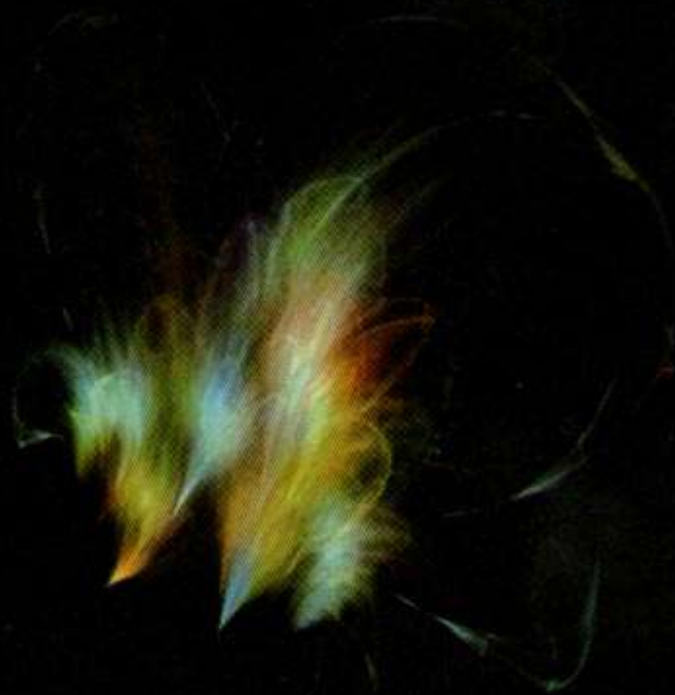


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Title: The Potential Effectiveness of the Coffee Shop Business on Economic Behaviour in South Sulawesi		
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Abstract: The type of qualitative research through the phenomenological approach, the results showed that the existence of coffee stalls become an attraction for the community, where the function is not merely drinking coffee but also serves as a place Rest also as a place to receive the guests, in the development of the coffee shop experienced developments where the menu is presented has begun to vary, and already many are equipped with life music, the development of coffee stalls that were initially Only for the general public experienced a shift in the economic level of the upper class, so that the existence of coffee shop is needed in every corner of the city in South Sulawesi.		
Keywords: E economics, coffee shop, break, community		
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Title: Synergy of Poverty-Based Independence Local Economy in South Sulawesi		
Author(s): Zuchri Abdussamad		
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Abstract: The type of qualitative research through the phenomenological approach, the results showed that poverty is an issue that needs to be systematic, well-planned, and need to be addressed in holistic, meaning Involvement of all fields and departments should move simultaneously both from the aspect of education, economic aspects, social aspect and need to involve all stakeholders, poverty management should be based on aspects of self-reliance social economics.		
Keywords: Holostil, phenomenology, poverty, issues, economics		
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Title: Effectiveness of Chloramphenicol Versus Ciprofloxacin in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever at the Redemption Hospital		
Author(s): CHEA, Sampson K. P., BOLEY Jr., David Nyewah		
Pages: 22-26	Paper ID: 211301-5858-IJBAS-IJENS	Published: February, 2021
Abstract: Liberia is a typhoid-endemic country, with more than 7,400 cases estimated per year. While typhoid is rarely fatal, the recovery is long and difficult. The disease takes time, money, and productivity from those infected and their families and is associated with numerous long-term complications. It is estimated that, in 2016, there were at least 7,401 typhoid cases (160 cases per 100,000); 84 typhoid deaths; and 5,906 disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid. Redemption Hospital, one of the heavily challenged public hospitals, has reported to the Ministry of Health 683 new cases in 2017, 453 new cases in 2018; and 806 from January 2019 to present. The increasing number of new cases has prompted concerns in both the method of diagnosis and treatment of choice. Strains of Salmonella resistant to chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin have been isolated in several countries. This study compares treatment of Salmonella infection using ciprofloxacin to chloramphenicol. Data collection was done by health care providers who were administering treatment and recording data on content and frequency of drugs. Males or females of all ages with suspected typhoid fever on the basis of histories of fever for 4–15 days were considered and examined for the presence of two or more of the following features: oral temperature > 38.5°C, abdominal tenderness, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and rose spots, coated tongue with sparing of margins, toxic physical appearance or relative bradycardia. Patients with the following conditions or symptoms were excluded, namely, pregnancy or lactation, allergies to chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin or other macrolide antibiotics, major complications of typhoid fever, treated with antimicrobial drugs within 7 days, and having serious underlying disease affecting bone marrow, kidneys, liver, heart, lung or nervous system. Stool cultures were conducted and only nine patients showed true positive Salmonella spp. and they were further processed for both qualitative and quantitative testing. Additionally, sample of stools were viewed using electronic microscope. Zone Diameter test for Chloramphenicol sample ID were A001, A002, A006, A007; and A008 showed sensitive, while A003, A004, A005 were resistant; and A009 was intermediate. As for Ciprofloxacin, A002, A004, A005, and A007 showed sensitive, while A003 was resistant: and A001, A006, A008, and A009 were intermediate. The Minimum inhibitory Concentrations for Chloramphenicol were A001, A002, A006, A007, and A008 showed sensitivity, while A003, A004, A005, and A009 were resistant. For Ciprofloxacin: A002, A004, A007 were sensitive, while A001, A003, A005, A006, A008, and A009 showed resistant. Antibiotic resistance of the two tested drugs can occur in all ages, and gender. It was also observed that the two species of salmonella identified during the research are prone to resistivity based on the individual patient. Chloramphenicol is more sensitive than Ciprofloxacin from the qualitative test, while Ciprofloxacin is more sensitive than Chloramphenicol from the quantitative test. The switch in sensitivity between both drugs during the two tests showed individual challenges of each drug.		
Keywords: Quantity Test (MIC), Zone Diameter, Typhoid, chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin.		
Full Text (.pdf) 447 KB		
Title: Antibacterial Effect of Zingiber officinale Roscoe and Citrus aurantifolia Linn Crude Extracts against Selected Pathogenic Bacterial Species		
Author(s): CHEA, Sampson K. P. MOMO, Harris S., YABA, Karn		
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Abstract: Since Pre - historic times, plants have been the basis for medical treatment of diseases. This is because they have the ability to synthesize hundreds of chemical compounds for functions including the defense against insect, fungi, and diseases. Zingiber officinale, Ginger, is a fleshy, branched, aromatic perennial herb which grows from underground rhizomes, and Citrus aurantifolia, Lime, is a natural plant that grows in tropical climate. This work was carried out to evaluate the antimicrobial potency of lime and ginger on two selected pathogenic bacterial species, namely, Salmonella typhi and Escherichia coli. The antimicrobial efficiency of the aqueous, methanol, ethanol and n-hexane extracts of Zingiber officinale Roscoe, ginger, and Citrus aurantifolia Linn, lime juice were tested against Escherichia coli and Salmonella typhi . Antibiotics and other chemical agents are most commonly used to treat common infections. However antimicrobial resistance is due to overuse of these drugs. However herbal plants with medicinal value have been used for therapeutic purposes. The maceration technique was used for extraction and the agar well diffusion for antimicrobial assay. The results showed undiluted lime juice to have potent antimicrobial effect on both Salmonella typhi and Escherichia coli, and the extracts of ginger did not inhibit any of the tested bacteria species. The highest inhibition zone, 24mm, was observed from a combination of lime and ginger ethanolic extract on Escherichia coli. In conclusion, the results of this study have provided the scientific verification for the therapeutic potential of lime on salmonella typhi, ginger-lime ethanolic extract combination on Escherichia coli and they could be used to control infections associated with these organisms.

Keywords: Physiochemical, Bacteriological, Sachet Water, Analysis, Safe Drinking Water.

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Synergy of Poverty-Based Independence Local Economy in South Sulawesi

Dr Zuchri Abdussamad

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Abstract-- The type of qualitative research through the phenomenological approach, the results showed that poverty is an issue that needs to be systematic, well-planned, and need to be addressed in holistic, meaning Involvement of all fields and departments should move simultaneously both from the aspect of education, economic aspects, social aspect and need to involve all stakeholders, poverty management should be based on aspects of self-reliance social economics.

Index Term-- Holostil, phenomenology, poverty, issues, economics

BAB I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a common problem that occurs in big city city is no exception in the city of Makassar. Poverty is a condition that illustrates the lack of income to meet basic needs. Basic needs can be interpreted as a package of goods and services that each person will need to be able to live humanely. consist of a clothing, food and board. Poverty is defined as one's inability to fulfill their own needs both in terms of material needs and spiritual needs. Poverty is not just happening in the countryside but also in urban areas. The magnificent urban skyscrapers do not guarantee the well-being of the reality in addition to the skyscrapers many of which we also encounter the slum houses that are located in the city.

Urbanization is one of the causes of increasing urban poor. Residents of rural areas who come to the city without adequate expertise to get a decent job, this will certainly impact on the lack of income they receive is no exception in the city of Makassar. The high degree of employment opportunities for communities outside the city is the main cause of increasing population in each region and city, so increasing population in the urban areas makes competition very evident. This explanation can be understood that many factors are causing poverty, however the movements directed to eradicate poverty are also continually being undertaken by governments such as the assistance provided to meet the needs of People, open jobs, and capital assistance so that it can change the fate of its

people. It is the Government's responsibility to overcome poverty and increase welfare for its people.

The city of Makassar continues to grow as one of the main economic centers of Indonesia and faced with the challenge to alleviate poverty in its territory. Poverty became one of the serious issues faced by the city of Makassar, as well as the provincial government of South Sulawesi. Based on the initial BPS data September 2019, the number of poor people in Makassar city reaches 759.58 thousand inhabitants.

The Central Statistical Board of Sulsel recorded the number of poor people in South Sulawesi September 2018 for 779.64 thousand, decreased by 46.33 thousand people compared to the September 2017 condition..

The percentage of poor people also dropped from 9.48 percent of September 2017 to 8.87 percent in September 2018. The percentage of poor people suffered both urban and rural areas during the period of September 2017-September 2018.

The number of inhabitants of Sulsel that enter the category of poor is still very high. Although it fluctuates annually, in fact the number of poor people until 2019 reaches 767,800 inhabitants. The number is scattered in 24 districts/cities.

Based on the release of the Central Statistic Agency (BPS), from all districts/cities in South Sulawesi, the highest poverty rate is still occupied by Jeneponto, which amounted to 14.8 percent of its population. Then followed Pangkep 14.0 percent, North Luwu 13.6 percent, Selayar 12.8 percent, and Luwu 12.7 percent. While the lowest is Makassar 4.2 percent, Sidrap 4.7 percent, and Parepare 5.2 percent.

The Data was presented at a coordinating meeting related to poverty that was held by the Coordinating Poverty reduction (TKPK) of Sulsel Province, in the meeting room of the Governor of Sulsel Office, Monday (9/12). This activity to improve coordination related to the poverty reduction efforts

in South Sulawesi, as well as the utilization of one integrated base data managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs through the Social Service district/city for the appropriateness of the target beneficiaries, especially the poor.

According to the vice governor of South Sulawesi Andi Sudirman Sulaiman, compared with the condition of March 2018, poverty rates this year decreased about 24.83 thousand inhabitants. The percentage, poor people in both urban and rural areas in the period of March 2018 amounted to 9.0 percent, down to 8.69 percent as of March 2019.

He said, the social service of each region must continuously perform the validation and accuracy of the data in order to be a referral to take policy.

"We must continuously verify and validate the poor population data. This is to determine what kind of policy will be taken".

Although poverty rates in the province are still hundreds of thousands of people, so far, poverty alleviation is not maximized, so the percentage of Sulsel poverty continues to dwell in numbers 9 to 10 percent.

The provincial government is currently improving development improvements in the village, starting by opening access to isolated roads to irrigation. Because, so far the village became a bag of poverty, which is dominated by farmers.

"The cause of poverty due to lack of employment, education, so that we build first isolated areas, road infrastructure, and irrigation systems. Because many poor people in the village. We are making more programs that go directly to small communities. Hence there should be a stimulant progress and cooperation all

Elements of the city, district, province to center, and the program must be in line, "said Sudirman.

Members of the DPRD Sulsel give different response to the high level of poverty in this area. The Chairman of Commission B, who is also the legislators of Nasdem Andi Rachmatika Dewi, requested that the district government do more.

"So the district government should prepare more direct community empowerment programs, in the form of coaching and training," said Cicu, a call of the familiar Andi Rachmatika Dewi, yesterday.

In South Sulawesi there are 321,950 families of PKH receivers. The highest number of recipients are in Bone District 38,315 family, Jeneponto 26,232, and Gowa 26,084.

Imran explains that every year, the PKH recipient families get help with a maximum amount of Rp1,75 million per family. The receiver is divided into four phases of division (quarterly).

The Problem Formulation

1. What is the root cause of poverty in South Sulawesi
2. How to overcome the poverty question

Bab II. Foundation theory

A. Public policy theory

Public policy is a rule made by the Government and is part of a political decision to address issues and issues that exist and develop in the community. Public policy is also a decision made by the Government to make certain action choices to not do anything or to perform certain actions.

Public policy is what the government has chosen to work for or do not work on. Carl Friedrich in Dede Mariana (2010) explains that policy is a series of actions or activities proposed by a person, group, or Government in a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and the possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed to be useful in the resolve to achieve the intended purpose.

Public policy is required, at least because: 1) public policy is a regulation; 2) Regulation is the rule made by the State Government organizer; 3) So, public policy is needed to organize or manage a life of community, nationality, country, in all aspects of life of the crowd; 4) Public policy is one of the tools or devices needed to achieve the objectives set by the Government in the name of the public interest.

The public policy process, at least, includes: 1) formulation of problems; 2) forecasting; 3) Recommendation; 4) monitoring; 5) evaluation. Innovative public policies must always be: 1) based on the public interest; 2) planning, implementation, and supervision, and evaluation involving public participation; 3) The housing is constantly moving dynamically according to the development of public aspirations.

Public policy terminology is surprisingly good, depending on the angle in which we are articulated. Easton provides a public policy definition as *the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society* or as allocating values forcibly to the rest of the Community 2). Laswell and

Kaplan also interpreted public policy as *a projected program of goal, value, and practice* or something of achievement programs, values in directed practices. The definition of other public policies was also disclosed by Anderson stating public policy as *a purposive course of action followed by an actor on set an actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern* or as an act that has a specific purpose followed and implemented by a perpetrator or group of actors to solve a problem.

The aspect of public policy according to Dye (1995) in Susy Susilawati (2007) can be defined as everything the government does, why they do, and the results that make a life together appear differently (what government do, why They do it, and what difference it makes). Dumn (2003) in Susy Susilawati (2007) suggests that public policy is a complex dependency pattern of interdependent collective choices, including decisions not to act, made by the agency or Government offices.

Stakeholders here are individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest in a policy. Stakeholders of this policy can be actors involved in the formulation and implementation of policies, beneficiaries and victims who are harmed by a public policy. There are three groups of stakeholders, namely key stakeholders, primary, and secondary stakeholders (Suharto, 2007 in Yuli et al, 2012). While the public policy process itself consists of three fundamental phases, namely formulation, implementation, and evaluation (in Yuli et al, 2012).

1. Transparency of public policy

Public transparency is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about governance, namely information about the policy, the process of making and implementation, and the results achieved. The assumptions that can be formulated, the more transparent the public policy, which in this case is the APBD then the supervision made by the Board will be increased because the community is also involved in supervising the public policy (Yulinda and Lilik in Dedi Rudiyanto, 2012).

The implementation of policy is a process of implementing policy decisions conducted by individuals/officials or Government or private groups in order to achieve the objectives outlined in policy decisions that will affect the outcome of a policy. In connection with the success of the policy implementation, Edward III raised four factors affecting the implementation of the policy or the successful absence of a policy is (1) communication (2) resource (3) Disposition/attitude (4) bureaucratic structure.

2. Policy formulation theory

Policy formulation is an initial policy in public policy. In the case of policy formulation theory, known to be at least 13 (thirteen) types of policy formulation, namely

institutional theory, process theory, group theory, Elite theory, rational theory, incremental theory, game theory, Public choice theory, theory Systems, integrated observation theories, democratic theories, strategic theories, and deliberative theory (in Burhanuddin, 2009).

3. Public policy roles

In general public policy is a government intervention that aims to alter the existing or influence the direction and pace of ongoing changes in society, in order to realize the desired conditions. The intervention is carried out through a or a series of policy strategies using various policy instruments. In this case, the conditions that want to be influenced as well as the possibility of changes to occur are very specific. This means that depending on timeliness and accuracy of the target and the accuracy of the community.

It can only be understood and lived precisely by those who live in the community concerned. The competitive advantage of each country is determined by how much the ability of the country creates the environment, which can foster the competitiveness of any perpetrators in it, especially economic actors. In the context of global competition, the task of public sector is to build an environment that allows every perpetrator, both business and non-bicynics to be able to develop themselves into competitive actors. Good public policy is a policy that encourages every citizen to build his or her competitiveness rather than direct the citizens to a dependency pattern. This is the strategic significance of public policy and why public policy becomes very important, in the face of present and future challenges.

B. Development Management Perspectives

1. Understanding Management

Mary Parker Follet For example, defines management as the art of completing work through others. This definition means that a manager is tasked with organizing and directing others to achieve organizational objectives. Ricky W Griffin defines management as a process of planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling resources to reach goals effectively and efficiently. Effective means that the objectives can be achieved according to the planning, while efficiently means that the existing task is executed correctly, organized, and according to the planned schedule.

Mary Parker Follett in Hani Handoko defines management: *as art in finishing work through others*, as an art in completing work through others. Further explained, in achieving organizational objectives, managers use other people or can be said managers do not perform the tasks themselves in achieving organizational objectives. So, it can

be summed up in this case that the manager's function is organizing and directing others to achieve the organizational goals. James AF Stoner in Boedyo Supono (2011) provides a definition of management is the process of planning, organizing, directing and supervising the efforts of the members of the Organization and the use of other organizational resources to can achieve organizational objectives.

Management is a science that learns how to achieve goals effectively and efficiently by using help through others (in the broad sense of help in the form of thoughts, energy and also the intuition. (Lamidjan in Bambang and Muntiani 2012). Management is a key element in an organization. The organization can be said to succeed, when it has set its members to perform their respective duties. According to Andrew F Sikula, Management is:

2. Development

The success of the regional development planning is certainly not to be detached from the mass media in it. Why such, because the government, the press, and the community are a unity that requires each other (Idawati Pandia, 2008). Broadly, it can be identified three patterns of thought and development practices that develop in Indonesia, each of which emphasizes a different approach, namely political, economic, and moral emphasis as a commander.

According Totok Mardikanto: development is defined as a conscious and well-planned effort to implement the changes that lead to the economic growth and improvement of the quality of life or welfare of all citizens, especially for Long-term. This effort is implemented by the Government which is supported by the participation of the community using the technology chosen. While Lionberger and Gwin define development as a problem solving process, both problems faced by the apparatus in every level of government bureaucracy, among researchers and counseling, or problems faced by citizens Community.

The term development could have been interpreted differently by each person, one area with another, or one country with another country. It is important for us to be able to have the same definition in interpreting development. Traditionally, development has the meaning of continuous improvement in a country's Gross domestic product (GDP) or gross domestic product (GDP). For the region, the meaning of traditional development is focused on the PDRB of provinces, counties and cities (RM Riadi and Caska, 2008). In the Great English Dictionary, development means process, way, and deed of building (Mochamad, et al, 2012).

Kartasmita in Redatin, et al (2013) argues, in order to empower the community, it must create a climate that can develop the potential and power of society. Development managers must demonstrate earnest alignments in the people to open development management opportunities to empower society through the improvement of human resources (SDM) quality as a real step in To develop initiatives, participation, non-governmental, and encourage, motivate and raise awareness of their potential. In contrast, without the earnest alignments of development management will make the direction of community empowerment become blurred.

C. Poverty

According to Wikipedia poverty is a condition where there are shortcomings of ordinary things like food, clothing, shelter and drinking water, these things are closely related to the quality of life. Poverty sometimes also means the absence of access to education and jobs that are able to overcome the problem of poverty and gain worthy honors as citizens. Poverty is a global problem. Some people understand this term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it in a moral and evaluative sense, and others understand it from an established scientific angle. The term "Developing country" is usually used to refer to countries that are "poor".

Economic gaps or inequality in the distribution of revenues between high-income groups and low-income communities and poverty or the number of people below the poverty line (poverty line) are two major problems in many developing countries (LDCs), no exception in Indonesia (Asep Sudrajat, 2013).

In America some psychologists are aware of some of its accompanying low-income weaknesses in America. Yet seeking the obvious process of poverty impact in children has focused almost exclusively on the psychosocial characteristics within the family, the parent is very negative (Bornstein & Bradley, 2003;. G. H. Brody et al, 1994; Conger & Elder, 1994; Luthar, 1999; Mcloyd, 1998 in Gary W. Evans, 2004). The focus on psychosocial processes is limited in two respects. First, psychological research on poverty has neglected physical arrangements that low-income children and families inhabit. Families live in both social and physical Worlds (Bradley, 1999; Evans, Kliever, & Martin, 1991; Parke, 1978; Wachs, 2000; Wohlwill & Heft, 1987 in Gary W. Evans, 2004), and each has a well-documented impact on human development. Secondly, the poor children face a frightening array of psychosocial and physical conditions suboptimal.

1. Types of poverty

The magnitude of poverty can be measured with or without reference to the poverty line. The concept referring to poverty line is called relative poverty, while the concept

of its measurement is not based on the poverty line called poverty Absolute. Poverty relative is a measure of the gaps in the revenue distribution, usually can be defined in relation to the average level of the distribution in question. Absolute poverty is the degree of poverty below, where the minimum needs for survival cannot be fulfilled. If poverty change and income inequality do not move simultaneously, a separate set of policies may be necessary to influence the outcome of poverty and distribution of the shock environment in J. Edward Taylor and Thomas Reardon (1996). A low inequality would mean that the poor bear a greater part of the negative impact of the aggregate economic contraction. Low inequality will be a mixture of blessings for the poor; Help them share in the benefits of growth, but also exposes them to the cost of contractions in Martin Ravallion (1997). The claim that economic growth will rapidly reduce poverty has been ugliness since 1970 in some places, while in others it has held great power). The impact on diverse poor communities; Poverty is increasing in some countries and falling on others. How many of these can be attributed to differences in the growth rate of average living standard in Martin Ravallion (1995).

The sense of poverty

Poverty is a low level of living or an economically incapacity to meet the average living standard of its society in an area. This inability condition is marked by low income ability to fulfill basic needs either food, clothing, or board. This low income capability will also impact the reduced ability to meet average living standards such as public health standards and education standards.

The definition of poverty can be reviewed from economic, social and political reviews. Economically, poverty is a shortage of resources that can be used to improve prosperity. Poverty is socially defined as a shortage of social networks and structures to get a chance to increase productivity. While poverty has been interpreted to lack access to power.

From the above definitions, poverty is a condition of inability to meet basic needs or standards of living (clothing, boards and food) because of low income.

Diversity of poverty

First, cultural poverty is a form of poverty that occurs as a result of the attitudes and habits of a person or society that generally comes from a culture or customs that is relatively unwilling to improve the living standards in the ordinances Modern. Such habits can be lazy, wasteful or inefficient, less creative, and are relatively dependent on other parties.

Second, Natural poverty is because from the beginning it is poor. This community has become poor because it does not possess human resources nor development. Natural poverty is a poverty that is caused by natural factors such as disability, illness, elderly or because of natural disasters. This poverty is a critical area of natural resources or isolated areas.

Thirdly, structural poverty is a form of poverty that is caused by low access to resources that generally occur in a socio-cultural or socio-political order that lacks the support of poverty release. This form of poverty also sometimes has a discriminatory element.

Bab III. Research methods

This research uses a phenomenological approach and is classified into qualitative descriptive research. The data sources in this study include: primary Data source, secondary Data source. While the Instrument research is the researcher itself. The data collection techniques used are: Interview technique, observation, documentation. Meanwhile, the data analysis techniques used are: data collection, data reduction, presenting data (*display data*), draw conclusions (*drawing*).

BAB IV. DISCUSSION

A. The root of poverty problem in South Sulawesi

In human life we often find different varieties. There is a poor society and some are rich, there is a prosperous there is also a lack of prosperity. Thus poor it is addressed to a person or group of people living in the firmness to fulfill the material needs needed to connect his life.

The poverty that has been running in a span of space and long time ensures that the symptoms are not sufficiently described as economic reality. That is, it is not merely a symptom of employment limitations, income, education, and public health. It has become a reality of system/structure and community values. It is a cultural reality that is in the form of surrender to circumstances. The value and system/economic social structure and actual behaviors and tendencies that have become accustomed to this poverty also not only cause those who are poor to remain poor against poverty itself. As with the community of Makassar, the average of each region sees the size of poverty of a person or community that is considered poor by comparing monthly income and total liabilities in the family. If only enough to meet the daily needs, then it is considered a poor person. Can also see him from the state of

his residence, although living in the middle of the city but there are still houses that are based on the room, grounded, and the roof has not used tile. This is because people who are in poverty, are people who are not able to compete in the development. Thus, it creates the pockets of poverty in every area and city corner.

Development unexpectedly separates the community into two distinct groups of sharp ones from one another. There is one group that is stable, strong in economy, assured of its future. There is one group that is unstable, easily shifted from other sectors, quickly shifting jobs. This group is called the floating era. They are the greatest group. His economic life only lasted from hand to mouth, everything was depleted to eat. In general, poverty is due to the diverse human needs, the inequality of a proprietary pattern of resources raises the distribution of a lame income.

The main factor in the poverty alleviation effort is that economic growth is not spread evenly across Indonesia. This is evident from the high disparity of revenue between regions. In addition, poverty is caused by several factors including; Barriers, human resources, institutional and cultural factors, and so on. But on the other hand, the programs and budgets allocated by the Government to overcome poverty do not lead to the improvement of welfare and efforts of the Government and civil society. In evaluating the poverty alleviation program is still not sharply examining the existence of outcomes and impacts on beneficiaries.

1. Poverty Data 2016 – 2019

Accumulatively from the period of September 2016 – September 2017, poor residents of both urban and rural areas increased. In that period it increased by 29.16 thousand inhabitants by 0.24 percent. The poor in urban areas increased by 15.90 thousand inhabitants. The increase was slim by 0.29 percent points... As for rural areas, the poor population rises to 13.27 thousand inhabitants. The increase in rural areas increased greater than the urban area by 0.35 percent from September 2016 to September 2017. Poverty increases are heavily influenced by the poverty line. During September 2016 – September 2017, the poverty line increased, which was from Rp 275.361 per capita per month to Rp 294,358 per capita per month, or up by 6.90 percent.

Head of BPS Sulsel, Nursam Salam said, the rise of the poverty line of Sulsel is the lowest position of all cities in Indonesia. " The poverty line of South Sulawesi is the

lowest number in Indonesia. Because, there are no areas in Sulsel that are isolated from the market. Product results from the public can be passed to the market, transportation is also smooth, and there is no excessive surge of inflation, "he said, in a press conference in his office, Tuesday (2/1/2017). Food commodities have a greater role in increasing the poverty line compared to non-food commodities.

As of September 2017, the role of food commodity amounted to 74.59 percent. The figure has decreased from September 2016 to 74.73 percent. From urban areas, the role of food amounted to 68.93 percent, up against September 2016 ie 68.60 percent. Different from the rural area, in September 2017 amounted to 78.55 percent, declining from September 2016 that was 78.87 percent. " The poor population of South Sulawesi is the second-lowest position of 9.48 percent, under Sulut province of 7.90 percent, "said Nursam.

The number of poor people in South Sulawesi dropped compared to the same position the previous year. In September 2016 the number of poor population reached 796 thousand people or 9.24% of the total population of Sulsel. This means that down-7.83%, from the same period the previous year amounted to 864 thousand people. The decline in the number of poor people occurs both in town and village. The number of poor population in the city decreased-4.19% (yoy) to 150 thousand people, while residing in rural areas down-8.64% (yoy) to 646 thousand people (graph 6.3). The number of poor people in the countryside reached 81.10% of the total poor population of South Sulawesi, while the remaining 18.90% was in urban areas.

Regional poverty Reduction Coordinating Team (TKPKD) Makassar issued a poor population data of Makassar City 2016. According to the Ministry of Social Data (KEMENSOS), poverty data in Makassar decreased. Deputy mayor of Makassar, Syamsu Rizal ' Deng Ical ' as well as chairman of TKPKD mentioned that this data from year to year continues to decline although only few are likely because it is caused by the emphasis of urbanization. " There has not been a study that poverty is falling slightly because there is a suppression of urbanization. The fact is down steadily. But few downs from last year "said Deng Ical. He said, every poor person is obliged to get poverty alleviation program from the city government of Makassar.

"The poor people in Makassar should get a poverty handling program from the city government of Makassar" he said. Data issued by TKPKD according to Deng Ical which should be the benchmark of all SKPD for

synchronization. " As of June T, the database is integrated as of June 30 by the social ministry down to TKPKD which has valid data that can be used by each SKPD to synchronize each program. " said Deng Ical.

This is poverty data in TKPKD:

1. Biring kanaya 4.847 kk, 21.273 individuals
2. Bontoala 1.922 kk, 9.035 individuals
3. Makassar 3.886 kk, 17.194 individuals
4. Mamajang 1620 kk, 7150 individuals
5. Manggala 3692 kk, 16891 individuals
6. Mariso 2706 kk, 11542 individuals
7. Panakukang 5000 kk, 23423 individuals
8. Rappocini 4417 kk, 18789 individuals
9. Tallo 6881 kk, 32849 individuals
10. Tamalanrea 2088 kk, 9128 individuals
11. Tamalate 8123 kk, 36531 individuals
12. Ujung Pandang 463 kk, 1946 individuals
13. Ujung tanah 4465 kk, 20602 individuals
14. Wajo 417 kk, 1791 individuals.(*)

South Sulawesi's statistical Centre (BPS) released a poverty rate of Sulsel as of September 2019 down by 20.06 thousand people compared to the conditions of September 2018. According to the BPS data of Sulsel, the poor population in Sulsel Province in September 2019 amounted to 759.58 thousand. This figure is also decreased compared to the March 2019 conditions. On a percentage, poverty in South Sulawesi reached 8.56 percent. The Data was under the national poverty percentage of 9.22 percent. Head of BPS Sulsel, Yos Rosdiansyah, said, the small majority of poor people are influenced by the poverty line. Where, the poverty rate is taken from the average per capita monthly expenditure which is below the pre-defined poverty line of Rp 341,555 per month.

The Central Statistic Agency (BPS) released a percentage of the poverty data of 24 districts/cities in South Sulawesi. The Jeneponto district is still an area that has the most of the poorest population with a percentage of 14.88 percent. While the lowest in Makassar city 4.28 percent.

The number of poor people in South Sulawesi in March 2019 reached 767.80 thousand inhabitants. This figure,

decreased by 24.83 thousand people in comparison with data in March 2018.

Percentage of the poor population fell to 8.69 percent as of March 2019 compared to the period of March 2018 which reached a rate of 9.0 percent. Things based on the percentage of poor people, both in urban and rural areas in South Sulawesi.

Here are the percentage of poor people in South Sulawesi per district and city in 2019:

1. Makassar City: 4,28%
2. Sidrap: 4,79%
3. Pare pare: 5,26%
4. Wajo: 6,91%
5. East Luwu: 6,98%
6. Soppeng: 7,25%
7. Bulukumba: 7,26%
8. Gowa: 7,53%
9. Palopo: 7,82%
10. Pinrang: 8,46%
11. Barru: 8,57%
12. Takalar: 8,70%
13. Bantaeng: 9,03%
14. Sinjai: 9,14%
15. Maros: 9,89%
16. Bone: 10,06%
17. Enrekang: 12,33%
18. Tana Toraja: 12,35%
19. North Toraja: 12,41%
20. Luwu: 12,78%
21. Selayar: 12,83%
22. North Luwu: 13,60%
23. Pangkep: 14,06%
24. Jeneponto: 14,88%

Causes of poverty

The central body of the statically (BPS) shows fluctuating numbers annually. It takes awareness of all parties to ensure one accurate data for the condition of poverty in South Sulawesi. By that fact, the provincial government Of Sulsel again held a coordination meeting (RAKOR) of Sulsel Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction (TKPK) In Gammara Hotel, with the theme of one Data utilization (integrated database) in poverty reduction.

Deputy governor of Sulsel who is also chairman of TKPK Sulsel, Andi Sudirman Sulaiman questioned the condition of the data. Because he said, there must be an accurate database to be able to make the program right on target. " This I asked you why there can be even years always down on BPS data. Because we need to be based on BPS data so that the policy can be directed, incorrect data is incorrect policy. So my hope is that there must be continued communication in order to explain the data clearly and there is a policy recommendation in which direction, "said Sudirman explained after opening the coordination yesterday.

Apart from that, a number of attempts were made to continue encouraging the government's ideals (RPJMD) to poverty alleviation up to 7.87 percent in the year 2023. Sudirman admitted that various intervention activities have been conducted to the figure, either at the district/city level, provinces to the center. However, by far the aid of poverty alleviation was assessed not maximally so that the percentage of poverty of Sulsel continued to dwell on the number 10 percent to 9 percent. "There must be simultaneous progress and cooperation of all elements of the city, district, province to center, and the program must be in line," said Sudirman.

The provincial government of Sudirman is improving the development of the village, starting by opening access to isolated roads and irrigation. Because the village has become a bag of poverty, especially dominated by farmers.

"The cause of poverty due to lack of employment, education, so that we build first isolated areas, road infrastructure, and irrigation systems because in many poor communities in the village. We make more programs directly to the small community, "he explained.

In addition, Sudirman said his party has also allocated considerable regional assistance than before,

which amounted to RP300 billion. That step to support the acceleration of development in the area. At the yesterday's coordination, there was also the head of Data Center and Information Ministry, Said Mirza Pahlevi, head of the social field BPS Sulsel Faharuddin, as well as a team member of the Community development strategy Dukumen in the poverty alleviation of Hasanuddin University of Indonesia, and also the head of Regional Planning Board of Sulsel Jufri Rahman. Found after the coordination, Jufri recognizes the poverty database in South Sulawesi, especially in some districts/cities have not updated. This factor also causes fluctuations in poverty data..

According to the poverty writers who took place in South Sulawesi, in particular, not stand alone but poverty is the impact of the inability to fulfill basic rights (primary needs, secondary) so that the issue is a matter of lack To buy nutrition, education so that it affects low work motivation, point of view (narrow thinking), so to overcome no other way the government immediately intervened optimally, private also involved and also the world of education, Aid in the form of material that is not accompanied by changes in the way of thinking will cause new problems that are dependence of assistance continuously.

According to Bagong Suyanto's opinion, there are three factors that cause poverty in rural areas and Diperkotaan, namely:

Firstly, the narrow mastery and possession of land or other production access, in addition to the lack of sufficient capital availability for the business.

Secondly, because of the exchange rate of production results are increasingly left with other production results, including the daily necessities of life.

Thirdly, due to the pressures of poverty and community dismay, with their means too relatively isolated or not having sufficient access to obtain the information needed, in addition to the physical community Weak due to lack of nutrition, susceptible to disease and is not empowered or vulnerable.

Mattulada in his book "Sketsa Pemikiran tentang Kebudayaan, Kemanusiaan, dalam Lingkungan Hidup" 1997 ("Sketch of thoughts on culture, humanity, in the Environment" 1997) explaining the causes of poverty in the outline of the:

a. Due to laziness, ignorance, physical or mental disability (disability), and the cause of a person's personal ability.

b. Because of the instructions, namely the occurrence of poverty due to weakness or baldness, which is outside the ability of a person or a group of people to avoid or overcome it. For example, government power that has forced power that often occurs the use of power such as corruption.

c. The cultural cause, this is what grows from a system of cultural value that respects the ways of life that avoids the pleasures of earthly life. People or groups practice such an understand, avoiding from the pressures of worldly life, and choosing a lonely life, given the emphasis of spiritual life.

Factors of the cause of poverty are expressed by Todaro (1997) in (Wahid 2014:) Among other geographical differences, population and income levels, diversity of wealth, natural resources and quality of human resources, differences in the roles of private and state sectors, differences in industrial structure, and degrees of dependence on power Other countries ' political economy as well as differences in the division of.

B. Poverty handling Policy

Referring data to the last five years, the number and percentage of poor people in Sulsel tends to decline. But the decline still ranges from one percent. As of September 2015, the percentage of poor population was at 10.12 percent. Then down to 9.24 the next year. By 2017, the number had increased to 9.48 percent, but it was back down to 8.56 percent in September 2019.

The composition of the poor population in South Sulawesi from year to year does not suffer significant differences. By September 2019, most or 78.62 percent of the poor were in rural areas. Similar conditions were recorded in the previous year, 2018, where 78.36 percent of the poor were in rural areas..

Darmawan explained, Besar-kecilnya Poor people are heavily influenced by the poverty line. Because the poor people are those who have average spending per capita per month below the poverty line. In the period of September 2018-September 2019, the poverty line in South Sulawesi rose 8.18 percent. That is from Rp 315.738 per capita per month to Rp 341.555 per capita per month. This hike triggered the price movement of people's needs. " By observing the poverty line component, it is shown that the role of the food commodity is much greater than the role of commodity instead of food.

"The number of poor people in South Sulawesi September 2019 for 759.58 thousand people, decreased by

20.06 thousand people compared to the September 2018 condition amounting to 779.64 thousand inhabitants," said head of BPS Sulsel, Yos Rusdiansyah in his description, Thursday (16/1/2020).

"There are two components that affect the poverty line, which is food and not food. The role of commodity food is much greater than the role of commodity not food (housing, clothing, education, and health), "he said.. Furthermore Yos added, the most important food commodity for the poor population is rice. In addition to rice, other essential items that influence big enough to the poverty line food include kretek filter cigarettes, chicken eggs, milkfish, wet cakes, granulated sugar, bread, and cob/tuna/Cakalang.

Commodities are not the most important food for the poor population is housing expenditure. In addition to housing, goods need other non-food that has a considerable influence on the poverty line including gasoline, electricity, education, and toiletries. " The question of poverty is not merely the number and percentage of poor people. Another dimension to note is the depth and severity of poverty, "she calls." In addition to being able to minimize the number of poor people, poverty policy also should be able to reduce the depth and severity of poverty, "he added.

One of the opinions was raised by Irma Adelman (1986) in his writings titled "Poverty-Focused Approaches to Development Policy" and also Adelman and Robinson (2000) which mentions four approaches:

1. Asset-oriented approach, which is the policy to increase the quantity of assets of poor groups..
2. Demand creation strategy to increase the workforce capacity of poor groups, which generally consist of unskilled workforce
3. Strategies or policies that can increase the price of the main assets owned by the poor group. The main asset owned by the poor group is the workforce, which is generally an unskilled workforce.
4. Strategies or policies that can drive increased productivity, which is a policy that operates through the market of production factors or commodity markets, and/or policies that can increase the productivity of assets owned by the poor group.

With the development of time and the change of concept of poverty management in South Sulawesi with reference to poverty data 2016 – 2019 then it is needed a reliable strategy step to overcome the problem, in the state of

Indonesia Especially in South Sulawesi poverty is unique there is a concept of thinking that awakened to the underprivileged community in South Sulawesi that by becoming a poor person (having life under the standard) they will always get help from Government can be in the form of business capital assistance, direct cash assistance, Raskin Rice Pembagia, free health and education free, so from time to time every there is a share of assistance from government or private related consumption needs, then the number of Poor people continue to grow, and if they are not given likely to cause social problems that impact on social jealousy and others, related to it we can not blame the government that provides assistance To the pre-prosperous citizens, according to analysis results that the failure of the government program as a result of not being accompanied by efforts to change the community's mindset to not depend on consumption aid, if there is socialization, it is not Optimal performance so that only a few percent understand the meaning of such assistance.

The poor mindset in South Sulawesi tends to be short and stagnant (does not progress) so that a change in the mindset needs to be built by the government through coaching and if any assistance needs to be as wisely as possible, Community action that is apathy that considers that it has been the obligation of the Government when they are poor then they are entitled and must be assisted to make them always hope will be assisted continuously in the basic needs of primary and Secondary, a few effective Community empowerment training can I model if there is a training made traditional food to be sold to the general public, then after a business capital training provided do not form money, but rather in form of raw materials for them to practice and when the products succeed in making then they can distribute, or sell to other communities, and if they can not be independent then can be held mentoring until they succeed, pattern patterns thus Government needs to be built by governments to make the poor community out of poverty,

Nafziger (2005) in his book Economic Development, adds:

- Necessity of agrarian reform and land redistribution. In many developing countries, the availability of fertile farmland is increasingly reduced. While land tenure is concentrated on a small group of farmer land owners. The existence of agrarian reform and redistribution of land became the main thing in the efforts to reduce poverty.
- Capital and crediting. Poor groups have difficulty in accessing credit sources and capital for example banking. This is due to the complicated procedure and there is no guarantee. Special credit and capital programs for poor

groups with easier and more affordable requirements and procedures such as the "Grameen Bank" model in Bangladesh need to be continuously developed.

According to the analysis of the authors in South Sulawesi ownership of business Capital is very minimal owned by our society, if there is a business capital assistance is generally ineffective because of the lack of supervision and coaching aspects, so that the business capital much used personal consumption

- The education and training improvement policy which is a human capital investment is essential for generating revenue streams all the time. Universal and free basic education is an important way to redistribute human capital to poor groups. The high baseline school participation rate (APS) has a strong correlation with revenues from a group of 40 percent of the lower population. The quality of education needs to be accompanied by the increase in the degree of health and nutrition of the population, especially children in poor families so that they do not get into poverty anymore.

According to the authors to overcome poverty is not enough distribution of work to the poor, but the government must build an entrepreneurial spirit among the community, about the business capital can be started from the small capital, indeed poverty is not only Scattered in the city city even in the corners of the village is also a lot of poor people, nevertheless the central government and local governments need to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit of society wherever they are, of course this will be the way when it wakes Local potential-based synergy in each their area.

BPS Head of South Sulawesi Yos Rusdiansyah explained the decline in poverty figures in the Sulsel four sectors that participate. Among them, the agriculture sector with a contribution of 3.19%, trade sector 8.03%, construction 10.8%, and accommodation sector and transportation amounted to 4.9%. He explained that the sector also became the driving factor of the Sulsel economy which tends to stabilize over 2019. Where the economy of Sulsel in 2019 was then able to average grew above 7.2%.

Despite the decline in the poverty rate in South Sulawesi, Yos mentioned that there is still a large gap between the poverty rate in urban and rural areas. Recorded, in urban areas poverty figures amounted to 4.22%. While in rural areas poverty figures reach 11.90.

Some things that can be done to minimize poverty in the countryside can be done by involving the world of education to descend to the village village apply the knowledge by inviting people to work on the process of natural results into products that can Have the value of urban communities both

locally, nationally and internationally, and it is necessary to understand that the potential of natural resources is very abundant in rural areas

From the various observations related to poverty, poverty does not awaken one day, but the Kemiskina is a series of various issues of life affecting each other, such as one who does not choose the income Worthy, of course, to the purchasing power of food products, nutrition, education, work ethic, etc., the accumulation of all that weaken the various activities of life and the passion to come out of the problem

BAB V: CONCLUSION

Many programs or government efforts have been undertaken to fulfill the social rights of the poor. However, the fact that the program has not been carried out well and realized evenly. The condition is influenced by two factors, namely external factors and internal factors. Many programs and budgets allocated by Governments to overcome poverty do not lead to improved welfare. Poverty figures and gaps are increasing. On the other hand, the Government's efforts to provide poverty management assistance is not optimal, it requires optimum effort that moves holistic, well-coordinated involving all elements of the government from sharing the field to overcome Poverty, but the government must be able to encourage entrepreneurial spirit among the poor (the Maginal community) in particular and other communities in general.

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