have enough and do not feel deprived. Such community groups are not easy to be invited to participate in development, do not want to try to improve and change their lives. As a result, their income levels are low according to the standards commonly used. The cause of poverty is due to cultural factors such as laziness, undisciplined, wasteful and others.

Structural poverty is poverty caused by man-made factors such as unfair economic policies, uneven distribution of production assets, corruption and collusion and the world economic order that tends to benefit certain groups of people. The emergence of structural poverty is caused by efforts to tackle natural poverty, namely by planning various programs and policies. However, due to unequal implementation, unequal ownership of resources, unequal opportunities cause community participation to be uneven as well, leading to an unequal structure of society.

The factors that cause community poverty according to Sutiyastie Remi and P. Tjiptoherijanto (2002: 1) are widening income inequality. The number of dependents on family, other occupations, and education level are characteristics of poor families that are related to community poverty. Poor households tend to have a greater number of household members. Because poor households tend to have high birth rates. Child mortality rates in poor households are also relatively high due to lack of income and access to health and nutrition fulfillment of their children. Thus a large number of household members can inhibit the increase in future human resources, which in this case are children. Children with this situation will be difficult to get out of poverty and will even be the heir of the poverty experienced by their parents.

To overcome the problem of poverty, efforts are needed to integrate various development policies and programs in various sectors. Poverty alleviation policies according to Sumodiningrat (1998: 38) can be categorized into 2 (two), namely indirect policy and direct policy. Indirect policies include (1) efforts to create peace and stability in the economic, social and political situation; (2) controlling population; (3) preserving the environment and preparing groups of the poor through training activities. Whereas direct policies include: (1) developing basic data in determining target groups; (2) providing basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, health, and education); (3) creation of job opportunities; (4) regional development program; and (5) credit services.

Efforts to reduce poverty must be chosen strategies that can strengthen the role and position of the people's economy in the national economy, so that structural changes include allocating resources, strengthening institutions, empowering human resources (Sumodiningrat, 1998: 43). The program chosen must side with and empower the community through economic development and improvement of the people's economy. This program must be realized in strategic steps directed directly at expanding the access of the poor to development resources and creating opportunities for the grassroots to participate in the development process, so that they are able to overcome their underdevelopment. In addition, efforts to reduce poverty must always be based on determining the right poverty line and on a clear understanding of the causes of the problem.

There are three approaches to empowering the poor. First, the directed approach, which means that community empowerment must be directed, namely in favor of the poor. Second, the group approach, which means together to facilitate the solution of the problem at hand. Third, a mentoring approach, which means that during the process of forming and organizing poor communities it is necessary to be accompanied by professional facilitators as facilitators, communicators, and dynamists towards groups to accelerate the achievement of independence (Soegijoko, 1997; Sumodiningrat, 2009; Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2013). The new direction of development strategy is manifested in the form of: (1) partiality and empowerment of the community, (2) strengthening of autonomy and

decentralization, and (3) modernization through sharpening the direction of change in the socio-economic structure of society (Sumodiningrat, 2007: 110). To realize the new direction of development, the government needs to sharpen the focus of the implementation of development strategies, namely through strengthening community development institutions and the bureaucracy. Institutional strengthening is carried out using a participatory development model that aims to develop community capacity and the ability of bureaucratic apparatus to carry out the functions of government institutions oriented to the interests of the people (good governance), not to the interests of the authorities.

Some alternative strategies that can be considered for empowering the poor are, among others: (1) strategies directed directly to mask the symptoms of community helplessness, such as overcoming symptoms of lack of food and nutrition in children under five and breastfeeding mothers by providing appropriate low-priced food materials or free; (2) directing to produce own foodstuffs such as: rice or corn; (3) strategies to increase local resource-based economic activities in an area; (4) strategies aimed at improving the condition of damaged and unhealthy agroecosystems; (5) strategies aimed at improving the order of low-income people specifically and the community broad in a more general sense (Pranadji, 2003; Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2013; Hikmat, 2013).

### 3. Research Methods

This type of research is descriptive qualitative to describe the model of empowering the urban poor in Makassar City. Data obtained by in-depth interview techniques from the informants namely 5 citizens from elements of the urban poor. With the purposive sampling technique, the informant obtained, namely, one informant who was disabled in the legs and weak, so he could not walk, age 64 years (DG). Two people namely HS (40) and MF (45) work as construction workers who have low incomes. Then two more people namely MS (30) and HG (50) work in the informal sector as street vendors. They are included in the poor category according to the classification of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2019). To strengthen the interview data, field observations were also made regarding the lives of the poor. In addition, a literature study was also conducted to strengthen the data of interviews and observations. Data analysis was carried out using three path techniques, namely data reduction, data display, and verification / conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1992; Bungin, 2015).

### 4. Research Results and Discussion

#### A. Poor Community Empowerment Strategy

People who live in the halls of Makassar City who are still in the poor category have a lazy nature. They did not have what McLelland called the drive to succeed. Assistance that was given to them both from the city government and from the company as a social responsibility from the companies could not be utilized properly. Community empowerment programs that have been provided from 1995 to 1999 include: Sub-District Development Program, Urban Poverty

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Reduction Program, Regional Empowerment Overcoming the Impact of the Economic Crisis, Community Development Projects and Local Government, Joint Business Group. Likewise, starting in 2007, an independent National Community Empowerment Program emerged with two main programs, the District Development Program) and the Urban Poverty Reduction Program.

Specifically through the leadership of the Mayor of Makassar, Ir. Ramdan Pamanto and his deputy Dr. Syamsu Risal, M.Sc. the period of 2014-2019 created various policies or programs for community empowerment called the Aisle Business Entity by adopting a cooperative operational system. The main objective of the program is to encourage the development of around 7,520 aisles in Makassar City to be productive as a continuation of the aisle restoration master plan in Makassar City. In addition, there is also assistance from the city government, including: the provision of prosperous rice, Direct Cash Assistance, and the Family Hope Program, revolving and sustainable capital assistance, and the establishment of Waste Banks in various villages as a form of empowerment urban poor. In the Garbage Bank model, savings and loan institutions are also formed specifically for the customers of the Waste Bank. The ultimate goal of these programs is to make the poor people independent, so that even if the program is no longer rolling or has been completed, the target community can still continue its business.

Empowerment programs for the urban poor do not only come from the city government directly but are also carried out by Bank Indonesia (BI) through a micro finance program with Regional Development Banks and Rural Credit Banks in collaboration with institutions community-owned financial institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations. The success of community empowerment programs can be seen from changes in structure naturally. Structural changes can occur if local capacity increases significantly and welfare increases in a clever and sustainable way. In reality the poor still exist and the type of work they work in has also not changed. This explains that community empowerment cannot be said to have been successful because there has not been a change in structure and local capacity has not increased significantly.

Interviews with informants obtained information that they had received direct assistance several times from the city government in the form of capital or rice but they were still poor. This shows that social welfare efforts which are limited to providing social assistance to the poor can only meet temporary needs. Even if the strategy is used continuously it can cause dependency from the target group. They only waited for the time when the assistance was given. Therefore, the assistance provided must be integrated with community empowerment through various interventions such as improving communication skills, self-confidence, motivation, independence, creating social relations, and developing networking.

In addition, local organizations or similar groups need to be formed as a vehicle for making changes in both legal and formal ways and efforts to increase awareness, capacity, improve social service management and non-formal education. It was said so, because of the results of in-depth interviews with the informants they said not to join any organization. They freely live their own life and livelihood without feeling part of the life of other urban communities. There was no transfer of knowledge, all they knew was help from the city government that could meet their immediate needs. They have a low level of education and skills. This condition reflects the need for a significant shift in the role of the city government. The shift from a role as a social service provider to become a facilitator, mediator, coordinator, mobilizer, and educator so that the urban poor as a target group can significantly increase their knowledge, attitudes, and skills. Meanwhile, local organizations such as Community Social Institutions and other community groups are more directed as agents of change to the poor or vulnerable groups of the poor.

Looking at the types of poverty that occur in five research informants, can be classified into three categories, namely natural poverty, cultural poverty, and structural poverty. Natural poverty that occurs in one informant is caused by the inability to obtain a decent life due to disability and weakness. With a defective leg and old age, DG (64) can only work as a beggar. He can only sit on the shoulder of the road by preparing a container as a place to save money if there are road users who pass nearby and feel sorry to see it. According to him, he always gets direct assistance from the city government, namely poor rice / literature. Likewise, he had received direct cash assistance. This empowerment strategy is perfect for those who only use assistance to survive.

Two other informants belong to the category of cultural poverty (cultural poverty). Judging from the physical condition of the young HS (40) and MF (45) who work as construction workers, this informant should work diligently and have frugal behavior. Their lazy culture makes the resources in their environment not be used maximally. His job as a construction worker is not able to use time well. They only work four days a week so that the income earned can only meet basic needs, nothing can be saved for their future. Related to these cultural factors, in economic theory there is a phenomenon of "backward sloping supply curve" ie at a point of wage / income will no longer react positively to wage increases, but they will choose "leisure" rather than wages. When viewed from the level of income they could be categorized as poor, but they already feel enough with the existing income so that with their income they are happy.

Other informants are MS (30) and HG (50) who work in the informal sector. With the level of education those who only graduated from elementary school do not have the ability to process their business as street vendors. Their low educational status is included in the category of structural poverty. Access to sources of capital is very limited, they claim to have received capital assistance

from banks in the form of small business loans, but they have difficulty in returning their capital loans because the economic businesses they are operating in are unable to compete with larger capital owners. In addition, they have low skills in managing businesses that have an impact on their low income. Each type of poverty certainly requires an empowerment model or strategy that is appropriate to the situation they are experiencing as the target group.

The empowerment model or strategy undertaken by the government is to provide awareness of the circumstances experienced. Without going through a process of awareness, it is difficult for them to be able to recognize the problems they face, including difficult to find solutions to solving these problems. Interviews with informants obtained information that they had received awareness-raising activities but were limited to counseling. Though it is known that the awareness process can not only be done through counseling, but can also be done in the form of education and training.

The next stage is to provide an understanding to the target group that in front of it there has been a gap between the expected conditions and the real conditions. In this stage they are given an understanding of the various factors that cause problems both in terms of the condition of natural resources, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, institutions and accessibility as well as the socio-cultural and political environment, including identifying the strengths and weaknesses as well as the opportunities and challenges they face. . It is hoped that through the analysis of these two factors, they can form the right strategy in solving the problem.

The task of the city government as a facilitator is to help them analyze their strengths and weaknesses, analyze opportunities and challenges, and help formulate appropriate alternatives as a solution to the problems faced. As a facilitator the city government has assisted the poor in solving problems and provided a variety of considerations of the risks that will be faced. It is understood that life is a change, thus it is necessary to show the target group the importance of change. Whether we realize it or not, changes occur all the time regarding changes in the natural environment and the socio-economic, cultural and political environment, including on a local, regional, national scale and even at the global level. Thus the poor need to be shown the importance of making planned changes and preparing themselves to anticipate any changes that occur.

Meanwhile, planned changes require trials, this is needed to answer whether the planned changes are proven to be able to answer the problems encountered or not. This is important because not all changes made are always in accordance with the conditions of the community. The trial results about an innovation are very important information to be published to the target group so that they are moved to dare to try the results of the innovation. The next step is to strengthen capacity by providing broader opportunities for the target group to convey ideas or creative ideas that they choose relating to the accessibility of

information, capital, as well as in meeting the needs in the overall process of planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation and accountability of an activity.

### **B. Determinants of Urban Poverty**

The results of observations and interviews with informants obtained information that in addition to natural factors, namely the inability to obtain a decent life due to disability and weakness, two other types of urban poverty are due to cultural and structural factors. The most dominant culture factor is they are lazy at work. They do not have what McClelland called a motive for achievement (nAch). The level of satisfaction with what they have achieved and quickly feel happy with their circumstances or status makes them stay tuned with the chain of poverty. This requires a longer and deeper research to answer why they do not have the motivation to achieve, even though it is known that individuals who have high nAch will perform well if placed in a work situation. By having achievement motivation (nAch), it is wide open to get out of poverty.

Another characteristic of the informants is that they are not working optimally every week. The opportunity to work seven days a week which is used to work for only four days shows that they are not working optimally. The income earned is only used for fun, making them unable to escape poverty. Their personalities are far from what Weber once described, they are not working hard, living wasteful and not good at saving money.

In addition, research informants also have low levels of education. The low level of education causes the level of skills possessed is also low. This has an impact on the limited job choices that he can do. Informal sector work as street vendors and hawkers is the only occupation option. On the other hand, they have very limited capital and are credit loans from banks through People's Business Credit. Tight business competition and low business management skills and the obligation to pay for capital loans are also factors that cause them to remain in poverty.

### **5. Conclusions**

The community empowerment strategy in Makassar City is carried out with the following steps: giving awareness to the poor in the form of counseling, affirming the existence of gaps between ideal conditions and real conditions and their causes, helping to analyze strengths and weaknesses, providing understanding of the importance of change, and strengthening capacity of the target group. Some people who live in the halls and on the banks of the Makassar city canal remain poor even though there have been several empowerment programs provided by the government because these people have a lazy nature at work, and tend to surrender to fate. In addition, they also have a low skill level making it difficult to find work that can sustain their lives.

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## 6. Acknowledgments

Thank you and unlimited appreciation to all parties, both directly and indirectly played a role in this research, especially to the city government and its staff and the urban poor in Makassar City who were willing to become informants until the study was completed.

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## Review From

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### Abstract

this article has not clearly demonstrated the research method in the abstract.

### Introduction

The introduction is too wide. Does not show why it is important to study. The data shown is more directed towards poverty in rural areas. It is not clear why choosing Makassar.

### Material and Method

The research method is too simple. The descriptive term is typical of research with a quantitative approach.

### Result

the results need to be sharpened .. explain in advance the subject of deeper research. and if necessary a difference matrix for each subject ... can refer to the Robert Chamber poverty trap.

## Discussion

The discussion is not yet clear to explain how the model and its relationship with the causes of poverty. It needs to be sharpened by showing facts or reality.

## Acknowledgements

Those who were thanked were not explicitly mentioned and what their role was in writing this article.

## Literatur Cited

except BPS data, the book used as a reference is not the most recent reference. No journal articles used.

## Advice

Not clear

## Conclusion

Has not answered explicitly the research formulation or objectives.

Further I took decision that the manuscript

This article is actually interesting to publish. Reviewers see there is a factor of urgency so it is not optimal. Suppose given time to improve.

Note/Reason

Need to add informants. Unit analysis is not individuals, but poor families.

# **The Urban Poor Community Empowerment Model In Makassar City**

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## **Abstract**

Efforts to empower poor urban communities are still very urgent until now. Although the number has decreased, but the rate of decline is not significant. Empowerment needs to place the urban poor as the main actors and the government as a facilitator and motivator in development activities. This study aims to provide a scientific description of the model of empowering the urban poor and the causes of poverty. The study was conducted in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. The research method used is qualitative with a narrative strategy. The research informants were as many as 5 urban poor households. The data collection technique was done by in-depth interviews with informants. To strengthen the interview data, field observations were also made related to the social life of informants and literature studies. Data were analyzed with three paths, namely data reduction, data display, and verification / conclusion drawing. The results showed that the model of empowering the urban poor was carried out through the stages of providing awareness, providing an understanding of the problems encountered, developing problem solving strategies, providing an understanding of the importance of making planned changes, and strengthening capacity for the urban poor. There are three factors that cause urban poverty, namely: natural, cultural, and structural.

Keywords: model, community empowerment, causes of urban poverty

## **1. Introduction**

The challenge of the Indonesian people in the era of regional autonomy is not easy. There is a kind of phenomenon that other nations have competed with each other to move forward in order to improve their competitiveness, but the Indonesian people have actually collapsed in fixing domestic economic, social and political problems. Behind that, there are all the most pressing problems to look for, namely poverty. By looking at the poverty conditions of the Indonesian people which still reached 9.41 percent in March 2019 (BPS, 2019). The number of poor people in urban areas is 9.99 million people and in rural areas 15.15 million people in March 2019 (BPS, 2019). Meanwhile, the number of poor people in Makassar City was 66,224 people in July 2019 (BPS, 2019). Although the number of urban poor people is smaller than the number of rural poor people, it is interesting to study that urban poor families can still survive, as if they do not

feel the conditions of limitation experienced and even their daily behavior continues and lives their lives as usual.

This condition is clearly concerning considering that the reality of poverty is not an easy problem to overcome because the prevention includes many aspects, as well as many processes that must be passed and carried out (Hendrayani, Maryam, & Uljanatunnisa, 2020: 101). Unequal ownership of resources, very limited community capacity and inequality of access in producing causes participation in development to limp. All this in turn causes unbalanced income acquisition and in turn creates an unbalanced community structure. This economic inequality can damage personal and social well-being and has the potential to destroy security in society (Ginting, E., & Yusnaini, Y., 2020: 4).

In general, the problem of poverty and powerlessness is caused by two main factors that are interrelated with each other, namely: internal factors and external factors. Internal factors related to problems and obstacles originating from the individual or the poor concerned, such as: low achievement motivation, lack of capital, weak mastery of management and technology aspects. While external factors are not yet conducive aspects of existing institutions. Besides the lack of infrastructure and other carrying capacity so that the potential of the community cannot be developed.

Based on the logic of the causes of poverty and powerlessness of the community, the community empowerment strategy that will be applied must touch the problems faced by the community, both on the internal and external sides. The concept of empowerment is to increase the active role of the community (Mustikarini & Santi, 2020: 27). Empowerment is a process so that everyone becomes strong enough to participate in various controls, influences, events and institutions that affect their lives (Kartasasmita, 1996; Sumodiningrat, 2007; Mardikanto and Soebiato, 2013; Chabib Soleh, 2014). The essence of empowerment is to discuss how individuals, groups and communities try to control their own lives and work to shape the future according to their wishes. Development actors are required to consistently and continuously create and foster togetherness so that the impact is not only on empowering the position of the grassroots, but also on strengthening the joints of the country's economy as a whole.

The government has made various efforts in empowering the community to overcome poverty with integration and sustainability. One of the indicators to provide the position of development performance (development output) achieved by a region is the Human Development Index (HDI). The higher the HDI value of an area, the higher the level of development performance achieved by the region. For Makassar City the human development index continues to increase from year to year, as presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. HDI Makassar City in 2010 – 2018

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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HDI	77,63	77,82	78,47	78,98	79,35	79,94	80,53	81,13	81,73
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Source: BPS Makassar City, 2019.

Based on the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) criteria, HDI values less than 60 (HDI <60) are classified as low HDI, HDI values of 60 - less than 70 are classified as moderate HDI, HDI values of 70 - less than 80 are classified as high and HDI values above 80 is classified as very high HDI. According to these criteria, the Makassar City HDI since 2016 has entered the category of very high HDI category.

The achievement of HDI shows that community empowerment in general has been widely carried out in Makassar City. But on the other hand, the facts show that there are still some poor people, especially people who live in the halls and the waterways. This point is the urgency of this research to be carried out. The people who live in the alleyway even though several empowerment programs have been implemented, but in some ways they still seem backward and poor. For example, looks at the situation of slums. In addition, there are still poor people who work as pedicab / motorcycle taxi drivers, domestic helpers, scavengers, and street vendors.

The work that they have been involved in has been going on for a very long time and has happened for generations. In addition, among them also have many children. This situation shows that they have many children and because they are unable to send their children to a higher level of education it is difficult to get a better type of work from their parents. With these low educational conditions forcing their children to continue the work of their parents and have further consequences for the difficulty of getting out of the cycle of poverty. They don't even feel poor. Feeling not poor is what leads to the concept of structural poverty and cultural poverty (Hakim, M., 2019: 165). Besides that, the people in the aisles are also characterized by conditions of slums, high temperament, they often work as servants / salespeople / laborers to others due to the courage to take work risks, and their understanding of low religious values and their frequent impact on them committing criminal acts.

On the other hand, from the results of the pre-field visit it was also found that behind the poor conditions surrounding them were also caused by their attitudes and behavior which could be said to be lazy. This can especially be seen in people who live in alleyways and water canals. When the authors conducted a preliminary study obtained information about the number of business centers in the Makassar City area, for example Makassar Mall, there is a Butung Market known as a wholesale shopping center, there are Karebosi Link, Condotel Karebosi, and others, such as business centers in Makassar City area. Urban poverty is paradoxical. It is said that because the community is now increasingly well informed and critical and able to filter the developing business world (Kurniasari, 2015: 99). In fact, in the midst of this well-informed situation and the growing business world, people can easily access types of work and then can

provide income that can meet their needs, so they can get out of the shackles of poverty. The more community businesses develop, the more income they generate (Layyinaturrobaniyah, Mokhammad Anwar, Sulaeman R. Nidar, and Ida Yuliani, 2019: 141).

On the other hand, structurally several forms of empowerment have been implemented both by the City Government and by corporate parties known as corporate social responsibility (CSR), including empowerment carried out by social institutions. It's just that assistance, especially those sourced from social institutions are not sustainable and more just to meet the needs of a moment. Likewise, the company sometimes provides assistance but prioritizes the internal interests of the company. Meanwhile, there are still many empowerments from the City Government that are top down, so the results are not optimal. What even happened was the desire of the community to continuously get help. Even though it is known that the meaning of social assistance is not only donations but more towards empowering the poor with the aim of creating independence (Lestari, Kartono, Dermatoto & Setiyawan, 2019: 290). So some of the empowerment strategies that were carried out actually gave birth to dependency and not independence from the community. Empowerment has not touched on issues involving fundamental issues, for example related to the values held by the community such as being quickly satisfied with what they already have or do not have the motivation to succeed and others.

In fact, according to Mc Clelland (1987: 13) emphasizes that business progress in the economic field does not occur in developing countries because people in these countries do not yet have a mentality that is suitable for development. According to Mc Clelland (1987: 13) people in developing countries do not have what he calls nAch (need for achievement or drive for success). One of the reasons for the lack of nAch is that they tend to solve problems by leaving them to fate, even though nAch wants the opposite. With this theory explains the need for empowerment carried out not only at the external level but also very important is the provision of power by changing the internal factors adopted by the urban poor. This study aims to determine the empowerment model of the urban poor and the causes of their poverty.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **A. Conception of Community Empowerment**

The essence of the conceptualization of empowerment is centered on humans and humanity, in other words humanity and humanity as normative, structural, and substantial benchmarks. Implied empowerment puts pressure on the autonomy of decision making from a community group, which is based on the application of democratic aspects, participation with its focus on locality, because people will feel ready to be empowered through local issues (Anthony Bebbington, 2000: 8). In an effort to empower the community can be seen from three sides, namely; first, creating an atmosphere or climate that enables the

potential of developing communities (enabling). So the point is that every human being has the potential to develop. No human is completely without power. Empowerment is an effort to build that power, by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of its potential and striving to develop it. So that the ultimate goal can be achieved, namely an independent and prosperous society.

Second, to strengthen the potential or power possessed by the community (empowering). Apart from just creating the climate and atmosphere, concrete steps need to be taken, and it involves providing various inputs, as well as opening access to opportunities that will make the community empowered. Therefore, the most important efforts are to improve the level of education and health status, as well as access to sources of economic progress such as capital, technology, information, employment, and markets. Input in the form of empowerment concerns the construction of basic infrastructure and physical facilities, such as irrigation, roads, electricity, and social services such as schools and health service facilities, which can be reached by the people at the lowest level, as well as the availability of funding, training and marketing institutions, where concentrated populations are lacking in empowerment. For this reason, there is a need for special programs for disadvantaged people, because general programs that are in effect cannot always touch the strata of society.

Third, empowering means protecting. In the process of empowerment, the weak must be prevented from becoming weaker, because of the lack of empowerment in the face of the strong. Protection and partiality for the weak is fundamental in the concept of community empowerment. Protecting does not mean isolating or covering up from interaction, because that would actually dwarf the small and overturn the weak. Protecting must be seen as an effort to prevent unbalanced competition. In the context of this research, protecting can mean advocating for people who are relatively disadvantaged.

## **B. Community Empowerment and Poverty**

Measures of poverty are generally distinguished from absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is based on the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life. This concept developed in Indonesia is stated as "the inability of the individual to meet basic needs" (Marwoto, 2005: 97). The definition refers to certain minimum capability standards, which means that people who are unable to exceed the minimum ability are considered poor. Chambers (1987: 141) states that the causes of poverty as a complexity and interrelated causal relations of powerlessness, fragility, physical weakness, poverty and alienation. Overcoming poverty is essentially an effort to empower people to be independent both in economic, social and political terms. Besides that, the higher economic access they have, so that in the end they are expected to be independent in overcoming the poverty problems they face.

Meanwhile, if seen from the causes, poverty consists of: (1) natural poverty, (2) cultural poverty, and (3) structural poverty (Sumodiningrat, 1998:

27). Natural poverty is a condition of poverty that occurs because from the beginning it was poor. The community group becomes poor because they do not have adequate resources either natural resources, human resources or development resources, or even if they participate in development, they only get low income compensation. Natural poverty is poverty that is caused by natural factors such as disability, illness, old age or due to natural disasters. Poverty conditions like this according to Kartasmita (1996: 235) referred to as "Persistent Poverty" ie poverty that has been chronic or hereditary.

Cultural poverty is a condition of poverty that occurs because of the culture, culture or customs adopted by a group of people. Cultural poverty refers to the attitude of life of a person or group of people caused by lifestyles, life habits and culture in which they feel that they have enough and do not feel deprived. Such community groups are not easy to be invited to participate in development, do not want to try to improve and change their lives. As a result, their income levels are low according to the standards commonly used. The cause of poverty is due to cultural factors such as laziness, undisciplined, wasteful and others.

Structural poverty is poverty caused by man-made factors such as unfair economic policies, uneven distribution of production assets, corruption and collusion and the world economic order that tends to benefit certain groups of people. The emergence of structural poverty is caused by efforts to tackle natural poverty, namely by planning various programs and policies. However, due to unequal implementation, unequal ownership of resources, unequal opportunities cause community participation to be uneven as well, leading to an unequal structure of society.

The factors that cause community poverty according to Sutiyastie Remi and P. Tjiptoherijanto (2002: 1) are widening income inequality. The number of dependents on family, other occupations, and education level are characteristics of poor families that are related to community poverty. Poor households tend to have a greater number of household members. Because poor households tend to have high birth rates. Child mortality rates in poor households are also relatively high due to lack of income and access to health and nutrition fulfillment of their children. Thus a large number of household members can inhibit the increase in future human resources, which in this case are children. Children with this situation will be difficult to get out of poverty and will even be the heir of the poverty experienced by their parents.

To overcome the problem of poverty, efforts are needed to integrate various development policies and programs in various sectors. Poverty alleviation policies according to Sumodiningrat (1998: 38) can be categorized into 2 (two), namely indirect policy and direct policy. Indirect policies include (1) efforts to create peace and stability in the economic, social and political situation; (2) controlling population; (3) preserving the environment and preparing groups of the poor through training activities. Whereas direct policies include: (1)

developing basic data in determining target groups; (2) providing basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, health, and education); (3) creation of job opportunities; (4) regional development program; and (5) credit services.

Efforts to reduce poverty must be chosen strategies that can strengthen the role and position of the people's economy in the national economy, so that structural changes include allocating resources, strengthening institutions, empowering human resources (Sumodiningrat, 1998: 43). The program chosen must side with and empower the community through economic development and improvement of the people's economy. This program must be realized in strategic steps directed directly at expanding the access of the poor to development resources and creating opportunities for the grassroots to participate in the development process, so that they are able to overcome their underdevelopment. In addition, efforts to reduce poverty must always be based on determining the right poverty line and on a clear understanding of the causes of the problem.

There are three approaches to empowering the poor. First, the directed approach, which means that community empowerment must be directed, namely in favor of the poor. Second, the group approach, which means together to facilitate the solution of the problem at hand. Third, a mentoring approach, which means that during the process of forming and organizing poor communities it is necessary to be accompanied by professional facilitators as facilitators, communicators, and dynamists towards groups to accelerate the achievement of independence (Soegijoko, 1997; Sumodiningrat, 2009; Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2013). In addition, Srifadilah, Mey Maemunah and Nopi Hernawati (2019: 479) suggested the stages of community social empowerment, namely: the mental development stage, the group activity stage, and the capacity building activity stage. The new direction of development strategy is manifested in the form of: (1) partiality and empowerment of the community, (2) strengthening of autonomy and decentralization, and (3) modernization through sharpening the direction of change in the socio-economic structure of society (Sumodiningrat, 2007: 110). To realize the new direction of development, the government needs to sharpen the focus of the implementation of development strategies, namely through strengthening community development institutions and the bureaucracy. Institutional strengthening is carried out using a participatory development model that aims to develop community capacity and the ability of bureaucratic apparatus to carry out the functions of government institutions oriented to the interests of the people (good governance), not to the interests of the authorities.

Some alternative strategies that can be considered for empowering the poor are, among others: (1) strategies directed directly to mask the symptoms of community helplessness, such as overcoming symptoms of lack of food and nutrition in children under five and breastfeeding mothers by providing appropriate low-priced food materials or free; (2) directing to produce own foodstuffs such as: rice or corn; (3) strategies to increase local resource-based

economic activities in an area; (4) strategies aimed at improving the condition of damaged and unhealthy agroecosystems; (5) strategies aimed at improving the order of low-income people specifically and the community broad in a more general sense (Pranadji, 2003; Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2013; Hikmat, 2013). Empowerment strategies need to take steps that involve the community to actively participate by using a communication approach that allows people to have the ability to solve their own problems, have freedom of opinion, expression, and express themselves openly to one another (Nugroho, DR, Aida Vitayala SH, Amiruddin Saleh, Wahyu Budi Priatna, 2016: 255).

### **3. Research Methods**

#### **Research Strategy**

There are five qualitative research strategies proposed by Creswell (2010: 20-21), namely: ethnography, grounded theory, case studies, phenomenology, and narrative. This study uses a narrative strategy. According to Creswell (2010: 21) narrative is a research strategy in which researchers investigate the lives of individuals and ask a person or group of individuals to tell their lives. The narrative strategy is deemed suitable for use with the reason that the researcher investigates the life of urban poor households and asks them to tell their life. Then the researcher combines his views about the life of the participants with his views on the life of the researcher himself.

#### **Data Collection Procedure**

Data collection steps include limiting research, gathering information through observation, interviews, and qualitative documents. The research location is in Makassar City with the research subjects consisting of 5 urban poor households. Participants were selected deliberately and with full consideration. The participant is an informant who is disabled in his legs and weak, so that he cannot walk, aged 64 (DG). Two people, namely HS (40) and MF (45) who work as construction workers, have low income. Then two more people, namely MS (30) and HG (50) work in the informal sector as street vendors. They are categorized as poor according to the classification of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2019). Observations were made with the researcher going directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of the participants at the research location. In this observation, the researcher recorded the activities of the participants at the research location. In addition, literature and documents were also studied to strengthen data from interviews and observations.

#### **Data analysis technique**

Qualitative data analysis is an ongoing, iterative and continuous effort. Therefore, it is impossible to separate data collection and data analysis from one another. Both take place simultaneously or take place simultaneously. The process is

cyclical, not linear. Therefore, the data analysis used is an interactive model known as a three-way technique, namely data reduction, data display, and verification / conclusion as stated by (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 20; Bungin, 2015: 69) which is described below :

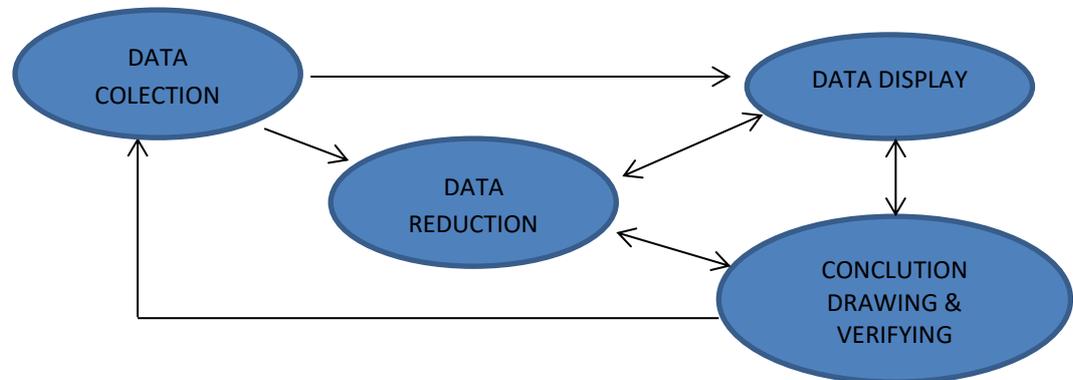


Figure 1. Components of Interactive Model Data Analysis

#### 4. Research Results and Discussion

##### A. Poor Community Empowerment Strategy

People who live in the halls of Makassar City who are still in the poor category have a lazy nature. They did not have what Mclelland called the drive to succeed. Assistance that was given to them both from the city government and from the company as a social responsibility from the companies could not be utilized properly. Community empowerment programs that have been provided from 1995 to 1999 include: Sub-District Development Program, Urban Poverty Reduction Program, Regional Empowerment Overcoming the Impact of the Economic Crisis, Community Development Projects and Local Government, Joint Business Group. Likewise, starting in 2007, an independent National Community Empowerment Program emerged with two main programs, the District Development Program) and the Urban Poverty Reduction Program.

Specifically through the leadership of the Mayor of Makassar, Ir. Ramdan Pamanto and his deputy Dr. Syamsu Risal, M.Sc. the period of 2014-2019 created various policies or programs for community empowerment called the Aisle Business Entity by adopting a cooperative operational system. The main objective of the program is to encourage the development of around 7,520 aisles in Makassar City to be productive as a continuation of the aisle restoration master plan in Makassar City. In addition, there is also assistance from the city government, including: the provision of prosperous rice, Direct Cash Assistance, and the Family Hope Program, revolving and sustainable capital assistance, and the establishment of Waste Banks in various villages as a form of empowerment urban poor. In the Garbage Bank model, savings and loan institutions are also

formed specifically for the customers of the Waste Bank. The ultimate goal of these programs is to make the poor people independent, so that even if the program is no longer rolling or has been completed, the target community can still continue its business.

Empowerment programs for the urban poor do not only come from the city government directly but are also carried out by Bank Indonesia (BI) through a micro finance program with Regional Development Banks and Rural Credit Banks in collaboration with institutions community-owned financial institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations. The success of community empowerment programs can be seen from changes in structure naturally. Structural changes can occur if local capacity increases significantly and welfare increases in a clever and sustainable way. In reality the poor still exist and the type of work they work in has also not changed. This explains that community empowerment cannot be said to have been successful because there has not been a change in structure and local capacity has not increased significantly.

Interviews with informants obtained information that they had received direct assistance several times from the city government in the form of capital or rice but they were still poor. This shows that social welfare efforts which are limited to providing social assistance to the poor can only meet temporary needs. Even if the strategy is used continuously it can cause dependency from the target group. They only waited for the time when the assistance was given. Therefore, the assistance provided must be integrated with community empowerment through various interventions such as improving communication skills, self-confidence, motivation, independence, creating social relations, and developing networking.

In addition, local organizations or similar groups need to be formed as a vehicle for making changes in both legal and formal ways and efforts to increase awareness, capacity, improve social service management and non-formal education. It was said so, because of the results of in-depth interviews with the informants they said not to join any organization. They freely live their own life and livelihood without feeling part of the life of other urban communities. There was no transfer of knowledge, all they knew was help from the city government that could meet their immediate needs. They have a low level of education and skills. This condition reflects the need for a significant shift in the role of the city government. The shift from a role as a social service provider to become a facilitator, mediator, coordinator, mobilizer, and educator so that the urban poor as a target group can significantly increase their knowledge, attitudes, and skills. Meanwhile, local organizations such as Community Social Institutions and other community groups are more directed as agents of change to the poor or vulnerable groups of the poor.

Looking at the types of poverty that occur in five research informants, can be classified into three categories, namely natural poverty, cultural poverty, and

structural poverty. Natural poverty that occurs in one informant is caused by the inability to obtain a decent life due to disability and weakness. With a defective leg and old age, DG (64) can only work as a beggar. He can only sit on the shoulder of the road by preparing a container as a place to save money if there are road users who pass nearby and feel sorry to see it. According to him, he always gets direct assistance from the city government, namely poor rice / literature. Likewise, he had received direct cash assistance. This empowerment strategy is perfect for those who only use assistance to survive.

Two other informants belong to the category of cultural poverty (cultural poverty). Judging from the physical condition of the young HS (40) and MF (45) who work as construction workers, this informant should work diligently and have frugal behavior. Their lazy culture makes the resources in their environment not be used maximally. His job as a construction worker is not able to use time well. They only work four days a week so that the income earned can only meet basic needs, nothing can be saved for their future. Related to these cultural factors, in economic theory there is a phenomenon of "backward sloping supply curve" ie at a point of wage / income will no longer react positively to wage increases, but they will choose "leisure" rather than wages. When viewed from the level of income they could be categorized as poor, but they already feel enough with the existing income so that with their income they are happy.

Other informants are MS (30) and HG (50) who work in the informal sector. With the level of education those who only graduated from elementary school do not have the ability to process their business as street vendors. Their low educational status is included in the category of structural poverty. Access to sources of capital is very limited, they claim to have received capital assistance from banks in the form of small business loans, but they have difficulty in returning their capital loans because the economic businesses they are operating in are unable to compete with larger capital owners. In addition, they have low skills in managing businesses that have an impact on their low income. Each type of poverty certainly requires an empowerment model or strategy that is appropriate to the situation they are experiencing as the target group.

The empowerment model or strategy undertaken by the government is to provide awareness of the circumstances experienced. Without going through a process of awareness, it is difficult for them to be able to recognize the problems they face, including difficult to find solutions to solving these problems. Interviews with informants obtained information that they had received awareness-raising activities but were limited to counseling. Though it is known that the awareness process can not only be done through counseling, but can also be done in the form of education and training.

The next stage is to provide an understanding to the target group that in front of it there has been a gap between the expected conditions and the real conditions. In this stage they are given an understanding of the various factors that

cause problems both in terms of the condition of natural resources, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, institutions and accessibility as well as the socio-cultural and political environment, including identifying the strengths and weaknesses as well as the opportunities and challenges they face. . It is hoped that through the analysis of these two factors, they can form the right strategy in solving the problem.

The task of the city government as a facilitator is to help them analyze their strengths and weaknesses, analyze opportunities and challenges, and help formulate appropriate alternatives as a solution to the problems faced. As a facilitator the city government has assisted the poor in solving problems and provided a variety of considerations of the risks that will be faced. It is understood that life is a change, thus it is necessary to show the target group the importance of change. Whether we realize it or not, changes occur all the time regarding changes in the natural environment and the socio-economic, cultural and political environment, including on a local, regional, national scale and even at the global level. Thus the poor need to be shown the importance of making planned changes and preparing themselves to anticipate any changes that occur.

Meanwhile, planned changes require trials, this is needed to answer whether the planned changes are proven to be able to answer the problems encountered or not. This is important because not all changes made are always in accordance with the conditions of the community. The trial results about an innovation are very important information to be published to the target group so that they are moved to dare to try the results of the innovation. The next step is to strengthen capacity by providing broader opportunities for the target group to convey ideas or creative ideas that they choose relating to the accessibility of information, capital, as well as in meeting the needs in the overall process of planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation and accountability of an activity.

## **B. Determinants of Urban Poverty**

The results of observations and interviews with informants obtained information that in addition to natural factors, namely the inability to obtain a decent life due to disability and weakness, two other types of urban poverty are due to cultural and structural factors. The most dominant culture factor is they are lazy at work. They do not have what McClelland called a motive for achievement (nAch). The level of satisfaction with what they have achieved and quickly feel happy with their circumstances or status makes them stay tuned with the chain of poverty. This requires a longer and deeper research to answer why they do not have the motivation to achieve, even though it is known that individuals who have high nAch will perform well if placed in a work situation. By having achievement motivation (nAch), it is wide open to get out of poverty.

Another characteristic of the informants is that they are not working optimally every week. The opportunity to work seven days a week which is used to work for only four days shows that they are not working optimally. The income earned is only used for fun, making them unable to escape poverty. Their personalities are far from what Weber once described, they are not working hard, living wasteful and not good at saving money.

In addition, research informants also have low levels of education. The low level of education causes the level of skills possessed is also low. This has an impact on the limited job choices that he can do. Informal sector work as street vendors and hawkers is the only occupation option. On the other hand, they have very limited capital and are credit loans from banks through People's Business Credit. Tight business competition and low business management skills and the obligation to pay for capital loans are also factors that cause them to remain in poverty.

## **5. Conclusions**

This research is intended to determine the empowerment model of the urban poor and the causes of poverty. The urban poor community empowerment model includes: providing awareness to the poor in the form of counseling, affirming the existence of a gap between ideal conditions and real conditions and its causative factors, helping to analyze strengths and weaknesses, providing understanding of the importance of change, and strengthening capacity to target groups. Some of the people who live in the alleys and on the banks of the canals of Makassar City remain poor even though there have been several empowerment programs provided by the government because these people are lazy to work and tend to surrender to their fate. In addition, they also have low skill levels, making it difficult to find jobs that can support them. Therefore, this study suggests other researchers in this field to examine why the poor are still poor with a larger number of participants and the role of city governments in efforts to alleviate urban poverty.

## **6. Acknowledgments**

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