



POVERTY ALLEVIATION POLICIES BASED ON STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED COMMUNITY IN MAKASSAR CITY

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Abstract

This qualitative research utilised a phenomenological approach. The results of the study indicate that Poverty is influenced by various economic, social and environmental factors. Rapid urban development has not been accompanied by equitable access to employment, income and basic services, resulting in pockets of poverty remaining scattered, particularly in densely populated settlements and informal areas. Many people work in the informal sector with unstable incomes, while limited education, skills, and poor housing conditions exacerbate their situation. Overall, poverty in Makassar is multidimensional and requires a comprehensive approach. Government policies focus on empowerment, such as training for MSMEs, increasing access to capital, forming business groups, digitising MSMEs, and strengthening education and basic infrastructure. These policies aim to ensure that marginalised communities do not only receive temporary assistance, but are able to develop businesses and increase their income independently. Poverty reduction strategies should focus on empowering MSMEs, expanding access to inclusive capital, strengthening the community economy, digitising micro-businesses, and improving education and economic literacy. The restructuring of slum areas and improvement of basic infrastructure also support the productivity of marginalised communities.

Keyword : *Poverty, Society, Policy, Independence, Economy*

Introduction

Poverty is one of the social issues that continues to pose a major challenge for local governments, including the City of Makassar. As the economic centre of Eastern Indonesia, Makassar has experienced rapid growth in the trade, services and industrial sectors. However, this development has not been accompanied by equitable distribution of prosperity across all levels of society. Marginalised groups—such as informal sector workers, daily labourers, street vendors, and residents living in densely populated and slum areas—still face limited access to economic resources, education, and basic services. As a result, they are vulnerable and find it difficult to escape the cycle of poverty.

Poverty in Makassar City is not only seen from the income side, but also relates to limited opportunities to improve the quality of life. Most marginalised communities

face problems of low job skills, lack of business capital, unstable income, and high living costs in urban areas. This condition is exacerbated by increasingly fierce economic competition, changes in the structure of work due to digitalisation, and limited formal employment opportunities for people with low levels of education. In this context, poverty alleviation cannot rely solely on social assistance, but requires an empowerment approach that can improve the economic independence of the community.

The Makassar City Government has actually implemented various poverty alleviation programmes, such as cash social assistance, subsidies, skills training, and the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). However, the effectiveness of these programmes is often not optimal because they do not fully address the root causes of poverty among marginalised communities. Short-term assistance still dominates, so it does not have a sustainable impact on improving the economic capacity of beneficiaries. Many marginalised communities return to a vulnerable state after the assistance programme ends because they do not have the ability to manage businesses or develop local economic potential independently.

Therefore, a poverty alleviation model oriented towards economic independence is needed. This approach places the community as the main subject in the development process, not merely as recipients of aid. Economic independence can be achieved through capacity building, skills improvement, access to capital, and continuous assistance. Participatory and community-based programmes are important so that communities have a sense of ownership of the empowerment process, enabling them to survive and develop economically without being entirely dependent on government assistance.

Several communities in Makassar City actually have great potential in the informal economy, such as culinary businesses, handicrafts, repair services, and small-scale trade. This potential can be developed with relevant training, market access, business legal assistance, and strengthening local economic networks. In addition, the use of digital technology also opens up opportunities for marginalised communities to market their products, expand their business reach, and increase economic added value. Thus, technology-based economic empowerment is an important strategy in supporting the independence of marginalised communities.

Economic independence-based poverty alleviation is also in line with the sustainable development agenda (SDGs), particularly the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and improving the economic welfare of communities. Local governments, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector need to collaborate to create an inclusive empowerment ecosystem. This collaboration is key to ensuring that the programmes implemented have a long-term impact and are able to lift marginalised communities out of structural poverty.

Given the complexity of the issues and the potential of marginalised communities in Makassar City, it is important to conduct a study on poverty alleviation based on economic independence. This study is expected to provide an in-depth understanding of effective strategies, challenges faced, and opportunities for strengthening the

economy of marginalised communities in an urban context. In addition, this study can also be used as a reference for policymakers in designing empowerment programmes that are more targeted, sustainable, and capable of creating an economically independent community.

B. Problem Formulation

1. What is the poverty situation in Makassar?
2. What poverty alleviation policies are being implemented to enable marginalised communities to achieve economic independence in Makassar?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of poverty alleviation in Makassar?
4. What is the strategy for poverty alleviation based on economic independence in Makassar?

Chapter 2 Literature Review

A. Poverty

Poverty is a low standard of living, meaning that there is a lack of material resources among a number of people or a group of people compared to the general standard of living in society. A low standard of living will directly affect moral standards, health conditions and self-esteem. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) uses a poverty line based on the amount of rupiah spent per capita per month to meet minimum food and non-food needs.

The minimum food requirement is set at 2,100 calories per day, while the minimum non-food requirement consists of expenditure on clothing, housing and various goods and services. Poverty is an issue that is always interesting to discuss. Although there are many poverty alleviation programmes, the problem of poverty has not yet been completely resolved. The underlying causes are like tangled threads that are intertwined with one another, making it difficult to break the chain.

The causes of poverty from an economic perspective are as follows: a. At the micro level, poverty arises due to unequal patterns of resource ownership, which leads to an unbalanced distribution of income. b. Poverty arises due to unequal quality of human resources. Todaro states that there is a negative correlation between poverty and community welfare. Community welfare is referred to as the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a tool used to measure the level of welfare between countries and regions. c. Poverty arises due to unequal access to capital. Market imperfections, underdevelopment and lack of capital result in low productivity. Low productivity leads to low income. Low income results in low investment and savings. According to neoliberal theory, poverty can be eliminated if market forces are expanded as much as possible and economic growth is maximised.

B. Economic Independence

Independence is an individual attitude that is acquired cumulatively during development. Individuals will always continue to learn to be independent in facing various environmental situations so that they will eventually be able to think and act independently. With independence, individuals can choose their own path in life in order to develop more steadily. Independence (self-reliance) is a concept that is often

associated with community development and empowerment. In this concept, development and empowerment programmes are designed systematically so that individuals or communities are the subjects of such empowerment.

The values of independence possessed by individuals will be perfected if supported by the characteristics of independence, which include: psychological, cultural and economic independence, initiative and entrepreneurship, leadership and competitiveness. In the context of the world of work, independence often arises with the development of work orientation, which leads to an entrepreneurial and self-employed attitude. Independent behaviour is fundamental to a person's ability to improve the quality of their work (Sagir, in Kamil, 2010). An independent spirit grows and develops along with the growth of the concept of entrepreneurship, also known as *wirausaha* or *kewirausahaan*, or *makarya*. An entrepreneur must have an independent spirit, in this case, the spirit of 'entrepreneurship' (independence) is determined by three main components within oneself, namely willpower, perseverance, and tenacity.

Stienberg proposed three aspects of autonomy, namely emotional autonomy, behavioural autonomy, and values autonomy. Behavioural autonomy is an individual's ability to make choices or decisions to manage themselves. According to Stienberg (1993), there are three domains of behavioural autonomy: a) the ability to make decisions, characterised by awareness of the risks of one's actions, choosing alternative solutions based on one's own and others' considerations, and taking responsibility for the consequences of one's decisions; b) having the strength to resist the influence of others, characterised by not being easily influenced by peer pressure and parents in making decisions, joining social groups without pressure, c) having self-reliance, characterised by the feeling of being able to meet daily needs, feeling capable of fulfilling responsibilities, feeling capable of overcoming problems faced, and daring to express ideas or thoughts.

C. Marginalised Communities

Marginalised communities are groups that are constantly marginalised in various aspects of life, such as gender, biology, religion, economics, ethnicity, language, culture, and so on. Here are some portraits of marginalised communities that are marginalised in various aspects of life. First: Street vendors are those who sell in front of shops or on the streets to pedestrians on the side of busy roads. The space they use is narrow, about five feet, and in subsequent developments, this selling space became the name of the group of street vendors. Street vendors play at least three important roles, namely as providers of basic necessities for the poor at affordable prices, and as employers, especially of unskilled or uneducated workers who have been living in cities due to uncontrolled urbanisation. Another role is as a link in the marketing chain, namely as retailers. Based on these three important roles, street vendors are the mainstay of community life, especially in cities. This role is also carried out by itinerant vendors.

Research Methods

The research method used in this study is a qualitative approach with a phenomenological framework. The phenomenological approach was chosen to explore

the subjective experiences of marginalized communities in Makassar City. The primary aim is to understand how they experience and interpret the poverty conditions they face and how existing policies affect their economic lives.

Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with members of marginalized communities living in poverty-prone areas such as coastal regions, densely populated settlements, and areas affected by urbanization. Additionally, field observations were conducted to directly assess the living conditions of the community and gain a deeper understanding of their socio-economic context. The data collected will be analyzed by describing the informants' experiences in detail, followed by identifying recurring patterns in the narratives.

Data analysis in this study employs thematic analysis, aiming to identify key themes related to economic empowerment, poverty alleviation policies, and their impact on people's daily lives. This process involves coding the data, grouping themes, and interpreting to uncover a deeper understanding of the factors influencing the success or failure of poverty alleviation policies in Makassar.

This research also relies on data triangulation to enhance the validity of the findings. Triangulation is carried out by comparing data obtained from interviews with data from field observations and government policy documentation related to poverty alleviation programs. The research results are expected to provide a comprehensive overview of poverty alleviation policies based on economic empowerment in Makassar City and the challenges faced in their implementation.

By using a phenomenological approach, this study not only focuses on the existing policies but also on the perspectives and experiences of individuals impacted by poverty, offering valuable insights for formulating more effective and sustainable economic empowerment strategies.

Discussion

A. Poverty conditions in the city of Makassar

The city of Makassar, as one of the economic growth centres in Eastern Indonesia, has complex socio-economic dynamics. Although Makassar's economic growth is relatively stable and the city's infrastructure is developing rapidly, poverty remains a strategic issue that requires serious attention. Poverty in Makassar is not only related to low income, but also includes regional disparities, limited access to basic services, and other interrelated social problems.

In general, poverty rates in Makassar have tended to decline in recent years, but the rate of decline has slowed. This is influenced by post-pandemic economic pressures, high urbanisation, and inequality in employment opportunities between highly skilled people and those in the informal sector. As a metropolitan city, Makassar is attractive to people from surrounding areas, especially from southern and eastern South Sulawesi. This migration flow has increased the number of people working in the informal sector with unstable incomes, creating new pockets of poverty.

Poverty in Makassar City can be seen from the condition of settlements, especially in coastal areas, riverbanks, and densely populated urban areas. Many families live in

inadequate housing, such as semi-permanent houses or small row houses without adequate sanitation. In coastal areas such as Ujung Tanah and Tamalate subdistricts, there is a concentration of people who work as traditional fishermen, port labourers, or small-scale traders. This group is highly vulnerable to economic and weather fluctuations, so their income is often uncertain. This condition causes the poverty rate in these areas to tend to be higher than in other subdistricts that are more economically developed.

In addition to economic factors, access to education and health services also plays an important role in perpetuating the cycle of poverty in Makassar. Although education and health facilities are widely available, their quality is uneven. Children from poor families tend to find it difficult to continue their education to higher levels due to financial constraints, lack of environmental support, and the need to help their parents earn a living. This situation hinders their social mobility, making it difficult for them to escape the trap of poverty. In the health sector, poor communities face obstacles such as inconsistent use of health services, dependence on over-the-counter medicines, and unhygienic living environments. Health problems such as malnutrition and poor sanitation still occur even though Makassar is a large city.

Economic inequality is also a crucial factor that exacerbates poverty. Economic centres such as business districts, hotels, educational services and restaurants are growing rapidly, but not all members of society have the opportunity to participate in these sectors. Jobs that require high skills or formal education close opportunities for people with low levels of education, trapping them in informal jobs such as motorcycle taxis, daily labourers, street vendors, or odd-job workers. Wages in these sectors are very low and do not provide adequate social security. This inequality is even more apparent when comparing the quality of life between the developed central area of Makassar and the suburbs, which lack facilities.

In addition, changes in urban spatial planning have also contributed to poverty. Urban modernisation, the construction of shopping centres, and the expansion of elite residential areas have displaced some low-income communities from their homes. Although the government provides relocation programmes or low-cost apartments, not all families are able to adjust to the new cost of living or locations that are far from their livelihoods. This has led some communities to rebuild informal settlements elsewhere, causing the problem of poverty to persist.

The Makassar City Government has implemented several poverty alleviation programmes such as social assistance, MSME empowerment, provision of free education, and improvement of health services. However, the effectiveness of these programmes is often hampered by incomplete data collection, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and budget constraints. Another challenge is the uneven distribution of digital and financial literacy among the poor, even though these two aspects are increasingly important in the era of digital services and the creative economy.

To overcome poverty in a sustainable manner, a more holistic and participatory approach is needed. Local economic empowerment programmes must be tailored to the potential of the region, such as the maritime, culinary, handicraft and service sectors. In

addition, improving the quality of education and job training is key to enabling the community to adapt to the needs of the modern job market. Efforts to prevent gentrification, improve poverty data and upgrade basic infrastructure are also important to prevent the community from becoming further marginalised.

Overall, poverty in Makassar City is a multidimensional issue that requires collaboration between the government, academics, the private sector, and the community. With sustainable strategic planning, targeted empowerment, and equitable access to basic services, Makassar has a great opportunity to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for all its citizens.

B. Poverty alleviation policies implemented to enable marginalised communities to achieve economic independence in the city of Makassar

Efforts to tackle poverty in Makassar City do not only focus on providing social assistance, but are also aimed at creating economic independence for marginalised communities. In recent years, the Makassar City Government has implemented various empowerment policies to ensure that communities do not only receive temporary assistance, but are able to improve their welfare in a sustainable manner. This approach places the community at the centre of development so that they can utilise local potential, develop skills, and build businesses independently.

One of the main policies supporting economic independence is the MSME empowerment programme, which targets low-income communities. The government provides business management training, production skills training, and business assistance through relevant agencies such as the Cooperative and MSME Agency. This training programme covers various sectors such as culinary, handicrafts, fashion, seafood processing, and services. In addition to improving skills, the government also provides access to capital through small business credit schemes (KUR) and the establishment of cooperatives. With this capital and training, marginalised communities have the opportunity to increase their income, expand their businesses, and break free from dependence on low-income informal work.

Another important policy is the strengthening of community-based economies. The Makassar City Government encourages the formation of joint business groups (KUBE) and community groups at the village level to collectively manage small businesses. The community-based approach makes it easier for the government to provide assistance while minimising the risk of business failure, as group members support each other. In addition, this policy strengthens the social solidarity that is greatly needed by marginalised communities, especially in densely populated and coastal areas. Community programmes such as fish farming in buckets (budikdamber), waste banks, home-based culinary businesses, and local crafts have been implemented as forms of micro-empowerment.

In the field of employment, Makassar implements a skills improvement programme through the Job Training Centre (BLK). The BLK provides training in areas such as culinary arts, welding, electricity, automotive, information technology, and graphic design. Marginalised communities who participate in these training programmes can obtain competency certificates that increase their competitiveness in

both the formal and informal labour markets. With better skills, they are no longer limited to odd jobs but can obtain more stable and decent employment.

In addition, the government has also implemented policies to improve access to education for children from poor families. Better access to education plays an important role in breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty. School fee assistance programmes, the provision of learning equipment, and informal educational support such as learning centres are part of policies that support long-term independence. Young people who receive a better education have the opportunity to improve their families' economic conditions.

Policies related to slum management and the provision of decent housing also contribute to increasing the independence of marginalised communities. Through coastal zone management programmes, the construction of low-cost rental flats (rusunawa), and improvements to basic infrastructure such as sanitation and clean water, the government is striving to create a healthier and more productive environment. A decent environment is an important foundation for communities to run home-based businesses, improve their quality of life, and reduce healthcare costs.

In an effort to accelerate the economic transformation of marginalised communities, Makassar is also developing a programme to digitise MSMEs. The government is encouraging small businesses to utilise digital platforms for marketing, payments, and transaction management. Training in digital marketing, the use of marketplaces, and collaboration with online motorcycle taxi platforms are important strategies for MSMEs to compete in the modern economy. Digitisation helps open up wider markets and increase the income of low-income communities.

Despite various policies being implemented, challenges remain, such as limited long-term assistance, low financial literacy, and unequal access to capital. In order for all of these policies to truly result in economic independence, it is necessary to integrate inter-agency programmes and strengthen data mapping of marginalised communities. Collaboration with the private sector, universities, and local communities is also crucial to ensure that poverty alleviation programmes are more targeted and sustainable.

Overall, poverty alleviation policies in Makassar City have moved towards a more comprehensive economic empowerment model. Through skills training, strengthening MSMEs, improving access to education, providing adequate infrastructure, and digitising small businesses, marginalised communities have greater opportunities to build economic independence. If these policies are implemented consistently and collaboratively, the welfare of marginalised communities in Makassar can improve significantly.

C. Strengths and weaknesses of poverty alleviation in Makassar

Poverty alleviation in Makassar City is part of a development agenda that focuses on improving welfare and reducing social inequality. As Makassar City develops as an economic centre in eastern Indonesia, the local government has implemented various programmes and policies to reduce poverty rates. However, as with other public policies, poverty alleviation efforts have interrelated strengths and weaknesses.

One of the main strengths of poverty reduction in Makassar is the increasing focus on community empowerment, rather than simply providing assistance. The government has launched various MSME development programmes, skills training through the Job Training Centre (BLK), and the formation of joint business groups (KUBE) at the village level. These programmes encourage the community, especially marginalised groups, to become economically independent. With training and access to capital, the community has the opportunity to develop small businesses and increase family income.

Another advantage is the integration of programmes between agencies. For example, the Social Services Agency, the Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Agency, and the Food Security Agency work together to provide business assistance, guidance, and basic needs. This integration helps to increase the effectiveness of programmes and ensure that assistance does not overlap. In addition, the existence of slum improvement programmes, the construction of low-cost apartments, and improvements in sanitation also strengthen the multidimensional approach to poverty alleviation, so that the focus is not only on the economy but also on the environment and health.

Furthermore, the Makassar City government has also begun to encourage the digitisation of MSMEs, which is an important advantage in the modern era. Training in digital marketing, the use of marketplaces, and collaboration with online transportation service providers open up new opportunities for small businesses to access a wider market. This is a step forward in poverty alleviation that is relevant to technological developments.

However, despite these advantages, poverty alleviation in Makassar still has several significant weaknesses. One of the biggest weaknesses is data collection that is not accurate and regularly updated. Many poor residents are not yet registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), meaning they do not receive assistance. Conversely, there are also aid recipients who are no longer eligible but are still registered. This inaccuracy in data means that poverty alleviation programmes are not targeted effectively.

Another weakness is the lack of long-term assistance. Many empowerment programmes end after initial training or capital provision, without intensive follow-up assistance. As a result, some small businesses owned by marginalised communities struggle to grow or even fail due to a lack of management, marketing and financial literacy skills. Without ongoing assistance, empowerment programmes are unable to have the maximum impact.

In addition, the level of financial literacy and digital literacy among marginalised communities remains low. Although the government has provided training, not all programme recipients are able to keep up with developments or make optimal use of technology. This has created a new gap between MSME actors who are tech-savvy and those who are not.

Another weakness is the regional imbalance in programme implementation. Communities in coastal areas, small islands, and densely populated settlements often

have limited access to empowerment services, training, and infrastructure. Programmes are more widely absorbed in areas that are more accessible administratively, while pockets of poverty in remote areas remain untouched.

Finally, although inter-agency coordination has improved, it still faces bureaucratic and budgetary obstacles. Some programmes overlap, while others lack the financial support to run optimally. This points to the need for programme management reform and increased budget efficiency.

Overall, poverty alleviation in Makassar City has shown progress through an empowerment-based approach and programme integration. However, to achieve maximum results, improvements in data collection, long-term assistance, regional equality, and strengthening community literacy remain major tasks that must be improved by the government and all stakeholders.

D. Poverty alleviation strategy. Based on self-reliance. Economy in the city of Makassar

Addressing poverty in Makassar requires an approach that focuses not only on social assistance, but also on strengthening the community's capacity for economic independence. An approach based on economic independence is important because poverty in urban areas is complex and related to limited skills, access to capital, access to markets, and environmental quality. Therefore, the strategies implemented must be able to encourage the community to become the main actors in improving their own welfare.

One of the main strategies is the empowerment of MSMEs as the backbone of the people's economy. The Makassar City Government encourages the development of micro and small businesses through training in production skills, business management, and product innovation. The Cooperative and MSME Office regularly provides training to marginalised communities, both in coastal areas and densely populated settlements. This training covers potential sectors such as local cuisine, seafood processing, handicrafts, and services. With these improved skills, the community not only has the ability to start a business, but also to maintain and develop it sustainably.

The next strategy is to expand access to inclusive capital. Small business credit programmes (KUR), capital assistance from the city government, and the establishment of cooperatives are important instruments in promoting economic independence. Business capital for low-income communities is often a major obstacle to starting a business. Therefore, providing capital accompanied by intensive assistance is an important strategy to ensure that the businesses established can run optimally. This approach ensures that capital assistance is not merely consumptive, but is actually used to increase economic productivity.

In addition, Makassar implements a community-based economic strengthening strategy. The government encourages the formation of joint business groups (KUBE), urban farmer groups, waste banks, and collective home businesses. This community-based strategy is effective because it utilises social solidarity and increases the bargaining power of the community. Collective businesses such as waste processing,

catfish farming in buckets, or home-based culinary groups can provide additional income while creating micro-employment opportunities in the surrounding area.

Another increasingly important strategy is the digitisation of MSMEs. In the digital technology era, market access is no longer limited to local areas. The government provides training in digital marketing, social media use, and marketplace utilisation so that micro-businesses can reach a wider market. Digitisation also helps with financial record transparency and facilitates access to banking services. With this strategy, marginalised communities can compete in the modern economy and significantly increase their income.

In terms of the environment, the government is redeveloping slum areas and improving basic infrastructure to support economic productivity. The provision of clean water, sanitation, and decent housing enables communities to build more hygienic and safer home-based businesses. Environmental improvements also improve public health, allowing people to work more productively.

In addition, strategies to improve education and economic literacy are an important foundation for long-term independence. The government provides scholarships, free school support, and learning centres in several neighbourhoods. Financial literacy and digital literacy are strengthened through training so that people are able to manage their income, save money, and develop their businesses independently.

Overall, the poverty alleviation strategy based on economic independence in Makassar City emphasises the importance of empowerment, access to capital, digitalisation, community strengthening, and environmental improvement. If these strategies are implemented consistently and supported by collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community, the opportunities for sustainable poverty reduction will be even greater. This self-reliance-based strategy not only helps the community escape poverty but also strengthens the city's overall economic resilience.

Conclusion

Poverty in Makassar City is influenced by economic, social and environmental factors. Rapid urban growth has not been accompanied by equitable access to employment, income and basic services, resulting in pockets of poverty, particularly in coastal areas, densely populated settlements and informal areas. Many people work in the informal sector with unstable incomes, while limited education, skills and poor housing conditions exacerbate their situation. Overall, poverty in Makassar is multidimensional and requires a comprehensive approach.

The Makassar City Government has implemented policies that focus on empowerment, such as SME training, improving access to capital, forming joint business groups, digitising SMEs, and strengthening education and basic infrastructure. These policies aim to ensure that marginalised communities do not only receive temporary assistance but are able to develop businesses and increase their income independently. Cross-agency programmes are also directed at creating a more

productive and livable environment, such as slum improvement and the provision of basic facilities to support community economic activities.

The strengths of poverty alleviation in Makassar include a strong focus on empowerment, inter-agency programme integration, and efforts to promote MSMEs and the digitisation of small businesses. However, there are still weaknesses such as inaccurate data collection, insufficient business assistance, low financial and digital literacy among marginalised communities, and unequal access to programmes between regions. Bureaucratic challenges and budget constraints also mean that some programmes are not yet optimal and are unevenly distributed.

The strategy implemented by the City of Makassar focuses on empowering MSMEs, expanding access to inclusive capital, strengthening the community economy, digitising micro-businesses, and improving education and economic literacy. The redevelopment of slum areas and improvement of basic infrastructure also support the productivity of marginalised communities. This approach aims to create an economically independent community capable of improving long-term welfare. With good collaboration between the government, community, and private sector, this strategy has the potential to become a sustainable solution in reducing poverty in Makassar.

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