

1st APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment:

RESILIENCE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Hosted by



APTIK
ASOSIASI PENYELIDIKAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN KAITUNG



UNIVERSITAS
ATMA JAYA YOGYAKARTA

Co Host Universities



AUDITORIUM GEDUNG KAMPUS III

UNIVERSITAS ATMA JAYA YOGYAKARTA (UAJY)

Jl. BABARSARI NO.43

Greetings,

I would like to thank God and everyone who had contributed their time to make this conference happen. I am pleased to welcome our distinguished keynote speakers, invited speakers, presenters, and participants at the "1st APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment: Resilience in Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Mitigation" in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Higher education institutions play significant role in improving our society. In the world where inequality and environmental disasters still exist, these become the challenges that great thinkers such as academia, experts, and researchers need to work together to find solutions for those problems. I would also like to use this occasion to mention that this initial conference is held in our beloved university, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta (UAJY). Community service and engagement are two important elements in our academia culture.

For decades, this university, together with the Association of Catholic Institutes of Higher Learning, have worked together to help the improvement of the life of the community in need. This conference is set up to connect these great thinkers to collaborate, create new ideas, and contribute more to the society in the spirit of *serviens in lumine veritatis* or as we call it as to serve in the light of the truth.

We would like to extend our deep gratitude to the Rector of Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta (UAJY), Head and the people of the Association of Catholic Institutes of Higher Learning (APTIK) that have supported this event. Our co-host universities that have encouraged their researchers and lecturers to participate in this event. We also would like to thank the steering and organising committees, and all the parties that have helped this event from the beginning until the end.

Final words, I sincerely wish this conference will be fruitful and an impactful platform for the development of ideas to contribute to these challenging issues of poverty and environmental disasters. Once again, I wish you will have a good time and welcome to Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Head of Institute Research and Community Service

Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta

Dr. I Putu Sugiarta Sanjaya, SE., M.Si., Ak. CA



TIME SCHEDULE

**"1st APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment:
Resilience in Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Mitigation"**
Yogyakarta, 21-23 September 2018 | Auditorium Campus III, UAJY

21 September 2018 (Day 1)

Venue : St. Bonaventura Auditorium

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE
08.00-08.30	Registration	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
08.30-09.00	Opening speech by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the conference committee: Dr. I Putu Sugiarta Sanjaya, SE., M.Si., Ak., C.A Chairman of the Association of Catholic Institutes of Higher Learning (APTIK) (Dr. Ir. Paulus Wiryono Priyotamtama, S.J., M.Sc) Rector of the Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta (Dr. Gregorius Sri Nurhartanto, SH., LL.M 	
09.00-09.45	Keynote Session Dr. Ir. Paulus Wiryono Priyotamtama, S.J., M.Sc (The Spirituality in the Poverty Alleviation and the Environmental Mitigation in the Indonesian context)	
09.45-10.00	Coffee Break	
10.00-10.30	Panel Session 1 Dr. Gregorius Sri Nurhartanto, SH., LL.M Rector of UAJY (The Leadership of Atma Jaya Yogyakarta in the Poverty Reduction in Yogyakarta through Community Service and Engagement Programs)	
10.30-11.00	Panel Session 2 Drs. Bambang Ismawan, MS (Bina Swadaya) (Community Involvement in Poverty Reduction through Environmental Approach in Indonesia)	
11.00-11.30	Panel Session 3 Dr. Agustinus Prasetyantoko Head of Jaringan Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat APTIK (JLPMA) (Progression in climate change policy: how far Indonesia has considered environmental factors in the economic policy)	
11.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 1	
	Parallel Session 2	
	Parallel Session 3	
	Parallel Session 4	
		Classroom 411-414

3 September 2018 (day 3)
Venue : Lobby St. Bonaventura Campus & Grigak

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE	PLACE
08.00-08.30	Registration	Registration	Snack and preparation (PIC Event Committee)/Auditorium
08.30-09.00	Registration & Short Briefing	Main Lobby, Campus Bonaventura	By busration (PIC Event Committee)ation (PIC Event Committee)/Auditorium
09.00-09.45	Trip to Grigak	Keynote Session Dr. Ir. Paulus Wiryo Priyotama, S.J., M.Sc (The Spirituality in the Poverty Alleviation and the Environmental Mitigation in the Indonesian context)	Short presentation from AP-TIK team (30') • Introduction of Grigak's potency by the Chief of Karang Village (30') • Discussion session (30')
09.45-10.00	Sharing & Presentation about Karang Village and Grigak	Grigak's Meeting Place	• Participants are directed to see the people's display of home industries (canting, renggining, and others) • Lunch
10.00-10.30	Lunch & free time		
10.30-11.00	Short visit to Grigak's Beach	Grigak's Beach	Participants are directed to see Ecocamp siteplan at Grigak's Beach
11.00-11.30	Visiting souvenir center	Souvenir center at "Song Dije"	• Trip to souvenir center (60') • The duration of shopping is 30'
11.30-13.30	Arrive at UAJY	St. Bonaventura UAJY	The participants arrive at UAJY and leave the location

22 September 2018 (day 2)
Venue : St. Bonaventura Auditorium

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE
15.30-16.30	Coffee Break	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
16.30- 18.00	Journal Writing Clinic Dr. Jonatan Lassa Charles Darwin University (Australia)	Room III/ 4
18.00-20.00	Welcome Dinner	St. Bonaventura Auditorium

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE
08.00-08.40	Opening	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
08.40-09.45	Keynote Session Gerald Potutan, Ph. D. Recovery expert, International Recovery Platform (Japan) (Recovery as Opportunity for Resilience Cases of Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Mitigation following a Disaster)	
09.45-10.00	Coffee Break	
10.00-10.30	Panel session 1 Br. Armin Luistro FSC Rector De La Salle Philippines University (The Philippines) (The Role of the Catholic Universities in South East Asia in Reducing Poverty)	
10.30-11.00	Panel session 2 Prof. Shibata Yu, Ph.D. Kumamoto Prefecture University (Japan) (Perspectives on cultural and environmental/agricultural recovery post the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake)	
11.00-11.30	Panel session 3 Dr. Jonatan Lassa Charles Darwin University (Australia) (Disaster risk management ecosystem: Australia and Indonesia)	Room 411- 413
12.00-13.00	Lunch	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 1	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 2	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 3	
15.30-16.00	Coffee Break	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
16.00-16.30	Closing ceremony	

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Poverty is a problem faced in every country. One of them is in Indonesia. The poverty level in cities in Indonesia is still quite high. One city that gets enough attention is the City of Palembang. There are around 9.46% of the population of Palembang City below the poverty line. This is something that needs attention. If seen, Palembang has good potential. One potential is that the government proclaims Palembang as an area of sports tourism. This declaration will have a major impact especially on the economic sector. Poverty reduction needs the role of all parties, both government and private. There are several solutions that can be done to alleviate poverty, one of which is community empowerment. Universities can participate in empowerment activities through the activities of Tri Dharma, especially dedication dharma. In this article, two examples of service activities oriented towards community empowerment are discussed. The concept of these two activities is continuous training. The training target is the people who enter open slaughter and have little opportunity to get a job, namely housewives and mothers who already have micro businesses. The training model is tailored to the needs of the community, including training in business management and training in making handicrafts. With this training, it is expected that these mothers can have good insights related to entrepreneurship. And in the end can open a business and help increase household income.

Keywords: poverty, college, community empowerment.

Boosting Drought Mitigation Option Feasibility Case of Ground Water Irrigation Network (JIAT) Kuanheum, Kupang, NTT, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

One of the government's options in mitigating drought for rice fields in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province is the installation of Ground Water Irrigation Network (JIAT) with water sourced from drilling wells. The big question is whether the investments for drilling wells and irrigation networks is equivalent to the financial benefits derived from those investments. This study examines the mitigation options with cost and benefit analysis method. The study location is Kuanheum Village, Amabi Oefeto sub district, Kupang district, NTT province. The cost and benefit analysis using the calculation of NPV, IRR, and BCR. In this study calculations of optimum irrigation alternatives are also made. The result of the analysis and calculation shows the value of project (investment) of development for Drilling Well and JIAT is IDR. 1,362,731,000.00. Farmers utilize 8 ha of functional land to grow rice, twice or thrice a year. NPV value with 10% interest obtained from Rice planting pattern (2 times the planting period) is minus IDR 614,700,650.04 and Rice (3 times the planting period) is minus IDR 377,416,484.98. IRR for two times is 6.83% and three planting times is 8.20%. BCR for two planting times is 0.56 and three planting times is 0.72. The analysis of the three aspects shows that the pattern of cultivation and irrigation water supply has not provided financial benefits. Therefore, it is necessary to design a potentially profitable irrigation alternative. The optimum irrigation alternative chosen is the selection of plant species and the watering pattern according to the needs of each plant growth phase. The first alternative, planting pattern is Rice - Rice - Corn. NPV value is IDR 1,339,338,947.71, while IRR of 24% is profitable in terms of economics, and BCR is 1.95. While the second alternative, Rice - Rice - Peanut, NPV value is IDR 2,056,045,301.17, IRR is 30%, and BCR is 2.29. Both selected alternatives are potentially financially profitable. Key word: Drought Mitigation, Cost and Benefit Analysis, Optimum Irrigation Alternative

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ABSTRACT

Professional Nursing Practice Model becomes one of the subjects in higher education of nursing at academic stage and continued in MPKP application when Ners candidate passes Ners profession program for nursing management course. However, most students find it hard to run a professional program in nursing management courses because it is the first experience of managerial learning and fears can not do anything. The purpose of this study is to identify the implementation of professional nursing practice model according to the perception of nursing management profession nursing students. The research design used was descriptive with the number of samples of 47 students of nursing management profession in RSK St. Vincentius A Paulo force 2016. The sampling technique uses Consecutive sampling. Variable in this research is student perception about applying model of professional nursing practice. The result of the research shows that the application of Professional Personnel Practice Model according to nursing management profession students more than 50% (53%) is optimal. Based on the results of the research, the emphasis of the material that is still not well understood about the Professional Nursing Practice Model is the different roles and functions between the Team Leader or the primary nurse and the nurse, supervision and delegation, nursing documentation.

Keywords: Perception, Professional Practice Model of Nursing, Magement, Ners, nursing student

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY BASED TOTAL SANITATION IN FISHERMAN FAMILIES IN WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Clean water, sanitation and hygiene become the challenge of poor families. Open defecation, washing hands with soap, safe management of drinking water and food, safe management of domestic solid waste, and safe management of domestic liquid waste become the important indicators or five pillars to be used to measure community's total sanitation. The aim of this study was to obtain a picture on the implementation of Community Based Total Sanitation (CBTS) the Indonesian term for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in the families of fisherman in Eretan Kulon, Indramayu West Java. Participants of this Household Survey were categorized into two, namely households that have under-five children and households that have youth. Father or mother or any adult who live with under-five children or youth were purposively chosen as the participants of this study. In total 307 Households (HH Under-five 51.14%; HH Youth 48.86%) participated in this study. Five pillars of CBTS were used to develop a questionnaire for this HH Survey. The result revealed that among the five pillars of CBTS, the highest mean score was in safe management of drinking water and food (Mean=4.08), followed by washing hands with soap (Mean=3.45), management of solid waste (Mean=2.79), management of liquid water (Mean=2.64), and open defecation (Mean=1.90). The result of this study indicated that not all families have latrines so that they still practice of open defecation. The study also showed that solid and liquid waste management is still not considered important to maintain health and environmental hygiene.

Keywords: community based total sanitation, community led total sanitation, open defecation, urban poor, WASH

Community Empowerment as an Effort to Reduce Poverty Level in Palembang City

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Poverty is a problem faced in every country. One of them is in Indonesia. The poverty level in cities in Indonesia is still quite high. One city that gets enough attention is the City of Palembang. There are around 9.46% of the population of Palembang City below the poverty line. This is something that needs attention. If seen, Palembang has good potential. One potential is that the government proclaims Palembang as an area of sports tourism. This declaration will have a major impact especially on the economic sector. Poverty reduction needs the role of all parties, both government and private. There are several solutions that can be done to alleviate poverty, one of which is community empowerment. Universities can participate in empowerment activities through the activities of Tri Dharma, especially dedication dharma. In this article, two examples of service activities oriented towards community empowerment are discussed. The concept of these two activities is continuous training. The training target is the people who enter open slaughter and have little opportunity to get a job, namely housewives and mothers who already have micro businesses. The training model is tailored to the needs of the community, including training in business management and training in making handicrafts. With this training, it is expected that these mothers can have good insights related to entrepreneurship. And in the end can open a business and help increase household income.

Keywords: poverty, college, community empowerment.

A. Background

Poverty is a problem faced by many countries. Almost all countries, especially developing countries, face poverty problems. The problem of poverty can be seen from various sides. Measuring poverty levels in various countries is done in different ways, so that they can produce different results as well (Subanidja and Suharto, 2014). However, no matter how and whatever the outcome, poverty becomes something that needs to be addressed wisely.

The concept of poverty is still very broad, there are many thoughts about the concept of poverty. Between one researcher and another researcher has a different view of poverty. Poverty can be seen from the monetary side, where people consider the basic needs of the household in response to minimum income (De Vos and Garner, 1991). In developing countries poverty can be seen as the lack of access and quality of basic social services, the lack of participation and disability, decreasing environmental capacity, poor health and education services (Cobbinah et al. 2013). The Europe Council of Ministers in Atkinson 2002 defines poverty as people or families whose resources are so small that they can be said to be outside the minimum limits for living in a decent manner as in general in a region. Besides that there are many manifests of a poverty, some of these manifestations include; lack of productive resources to support life, limited access to public services such as education and health, hunger and malnutrition, increasing numbers of people affected by illness and death, unsafe living environments, increasing displaced people, and also social discrimination (Botchway, 2013).

There needs to be a similar perspective on poverty in an area, so that later the solutions and also the measurement of poverty will be more appropriate. There are several measures of poverty that can be done. Botchway (2013) explains that there are several indicators that can

be used to measure poverty both qualitatively and quantitatively. Measurement with several indicators is expected to measure poverty levels more comprehensively.

One quantitative indicator that can be used is Household Survey (HS). HS is a survey conducted to obtain information about a population and its living conditions (Laan and Nunspeet, 2009). The results of HS provide a lot of information including related to income and expenditure. Revenue gives a picture of how well a family gets each month, whereas expenditure provides an actual picture of consumption. The weakness of this measurement is that each region has a different standard of income and expenditure. In addition, the results of household surveys do not directly indicate the level of poverty.

Poverty lines are one way to measure poverty. Poverty lines interpret household survey results better and more effectively. Poverty lines can be defined as income limits or expenditure of financial or non-financial attributes that can be the basis that individual groups are said to be poor (Botchway, 2013). Klugman in Botchway (2013) says that there are three processes of identification related to poverty lines.

First, identify the dimensions of poverty measurement and also the indicators of that dimension. The two indications of boundaries where an individual group is said to be poor from the previously determined dimensions. And the last is choosing selected population or groups that will be measured for poverty.

Poverty level measurement using poverty lines with several indicators such as income and expenditure only speaks in terms of economics. To describe the poverty level of an area, it can also use other parameters such as the level of human development that occurs (Botchway, 2013). Human Development is a process that focuses on creating an environment where individuals can develop their potential, live productively, living creatively based on the needs of interests and values (Gallardo, 2009). Human development is considered as a complex matter, because many dimensions are related to it, Gallardo (2009) categorizes three basic levels related to human development; namely the health of life, access to knowledge, and decent living standards. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measurement index of the level of human development consisting of various dimensions.

Indonesia is one of the developing countries. Indonesia is located in the Southeast Asian region, joined by 11 other countries. When viewed from the total population of Indonesia, including the country with the third largest population in the world. The current population in Indonesia is 255.98 million. When viewed from Indonesia's HDI included in the middle HDI level, from the 2016 UNDP (United Nations Development Program) data Indonesia has an HDI of 0.689. When compared to other countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is far less than Singapore. Singapore entered the group with a very high HDI level of 0.925. While in the second position is Brunei with an HDI level of 0.865. Countries in the Southeast Asia region that have the smallest HDI are Myanmar with a level of 0.556. Figure 1 shows the level of HDI for countries in the Southeast Asia region.



Figure 1 HDI of Southeast Asian Countries (source: UNDP)

This HDI number can show the extent to which policies are made by the government towards the development of human resources. HDI values can be seen in more detail by province. In Indonesia there are around 33 provinces spread from Sabang to Marauke. In Figure 2 shows the level of HDI in all provinces in Indonesia. From Figure 1 it can be seen that the province that has the highest HDI is East Kalimantan with a level of 0.746. While the province of South Sumatra has an HDI level of 0.689. South Sumatra is a province on the island of Sumatra. When compared to the province of East Kalimantan, South Sumatra has a much smaller level of HDI.

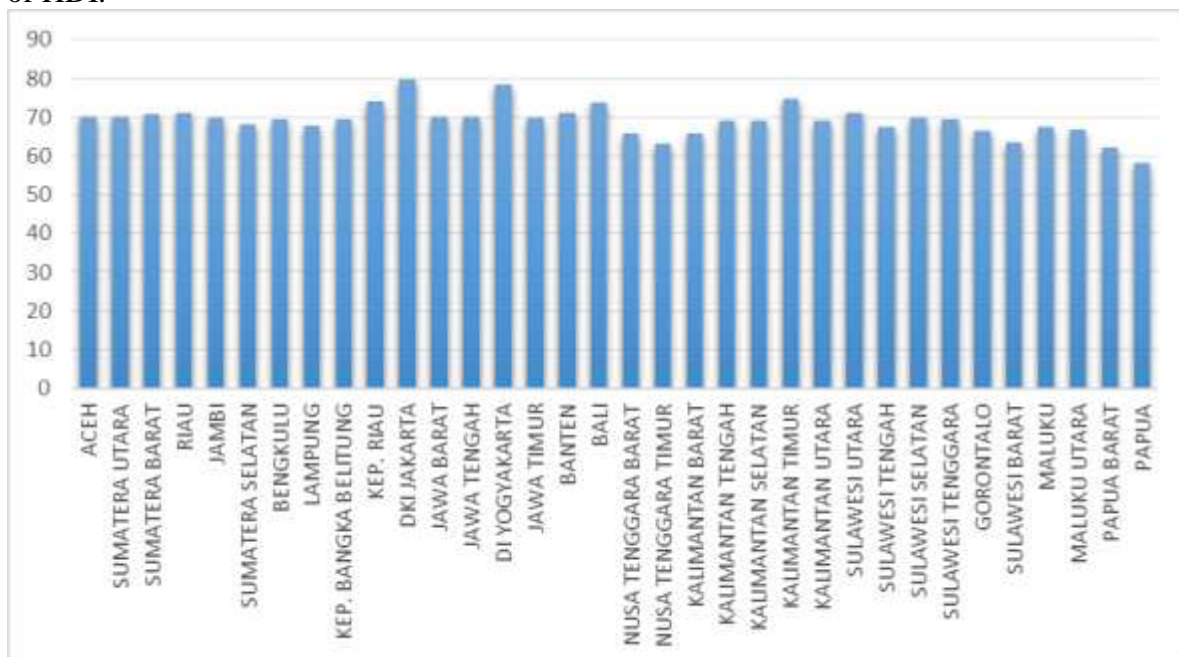


Figure 2 HDI Provinces in Indonesia (source: BPS)

Palembang is the capital city of the province of South Sumatra. Administratively, the city of Palembang has 16 sub-districts. BPS data shows that the population in Palembang is around 1.6 million. Palembang is one of the major cities in Indonesia besides Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and other cities. When compared to other big cities, HDI Palembang is still relatively low at around 0.7659. Figure 3 shows HDI in several major cities in Indonesia.

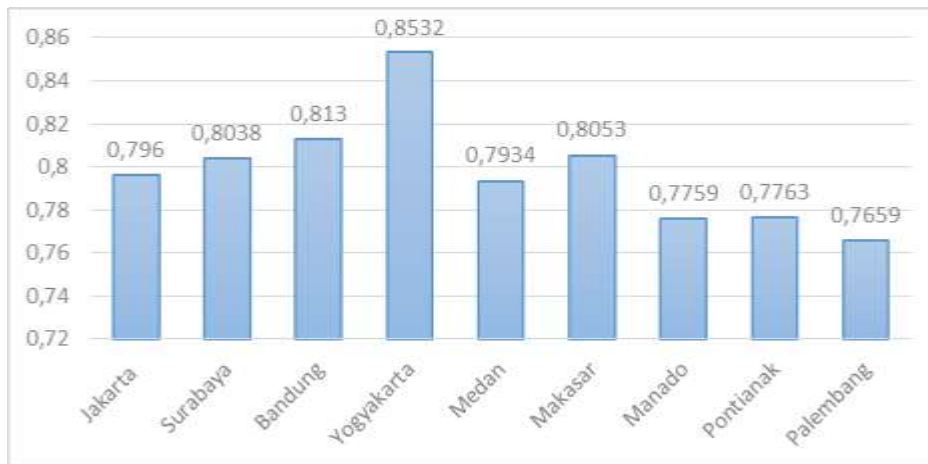


Figure 3 HDI of Big Cities in Indonesia (source: BPS)

If examined more in the basis of calculating the value of HDI in Indonesia it is not much different from the calculation of HDI values conducted by UNDP (United Nation Development Program), namely the dimensions of health, dimensions of knowledge, and dimensions of expenditure. The dimension of expenditure becomes an important dimension. This dimension is related to the ability of individuals to buy needs that are in accordance with a decent standard of living. According to BPS Indonesia there are 96 commodities used to measure the level of expenditure, both food commodities (66 commodities) and non-food commodities (30 commodities).

It was explained in the previous section that one indicator of poverty is the level of expenditure. If a family has a level of expenditure below the standard of living standards, it can be said to be a poor family. The limit of spending on decent living standards in each region is different. Figure 4 shows the limits of decent living standards in Palembang City from 2008-2014. The limit of decent living standards in the city of Palembang has increased from year to year. From the latest data obtained, the 2014 Palembang City's decent living standard is Rp. 405,037 per capita per month. Based on this limit, the number of poor families in Palembang City can be calculated. From BPS data from Palembang City, it is noted that approximately 9.64% of the occupation of Palembang City is below the poverty line. When compared to major cities in Indonesia this data is quite high. For example when compared with DKI Jakarta. DKI Jakarta has a poor population of around 3.7%. Whereas when compared to Manado City which has a poor population of 5.24%, the percentage of poor people in Palembang is still quite high.

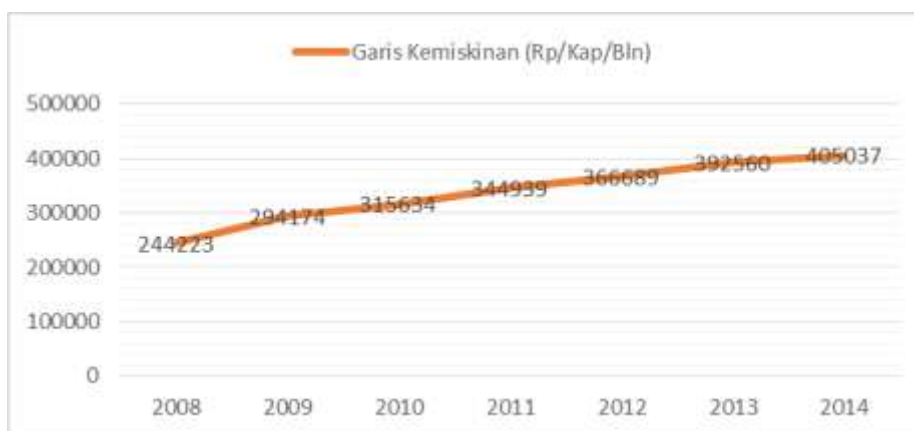


Figure 4 Limits of Palembang's Decent Living Standards (source: BPS)

One factor that determines the level of poverty in general is the level of income. Income is related to the level of consumption and poverty, individuals are said to be poor if the

income is below the standard of living is decent (Seran, 2012). If re-linked income is strongly related to the level of unemployment (Nugroho, 2012). Judging from the unemployment rate, Palembang City has an unemployment rate of around 9.15% of the total workforce available. Included in the criteria of the work force are individuals who are aged 15 years and over, who work or have a job but temporarily do not work or are unemployed. If we see the total workforce in the city of Palembang there are 729,121 people. Housewives are not included in the workforce.

The second factor that contributes to poverty is the ability to be self-employed. Frices (2010) states that in Indonesia people who want to become entrepreneurs are still very minimal, that is only about 0.18% of the total population. Even though to be a country that has a good economic level requires at least 2% of entrepreneurs. With a high entrepreneurial spirit, it can contribute greatly to the economy of a country. One of the contributions of entrepreneurs is the creation of jobs, reducing unemployment, and improving the welfare of the community (Darwanto, 2012).

The level of poverty that is still high in the city of Palembang needs to be a concern for all parties, both government and private. If more broadly, the city of Palembang actually entails a lot of potential. One potential that can be maximized is tourism. From the BPS data of Palembang City, tourist arrivals both nationally and internationally in Palembang City reached 1.8 million people in 2014. In addition, the Provincial Government of South Sumatra has launched Palembang as an area of sport tourism or sports tourism area. This can be seen from the construction of Jakabaring Sport City (JSC) or Jababaring sports area. In Figure 5 the JSC development plan is shown.



Figure 4 Aquatic Site Plans and Venues at JSC (Source: Google)

The construction of JSC is very good in supporting the development of sports tourism in the city of Palembang. There are many sports events held in Palembang, both nationally and internationally. The events that have been held include, PON (National Sports Week) 2004 which was attended by 33 provinces in Indonesia, AFC Asian Cup in 2007, Sea Games 2011 which was attended by 11 Asean countries, the 2013 Islamic Solidarity Games (ISG) followed 33 Islamic countries. With various activities by the body, this will certainly have an impact on the tourism sector in the city of Palembang. Lupikawaty and Wilianto (2013) explained that the development of a sport tourism program will have a good impact on several sectors, such as the hospitality sector, the culinary tourism sector, the transportation sector, the handicraft sector, and other sectors.

B. Solution

Palembang is one of the major cities in Indonesia. The problem of poverty is one of the problems that need attention. However, on the other hand the city of Palembang has enough potential to be maximized, which in turn can reduce poverty. The Palembang City Government itself has made several efforts to reduce the level of poverty. The Palembang City Government has six strategic plans and two of them relate to poverty alleviation, namely a decrease in unemployment and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises (UMKM) (Performance Report of the Government of Palembang City, 2016).

If you look at its achievements, these two strategic plans can be said to be successful. One example, for the plan to reduce the unemployment rate, the success of the Palembang City Government is 102.4%. However, when viewed from the unemployment rate itself is still quite high, which is around 9.52%. Some strategies carried out by the Government to reduce unemployment are by holding job fairs on a regular basis and also conducting training or skills upgrading. This was done with the hope that more and more citizens of Palembang City could be absorbed by the job market. There are several obstacles in the effort to achieve this strategic plan, including the level of education, work experience, and skills possessed.

The second strategic plan related to poverty reduction is to improve the people's economy through community empowerment. Community empowerment referred to in this case is the development of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises. One indicator of this plan is the percentage of active Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). From the data held by the City Government (Pemkot) of Palembang the percentage of active SMEs is around 91.3%. The achievement of this strategy is supported by the creation of regional superior products that integrate local culture and demand by the market.

Eradication of poverty is the responsibility of all parties, not only the government but also the private sector. Government policy in reducing poverty is good but needs to be improved and supported by all parties. The policy of the government is still very macro level, so it has not reached the bottom layer of society. There needs to be movements that are still to reduce poverty in Palembang. Muthalib (2015) emphasizes that getting and empowering communities is one of the right steps to reduce poverty. Community empowerment can be done by training business assistance, and access to capital. Community assistance needs to be done because one of the factors of poverty is the lack of awareness of the community, especially the people who have more ability, besides that the lack of education level is also a factor that needs to be considered.

Indraswari (2009) gender inequality especially for women can exacerbate poverty. Women have a strategic role in the family's financial condition. Women who are able to generate additional income directly will improve the family's economic condition. Women's empowerment can be achieved through equality of access and control over resources and business opportunities. But on the other hand there are several things that need to be considered in relation to women's reporting, such as education and training. Women have limited access to business education and training.

The university as an educational institution that has three functions, namely the teaching function, research function, and the community function has an important role to reduce the level of poverty around it. Community service is one of the dharma that aims to prosper the community, especially the community around the university. Community service is not only an activity that distributes aid free of charge, but also transfers knowledge and technology (science and technology). Community service is a science and technology practice carried out by universities institutionally through scientific methods directly to the people who need it, in an effort to succeed in development and develop humans towards achieving human beings who are advanced, just and prosperous.

Directorate of Research and Community Service (DRPM) of the Directorate General of Research, Technology and Higher Education Ministry applies a new paradigm in community

service activities that are problem solving, comprehensive, meaningful, complete and sustainable. That way community service activities are expected to be directly on target to overcome community problems. If it is based on the provisions of the Directorate General of Research, Technology and Higher Education Ministry, the target communities for community service activities can be people who are productive or unproductive. That way community service activities can be one solution for poverty alleviation. Plus the budget for community activities from the government through Research, Technology and Higher Education Ministry is quite large, about 150 to 200 billion annually.

Musi Charitas Catholic University (UKMC) is one of the universities in the city of Palembang. As a college, UKMC also has an important role for the welfare of the surrounding community. One of the roles that can be maximized by UKMC is through community service activities. In the strategic plan for community service activities in 2016-2020 UKMC, one of which is targeting poverty alleviation. Strategic topics that are targeted include access to capital, access to technology, and strengthening of women's assistance (Soejono, 2016). That way the devotion activities carried out by UKMC lecturers are directed to these topics. In this article, two titles of activities will be discussed in the direction of poverty alleviation. The first activity was titled "Women of Micro Craftsmen in Palembang City: Towards Skill, Competence, and Creativity". The second activity was "Development of Business Management Insights, and Creativity in the Use of Drink Sachet for Micro-Craftsmen in Palembang City".

C. Method of implementation

The two articles mentioned earlier focused on discussing women's empowerment. Women's empowerment is expected to increase family income, which in turn will reduce poverty. The two activities were carried out in the city of Palembang.

1. Activities "Women of Micro Craftsmen in Palembang City: Towards Skill, Competence and Creativity" (Sri, 2015)

The first activity was related to the development of micro women in the city of Palembang. The background of this activity is the result of observations from implementers who saw that many micro female entrepreneurs were not equipped with knowledge about business planning, financial planning, and adequate skills and creativity (Sri D, 2015). The tendency to experiment and follow existing trends (to follow-up) causes the run of the business to be memorable and not professional. The low planning ability can cause many unwanted things such as bankruptcy or unable to continue the business.

In this activity the things to be achieved include; can do business planning well, can do financial planning and management well, and can improve skills especially related to the use of fabric waste. To achieve this, community service activities are carried out through training activities. This training activity can overcome the problems possessed by micro-female craftsmen, namely financial and limited skills. Participants in this activity can learn embroidery skills for free.

The training activities in this lecturer service are carried out in stages as follows:

- Observation / observation, and question and answer are carried out at the beginning of the activity accompanied by discussions with partners.
- Make a plan of training activities that are best / suitable based on input from the results of observations and questions and answers obtained.
- Organizing activities by forming assignments to personnel involved both lecturers and students.
- Knowledge training on Business Planning, Basic Financial Planning, online marketing knowledge, and embroidery skills using fabric waste. The training was held in two meetings where:

- a. The first meeting was given embroidery skills training, ranging from plagiarism, cutting, and embroidering.
 - b. The second meeting was given knowledge about financial planning, business planning, and how to market products through online.
- Evaluation and reporting
 Evaluation is carried out on embroidery results and the results of the questionnaire, as well as input from lecturers involved in the training. From these results, participants were selected to be included in the Level 1 (one) Embroidery Competency Test conducted by TUK Suryati Busana. This Embroidery Competency Test is a certification effort for participants so that they not only have the skills but also will be given the Embroidery Competency Test certificate, which can be used as evidence of the level of competence they have. In Figure 5 shows some documentation of the embroidering training process.



Figure 5 Documentation Training on Fabric Embroidery

In the questionnaire, evaluation of community service activities showed positive results. In the questionnaire after the training, it was found that 83.3% of participants agreed that training could provide ideas for business opportunities. The material provided such as the preparation, financial plan, business plan, and online marketing can be received well. Of the 30 participants in this training there were 22 participants (73%) who continued to take the level 1 embroidery skills test held at TUK Bordir and Sulam Suryati. This shows the seriousness of participants in improving their expertise with official certification, namely Level 1 Embroidery Competency.

2. Activities "Development of Business Management Insights, as well as Creativity in Utilizing Waste Sachet for Women Micro-Craftsmen in Palembang City"

The background of the community service activities for this second activity is the same as the previous activity. This second activity is a continuation of the previous activities. If the previous activities were carried out in 2015, this activity was carried out in 2016. There were several focus issues experienced by women micro entrepreneurs in Palembang City. The first is the low level of knowledge about business management, including: effective time management, providing excellent service to customers, setting up workspace and display layouts, and the latter relating to low marketing capabilities. The second problem relates to the limited capital and skills possessed.

From the background, there are several objectives to be achieved in this activity. First, female micro entrepreneurs in Palembang City have good business management knowledge. Knowledge of business management related to time management, provision of good services, layout of workspaces and displays, and also marketing activities. In addition, it is expected that female micro entrepreneurs in the city of Palembang can utilize sachet drinks to be a product that has more value. Skills improvement in processing this waste becomes valuable capital, because there is no need for large capital. From this dedication activity is taught the processing of beverage sachet waste into several interesting products such as bags, pencil boxes, and others (Sri et al, 2016). In Figure 6 shows examples of products and results of processing sachet drinks.

Community service activities are carried out through training. This training is carried out in accordance with the principles of activity management, namely through planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. The training activities in lecturer service are carried out in stages starting from the observation stage, making activity plans, selecting the implementing team, and arriving at the stage of training activities. The training activities focused on aspects of business management and skill in arranging using waste plastic packaging.



Figure 6 Examples of Waste Sachet Waste Recycling Products

This activity was attended by 23 participants, who were women micro entrepreneurs in Palembang City. The success of this activity is measured by looking at the participants' perceptions of the activity by using a questionnaire. Questionnaires were distributed before and after training activities. The results of filling up by mothers of micro entrepreneurs in Palembang are quite interesting. From the results of the pre-training questionnaire distributed, it was found that 96% of the participants wanted to improve their knowledge and skills, 57% of them had already participated in entrepreneurship training, even 35% had started entrepreneurship. All participants (100%) are confident that entrepreneurs have a bright future. Judging from their expectations after attending the training, 44% wanted to acquire new skills and knowledge, 42% wanted entrepreneurship, and 7% each wanted to reduce waste, and share knowledge with others (Sri et al, 2016).

From the post-training questionnaire, it was found that 96% of the participants were motivated enough to be entrepreneurs. This shows that this training was quite successful in motivating participants. From the facilities provided both in terms of space, materials, speakers, and implementation time, the results were quite good to a good range of 13 - 87%, while 91% of participants felt that this training had met their expectations. All participants (100%) expect this training to continue or continue, even from the 50% suggestion column expecting the training frequency to be added not only once in one semester but more than once. From this suggestion, it was obtained input from participants that they wanted to get bead training (Sri et al, 2016). In Figure 7 a training on utilization of packaging plastic waste is shown.



Figure 7 Training on the Use of Plastic Waste Packaging

D. Conclusion

Poverty alleviation is the responsibility of all parties, both government and private parties. Poverty in Palembang City is still in a fairly high level. The Government of Palembang city itself has made several efforts to reduce poverty. However, if we look at the policies issued by the government of Palembang City, it cannot touch all levels of society. In addition, the role of the government is still constrained in terms of budget constraints and assistance patterns. The policies issued by the government sometimes are still too focused on project based, so its sustainability is still lacking.

Community empowerment is one way to strengthen the micro-economic sector for people with income under decent income (Muthalib, 2015; Uzoamaka, 2016). This dissemination can be carried out by all parties, one of which is Higher Education. Community service programs can be used as a means for community empowerment. This service program can be carried out continuously. In addition, this service program can be done to adjust the needs and opportunities that exist in the community. For example, Asean Games event will be held in Palembang. One of the opportunities with this event is a souvenir. For this reason, community empowerment can be directed to training in making souvenirs for Asean Games.

Empowerment carried out does not directly reduce poverty. However, if done continuously, the community will have good capital to increase income. This will eventually reduce poverty. As is done in the two devotion activities discussed in this paper. Providing an understanding of business opportunities and also providing simple trainings can make people more motivated. In addition to this service activity, the community becomes more aware of how to manage small businesses.

By strengthening or empowerment of small communities, it is hoped that every community in the open unemployment group will be reduced. One of the people who enter open unemployment is housewives. By empowerment with skills training and business management activities, it is expected that the community can become entrepreneurs. Which can increase the morning income of the family. Not only that, but also can provide employment

for others. However, it should be understood that this empowerment activity cannot directly reduce the level of poverty.

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