

MOVING OUT OF POVERTY MODEL THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

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MOVING OUT OF POVERTY MODEL THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

(Study of littoral communities in Makassar)

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study; 1) to analyze the poverty levels of littoral communities in Makassar. 2) To reinforce the economic sector based on littoral potency by Moving Out of Poverty (MOP) model along with government programs. 3) To utilize the potential and empowerment of littoral communities. Seemingly, poverty as deficient conditions by individuals or communities. Conceptually, this study was conducted by a quantitative paradigm with a case study approach. The data obtained from observations, depth interviews, and questionnaires. The studies showed that: there was a significant effect in strengthening the quality of the human resources to empowerment. Subsequently, no significant effect between economic institutions to empowerment, There was a significant effect between fishing gear or production equipment to empowerment, There was not a significant effect in improving the quality of the human resources to Moving Out of Poverty (MOP) by empowerment, There was no effect between economic institutions and Moving Out of Poverty (MOP) by empowerment, There was no effect of fishing gear to Moving Out of Poverty (MOP) significantly, There was no significant effect between education to Moving Out of Poverty (MOP).

Keywords: *Moving Out of Poverty (MOP) Model, Community Empowerment, Littoral Community, Quantitative.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a social phenomenon that we use to see in daily life. Especially for those of us who live in Indonesia's rural areas, many of our neighbors are still living in poverty and lived in a deprived way. The people must curb what they want because of their limitations. The children, wives, or husbands often have to be willing to resist the urge to meet their needs.

Because all national societies face the phenomenon of poverty, it is not easy to provide a definition of poverty that can be accepted by everyone. Brébant in his book "La Pauvreté: Un Destin?" argued that there is no absolute definition of poverty model that can be accepted by everyone. But the forms of the definition of

poverty always vary according to the history of each community (Brébant, 1984). This kind of thinking is supported by Quibria (1993). Quibria argued that "In any case, from Adam Smithon, they have argued that there are no universal poverty norms but only ones that are space, time and society specific."

In connection with the ideas of Brébant and Quibria, each national community has its definition related to poverty. Indonesian society has a different definition from French, British, Germany, or American society. Likewise, sociologists will have a different definition of poverty compared to economists, health experts, legal experts, or engineers. Even if an expert has agreed to a minimum measurement of food, clothing, and housing for human survival, this is stated as a set of universal norms. But this set of universal norms also find difficulties in the clarity of definition and measurement (Quibria,1993).

UU No. 31 of 2004 stated that Fisheries as activities related to management and utilization of fish resources and its environment in a sustainable manner, starting from pre-production, production, management up to marketing which carried out in the fisheries business system. Thus the activity of the fisheries sector potentially creates a broad of economic opportunities so that it can improve the welfare of the community. This broad opportunity can be the form of fishing, post-harvest (i.e fish-processing), economic activities that directly support fisheries production, fishery commodity processing, fishing vessel construction, and other related activities.

Fisheries resources are one of the renewable natural resources and have an important contribution to economic development. In some developing countries in Asia such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Indonesia, the fisheries sector supports GDP in aggregate. In the context of Indonesian development as an archipelago which is rich in coastal and ocean fisheries resources, the fisheries sector can make a significant contribution to economic development.

To accelerate and strengthen the economic development following the superior potential of fisheries resources, the development acceleration through strengthening human resources can be done by developing the government's program. Utilization of the fisheries resources in the Sulawesi economic corridor still faces many obstacles, such as the lack of strengthening human resources in the coastal region.

Coastal is a unique region because, in the context of landscape, a coastal area is a place where land meets a sea or ocean (Kay and Alder, 1999). Furthermore, coastal areas are important in terms of various planning and management perspectives. The transition between land and sea in the coastal area has formed a diverse and highly productive ecosystem and provides exceptional economic values to human beings. Along with population growth and increased socio-economic development activities, the "value" of coastal areas continues to grow. The consequence of this pressure to this coastal area is a management problem that occurs because of the utilization of conflict arising from various interests in the coastal region.

In the past, the development paradigm prioritized urban communities and rural agriculture, while coastal communities paid less attention. Now it is time for this paradigm to be changed by giving equal attention to coastal communities

because they are Indonesian citizens as well. Consequently, coastal communities need special attention because of their backwardness due to the old paradigm. What needs to be done is empowering coastal communities. Therefore, the aim of current policy on community empowerment is generally no longer emphasized on development in the sense of providing goods or funds to the community, but by training or mentoring for some time – it takes years for a community to learn about management skills.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty is a gap (lack of) access to elements of social power (Friedman, 2002:67), which includes aspects of (1) no place to live, or space to live, including the physical environment where families cook, eat, sleep, and store the personal items, (2) lack of time, the amount of time available to obtain subsistence needs, (3) knowledge and skills, including a low level of education and training in specific skills to work, (4) appropriate information, including information about all aspects of life as well as economic opportunities, such as production methods, sanitation, child nurture, availability of access to public services, etc., (5) social organization, both formal and informal organizations, (6) social networks, as access to do collaborative activities for the emergence of independent personal actions. Families who have access to a wide horizontal cooperation network between other families or other institutions will have a wider range of activities than those who do not have it, (7) work and life tools, including production tools for family, (8) financial resources, including the level of family income and access to loan sources, both formal and informal.

Those eight elements are a unity to be able to increase the social strength of poor families or communities. To overcome the poverty problem (poverty alleviation program), the right strategy must be chosen that can strengthen the role and position of people's economy in the national economy, so that structural changes include allocating resources, strengthening institutions, empowering human resources (Sumodiningrat, 2008). The chosen program must take sides and empower the community through economic development and improvement of people's economy. This program must be realized through strategic steps targeted directly to expanding the access of the poor communities to the development resources and creating opportunities for the lowest communities to participate in the development process so that they can overcome their underdevelopment.

There are three approaches to empowering the poor. First, the targetted approach, means that the community empowerment must be aimed at, take side with the poor. Second, the group approach, which means ease the problem solving together. Third, the mentoring approach, means that during the process of forming and organizing, the poor communities need to be accompanied by professional mentors as facilitator, communicator, and dynamist towards the group to accelerate the achievement of independence (Soegijoko, et al., 2009:179).

Although poverty is not a new fact in our society until now the definition of poverty is still problematic because of its complexity in several levels of measurement variables. There is no standard definition that can be accepted together by all experts on poverty. However, by paying attention to the theoretical

definitions above, so the operational definition of poverty in this study is the condition of a person or a group who can not meet the minimum living needs needed to be able to live properly and develop a dignified life under their rights.

According to BAPPENAS (2004), these basic rights of the poor are set out in the *Renstra* Strategies (Renstra) of several regions in Indonesia including (1) the right to obtain a decent work for humanity; (2) the right to obtain legal protection; (3) the right to obtain a sense of security; (4) affordable access to the necessities of life (clothing, food, shelter); (5) the right to gain access to educational needs; (6) the right to gain access to health; (7) the right to obtain justice; (8) the right to participate in public and government decision making; (9) the right to innovate, and (10) the right to participate in managing good governance. People who can at least fulfill these basic rights are considered not poor, while those who can not fulfill them can be categorized as poor. Despite the fact, it can be different for each individual to be able to live a decent life depending on age, place, etc. Poverty also has multiple forms, including low-income levels and productive resources that guarantee a sustainable life, hunger and malnutrition, low health levels, limitation and lack of access to education and other basic services, unnatural conditions, and death from illness continues to increase, homelessness and inadequate housing, insecure environment, discrimination, and social alienation. Poverty is also characterized by low levels of participation in the decision-making process as well as in life, society, and culture.

C. METHODS

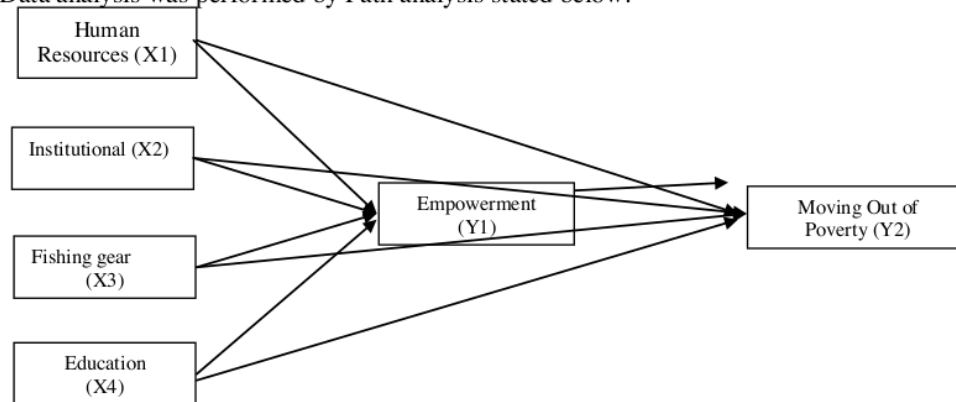
This study was conducted in a coastal area in Makassar with 8 months length of study in 2019. The study used primary data and secondary data. Primary data sourced from poor households and community leaders. Poor households according to their score were categorized into three, namely: households that were categorized as near-poor; poor households (poor); and households that were categorized as very poor (real poor). For the scores that were a category, I (near-poor) were not included in the poor category. Therefore, poor households/poor peoples in this study included *poor* category and *real poor* category.

The data which used to determine the criteria of poor households were a form of data related to (a) productive capital of assets; (b) households financial sources; (c) Clothing, formed as the number of clothes purchased; (d) Food, formed as clean water facilities and percentage of households food expenditure; (e) Shelter, formed as house ownership, wall types, floor types, roof types, defecation facilities, and lighting sources; (f) School participation; (g) Health services; (h) Social networks to obtain adequate jobs, goods, knowledge and skills; and (i) useful information for life. The data used to analyze the factors that influence the reduction of poor families, namely formed as (a) Quality improvement of human resources, (b) Availability of production tools, (c) Involvement in economic activities, and Income improvement. While the secondary data were data that sourced from the results of publications or reports related to this study, such as the number of population, number and percentage of poor families, and other secondary data that supported this study.

The population of this study was the entire peoples or households which

categorized as poor in two coastal areas in South Sulawesi. To gain the data and information in this study, samples were drawn by *Stratified Random sampling*. In each district, 50 households were randomly selected that were categorized as poor. Thus, the number of samples of households categorized as poor in 2 districts were 100 households. This study used 5 variables, consisted of 3 independent variables, 1 dependent variable, and 1 intermediate variable. The independent variables consisted of Human Resources (SDM), Availability of Production Equipment or Fishing gear (KATI), Institutional (KLB), and Education (PDK). The dependent Variables were Empowerment (PBRD) and Moving Out of Poverty (PGK).

Data analysis was performed by Path analysis stated below:



Picture 1. Path Diagram
Conceptual Definition and Variable Operations

To connect with this study, several operational concepts were proposed as follows:

1. Poverty is an inequality to accumulate a base of social and economic power. The base of social and economic power in this study was measured based on criteria (a) productive capital of assets; (b) households financial sources; (c) Clothing, formed as the number of clothes purchased; (d) Food, formed as clean water facilities and percentage of households food expenditure; (e) Shelter, formed as house ownership, wall types, floor types, roof types, defecation facilities, and lighting sources; (f) School participation; (g) Health services; (h) Social networks to obtain adequate jobs, goods, knowledge and skills; and (i) useful information for life.
2. Moving Out Poverty is a reduction of poor families in Makassar as the result of the successful poverty alleviation program implemented by the government. Poverty reduction strongly influenced by the increase in income of all people in South Sulawesi.
3. Empowerment is an increase in opportunity or people's success in South Sulawesi to gain income year by year.
4. Empowerment is influenced by the Quality improvement of human resources, Availability of production equipment, institutional, and education.
5. Quality improvement of human resources is measured based on indicators

from Job Training, Counseling, Apprenticeship, Assistance, and Special Training.

6. The availability of production equipment is measured based on indicators from the type of production equipment used, the capacity of production equipment, working capital, investment loan, and grants from national companies to the productive groups from the profit achieved.
7. Institutional plays an important role in poverty alleviation, with the existence of institutional so the community of fishermen can utilize the loans that are needed with guaranteed facilities for welfare and no longer bound to a mortgage.
8. Education is a very important investment in developing human resources. By paying attention to education, poverty alleviation can be achieved.
9. Empowerment: enhancing the professionalism of the performance of civil servants and social welfare development agents to provide trust and opportunities to the communities, social organizations, NGOs, businesses, and people with social problems in preventing and overcoming problems at their environment and also realizing their aspiration and hopes to achieve the quality of life and social welfare.

D. EXPLANATION AND RESEARCH RESULTS

Poverty is determined based on the inability to meet the minimum basic needs such as food, housing, clothing, education, and health needed to be able to live and work. Minimum basic needs are translated as financial measures in terms of money and their value is known as the poverty line. Residents whose average monthly income/expenditure is below the poverty line are classified as poor. The Absolute poverty line remains unchanged in terms of living standards until the absolute poverty line in coastal areas can be compared to the poverty of the City. Absolute poverty lines are very important if we want to assess the effects of policy instruments for the development of coastal areas such as granting financial assistance from the Fisheries Service to Fishermen. The poverty rate will be compared with urban poverty. Another terminology in the structure of cultural poverty is due to the cultural factors of coastal communities that shackle them to survive in the coastal areas. At least the indicators of the culture of Siri'Na Pacce can alleviate poverty and even at least can eradicate poverty with the existence of Siri'Na Pacce culture. Because local culture can spur the work performance of the Fishermen, the empowerment of coastal communities is a function of local culture. This means that the helplessness of fishermen in community life will be determined and influenced by social determinants of S and sea treatment rituals when fishermen want to earn a living.

Most people do not understand the meaning of education. Because of the low education that coastal communities have, this causes no significant variable in this finding. The coastal communities consider that education was still limited at that time, in contrast to the present condition, the most important thing was an education for children. So that their livelihoods would not be repeated for their children. To continue their higher education their children went out to Makassar

City. Assumed that graduating from elementary school is enough to be their provision to work as fishermen.

Even though the evidence on labor absorption by the fisheries sector is not as strong as explained, but the available evidence shows that the fisheries sector also plays a role in reducing poverty by acting as an absorber of emergency / reliable workers (employer of last resort) for the home poor households, thus increasing the portion of the income received by fishermen at the lowest.

The absorption of labor by the fisheries sector can quickly run out of labor. Fishermen have indeed remained an important means of increasing the income of the poor, but now fishermen are faced with increasing barriers and increasingly fierce competition from other labor export cities for both major export destinations from other coastal areas.

With the realization that poverty alleviation is the main objective of development policy, the launching of poverty alleviation programs provides a commitment to change the orientation of economic and social policies towards poverty alleviation in this region. The community and analyze the impact, effectiveness, and efficiency of policies, programs, and projects which is oriented towards poverty alleviation.

Shortly afterward a poverty monitoring system (Poverty Monitoring System, PMS) was implemented to support the efforts of the government in this region so that the government could closely monitor the economic and social situation of all coastal zones.

The size of Siri owned by fishermen so that fishermen try to suppress their consumption so that one need is to have their own house can be met, the average fisherman has his own home no longer hitching a ride with parents after siri'na marriage is far more important to build a house. Direct policy strategy in basic needs real conditions of coastal communities, especially fishermen's basic needs are suppressed as a result of siri'na to ride with parents, then in real economic growth for household problems is met to meet the severity of the house.

There are two measures of poverty calculated here, the first is a traditional measure based on low consumption means and the second is a new measure of vulnerability. It is said here that it will show that even though the number of households that have an average consumption below the poverty line is relatively small, the households that are vulnerable to poverty are far greater. As a result, many households leave and enter poverty, and this is consistent with the long-term poor conditions of cultural poverty. Therefore many households move out of and into poverty, and this is consistent with poor conditions for several years in the long run. So the traditional distinction between cultural poverty and transient poverty is the distinction here because a more accurate picture is that there is a continuum of vulnerability. Likewise with drinking milk, eating chicken meat, everything just conditions following available resources. The level of income is focused on homeownership, this is due to Siri which is still thick to ride with parents, therefore income is focused on ownership of the fisherman's house.

Based on the model used, there are six paths found to be significant, and one pathway is not significant. The interpretation of the research findings can be explained as follows:

- a. PMS Insani has a positive and significant effect on empowerment with $P = 0.017$ (< 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ or $2.337 > 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.257, this coefficient indicates that if the Human PMS is applied properly, Empowerment will be increasingly increased.
- b. Institutional has a negative and insignificant influence on empowerment with $P = 0.625$ (> 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ or $-0.484 < 1.968$) with a coefficient value of -0.056, this coefficient indicates that if the Institution is applied properly the empowerment will be more increasing.
- c. Fishing gear has a positive and significant effect on Institutionality with $P = 0.018$ (< 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ or $2.365 > 1.968$) with a value of coefficient as large as 0.242, this coefficient indicates that if the fishing gear is applied properly the institution will increase.
- d. Education has a positive and significant influence on institutions with $P = 0.002$ (< 0.05) and CR values ($t \text{ arithmetic} > t \text{ table}$ or $3.146 > 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.315, this coefficient indicates that if education has improved the institution will get better.
- e. Insani PMS has a positive and insignificant influence on poverty reduction with $P = 0.479$ (> 0.05) and CR values ($t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ or $0.707 < 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.074, this coefficient indicates that even though the Human PMS is getting better, it has not certainly will directly reduce poverty alleviation.
- f. Institutional has a positive and significant effect on poverty reduction with $P = 0.006$ (< 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ or $2.746 > 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.298, this coefficient indicates that if the institution is well implemented it will increase poverty reduction.
- g. Fishing gear has a positive and not significant effect on poverty chain termination with $P = 0.148$ (> 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ or $2.746 > 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.144, this coefficient indicates that if the institution is applied well it cannot reduce the decision poverty.
- h. Education has a positive and insignificant influence on the breaking of the poverty chain with $P = 0.555$ (> 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ or $0.591 < 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.058, this coefficient indicates that if education is improved it cannot reduce poverty chain termination.
- i. Empowerment has a positive and significant effect on poverty reduction with $P = 0.005$ (< 0.05) and CR value ($t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ or $2.808 > 1.968$) with a coefficient value of 0.266, this coefficient indicates that if empowerment increases, poverty reduction will increase.

The first step in path analysis is hypothesis testing. Based on the results of testing the hypothesis of direct influence and indirect influence in the inner model are as follows:

1. The indirect effect of human PMS (X1) on empowerment (y1) is obtained a path coefficient value of 0.068 because the direct influencers that make up the indirect influential are significant, it can be concluded that there is a significant indirect effect between improving the quality of human resources on breaking the poverty chain through empowerment.

2. The indirect effect of institutions on poverty alleviation through the empowerment of -0.012 because the direct influence that formed indirectly occurred is not significant, so it can be concluded that the insignificant indirect effect between institutions on breaking the poverty chain through empowerment.
3. The indirect effect of production fishing gear on the breaking of the poverty chain through empowerment is obtained a coefficient of 0.058 because the direct influence forms a significant indirect effect, it can be concluded that there is a significant indirect effect between the availability of production fishing gear on the breaking of the poverty chain through empowerment.
4. The indirect effect of education on the breaking of the poverty chain through empowerment obtained a significant indirect effect coefficient between education and the breaking of the poverty chain through empowerment.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that there is a significant direct effect between strengthening the quality of human resources for empowerment (Y1) coefficient marked positive indicates the higher the increase in the quality of human resources will result in higher empowerment as well. There is an insignificant direct influence between institutional economy on empowerment, the high or low value of institutional activities, and the changing mindset, so it does not affect empowerment. There is a significant direct effect between fishing gear or production equipment on empowerment (Y1) meaning that the level of fishing gear affects the level of empowerment.

There is a significant direct effect between education and empowerment (Y1) meaning that the level of education does not affect the level of empowerment. There is a significant direct effect between empowerment (Y1) marked coefficients on breaking the poverty chain (Y2). The coefficient marked positive indicates the higher the empowerment (Y1), the higher the poverty chain break (Y2).

There is a significant indirect effect between improving the quality of human resources on breaking the poverty chain through empowerment. There is an indirect effect between institutions and breaking the poverty chain through empowerment. There is a significant indirect effect of fishing gear on breaking the poverty chain. There is no significant indirect effect between education and breaking the poverty chain.

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