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THE PHENOMENON OF LIFE OF THE POOR IN CITY SLUMS

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ABSTRACT

The presence of slums tend to grow on, in line with the rapid rate of population growth. To meet the demand for housing, they can only build homes in places that match the power and ability (low-income communities). They occupy settlements on lands not reserved for residential areas such as the former Graveyard, behind the barn or the mall, building walls against the property of others, along the Embankment or flood plains, and so on. They are not able to buy land or a house suitable for Habitation, so they invaded the vacant land that allows them to build huts with cheap building materials and waste affordable. They can only build shacks made of secondhand goods (rest / waste) such as zinc scraps, cardboard, pieces of wood, bamboo and so worn, the location of empty and no man's land in the corner of the city, without attention to the rules of the city (master plan), because they also would not know the rules of the city or they do not want to know about the rules. Condition of infrastructure and basic facilities of housing and settlements would not be available, if there would be so minimal, that is not unusual for the environment they occupy creates slums (slums areas). Some of them also some build houses on the land of illegal logging and squatters forming environment. Government supposed to be played to provide a decent neighborhood community. C.A. Doxiadis, Chairman of the Council Magazine Editors Ekistics, formulated the concept of a regional settlement was made by humans, and the goal is to survive more easily and better (especially in childhood), gives a sense of happiness and a sense of security (as required by Aristotle), and contains opportunities for full human development (Doxiadis, 1974). Thus the settlement terms can be defined as a residential area which is functionally organized as a social unit, economic and physical layout, complete with environmental infrastructure, public facilities, and social facilities. The area is a unified whole, to cultivate resources and funds to manage the existing environment to support the continuation and improvement of the quality of human life. In addition, also provide security, peace, pleasure, comfort and peace, in harmony, harmony and balance to function as a container that can serve your personal life, family and community. A study of the phenomenon of life of the poor in city slums, it seems necessary to understand and find the clarity of causal relationships (systems linkages) of the relationship between life problems of the poor in city slums. Several theories Relating to the Urban Poverty, slums and squatters, apparently not good enough because it is incremental, sporadic and fragmentary, not specifically in-depth peel, the link between the two is not fully clear. Therefore need to look Lingk of theories that have been there, the Urban Poverty in connection with the squatters and slums

Key words: The Poor, City Slums

Introduction

Four living is the starting point of human activity in life. Human activity generally starts from a place to live, then went out to do many activities outside his residence, and finally back to where he lives. The residences are usually manifested in physical form of the house that serves as a container for the smallest institutions of human society, which also can be viewed as a "shelter" for the growth of a sense of security or protection.

Function as a container for the continuity of all human activities that are internal and personal. So the house is not merely a shelter to protect themselves from any danger, harassment, and physical effects, but also a place to live, a place to rest after a struggle of everyday life. Then Soedarsono, expert staff Minister of Housing in Law, argued: "if in an area has grown and developed homes as a living process, namely the presence of humans in creating a space in society and the natural environment surrounding the housing-called" (Soedarsono, 1992: 1).

Thus it can be said that housing is a collection of homes as a place to establish a live human being in his life. While the settlement, according to Soedarsono are: "A residential area complete with environmental infrastructure, public infrastructure and social facilities which contain the integration and alignment of interest as the utilization of the living environment (Soedarsono, 1992, 1).

C.A. Doxiadis, Chairman of the Council Magazine Editors Ekistics, formulate the concept of settlement as follows: "The settlement is a settlement area created by humans, and the goal is to survive more easily and better (especially in childhood),

gives a sense of happiness and a sense of security (as required by Aristotle), and contains opportunities for human development complete (Ca Doxiadis, 1974: 3). Thus the settlement terms can be defined as a residential area which is functionally organized as a social unit, economic and physical layout, complete with environmental infrastructure, public facilities, and social facilities. The area is a unified whole, to cultivate resources and funds to manage the existing environment to support the continuation and improvement of the quality of human life. Besides it also gives a sense of security, peace, pleasure, comfort and peace, in harmony, harmony and balance to function as a container that can serve your personal life, family and community.

Existing Condition Slum Settlements in the City of Semarang

Number of slums currently spreading over tens spot, slum Total current location of the point spread in tens. If in 1963 there were 21 locations slums (slums and squatters), research data in 2002 showed that number increased to 42 locations.

The results of the study Islamic University of Sultan Agung Semarang (Unissula) in 2002 showed a 13 point locations slum located in the District of North Semarang. The points of the slums, among others, are in the Krakasan, Makam kobong, Tawang Station, Bandarharjo, Kebonharjo, Kampung Melayu, Tanjung Mas, Dadapsari, Purwosari, Plombokan, and Panggung.

A number of areas in Tugu sub-district is also inhabited by the suburbs. Among other things such as: the slums in Mangkang Kulon, Mangkang Wetan, Mangunharjo, Randugarut, Karanganyar, Tugurejo, and Jraakah.

Semarang northern region is the main attraction for migrants. Regions near the beach like Bandarharjo and Mangunharjo a center of trade and industry that attracts people to come and work.

The process of slum formation, occur because workers choose to live near the workplace.

Semarang development around the port that originated from industrial growth followed around Genuk and Kaligawe. While trade and services are around Johar. Rapid development in the center of trade, industry, and services resulting in the need for land is increasing.

While on the other, migrants often do not have the skills and enough stock of hometown. They are looking for a place to stay near the makeshift factory or beach. Little by little the slums formed.

Slum conditions that are different from the existing settlements in the city. Settlements, often uninhabitable because of a dirty, shabby, unhealthy, not orderly, and irregular. For more details about the location of a slum in the city of Semarang can be seen in Matrix on Location Slum Settlements In accordance with The Zone.

Table 1: Matrix on Location Slum Settlement In accordance with The Zone

No	Location The Zone	Urban Centre	Semi Urban	Sub Urban
1	Warehousing, Train Transportation and Ports	Kampung Melayu/ Jawa/Arab	Plombokan, Tawang, Tawangmas, Kebonhardjo, Dadapsari, Kuningan, Purwosari, Tanjungmas, Bandarhardjo, Panggung Kidul Panggung Lor	Tambakrejo
2	Office		Bojong Salaman, Sleko, Sayangan	
3	Industry, Transportation			Tugurejo, Jraakah, Terboyo Kulon, Terboyo Wetan, Trimulyo, Genuksari,
4	Coastal (fishermen and fishpond)			Mangunharjo, Mangkang Kulon, Mangkang Wetan, Randugarut, Karanganyar
5	Tomb/Grave	Kalisari	Kobong	
6	trade, and markets	Pekojan, Purwodinatan (Sumeneban) (Johar), Lemah Gempal, Banjirkanal, Bulu, Bulu Lor, Karang Ayu	Krakasan, Bubakan, Dargo, Peterongan, Pandean Lamper	
7	agriculture			Sukorejo

Source: Ridlo, Mohammad Agung, 2002, *Characteristics of Urban Poverty and Slum Wild in the city*, Thesis, MTPK, Diponegoro University, Semarang

Figure 1: Facilities and Infrastructure To The Slum Conditions



Slums irregular road conditions, infrastructure and facilities do not support the settlements look no drainage, regularly flooded each year. In Tambakredjo, Semarang City, Indonesia.

Informal Sector

According Loekman Soetrisno in his book *Poverty, Women & Empowerment*, conveying the informal sector is not a new phenomenon for the informal sector is in the middle of us since humans are in this world. Since human beings in the world they support their lives by creating their own work or the informal sector (self employed). Until the emergence of the Industrial Revolution based production organization working relationship with the worker the employer is not known by man. informal sector (self employed) is the only known organization of production by humans. In other words, the informal sector (self employed) at the beginning was the production of a formal organization.

There are two causes that promote the informal sector (self employed) which was originally a production of a formal organization became what we call today "informal sector". First, the industrial revolution has changed the way production (modes of production) people from the original work done by hand to the work that is done by machine, from the start of work at home turned into work in factories or offices. Man who originally worked on the basis of the informal sector (self employed) with the arrival of the machine was forced to stop using production methods on the basis of production. Informal sector (self employed) and a worker from a group of people who have factories. Comes a new production organization based on the employment relationship the employer and workers. Second, when human society is growing both in terms of population and geographical area of the country and the government emerges that serves to regulate society. In undertaking the task that the state / government began recruiting people to become civil servants, police, and soldiers. These are workers from the state / government.

Informal sector (self employed) arises due to the inability of the formal sector to absorb workers who have the education and skills levels are low. Indeed the formal sector employment opportunities for all people, but the job is always accompanied with the formal requirements that do not have certain by many workers in Indonesia or in other words the conditions and situation of labor in Indonesia can not yet eligible to work in the formal sector.

According Sthuraman (1981:150), the formal sectors of the term is usually used to indicate economic activity of small-scale. But it would be misleading if called with "company" small scale. informal sector (self employed) in this case considered as a manifestation of the growth of employment situation in developing countries, like Indonesia. Therefore, those who entered the informal sector (self employed) is primarily aimed at seeking employment opportunities and income from the profit. Therefore those involved in the informal sector (self employed) are generally poorer, less educated, not skilled, and most of the migrants or urban.

Then according Sukanto Reksohadiprodjo and T. Hani Handoko (1986:209), argued that the informal sector (self employed) is defined as a combination of personal activities without purpose and objectives based on, although sometimes a useful contribution to achieving the goals for the formal sector.

While Hidayat (1988:9) and Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (1994), provides an understanding of the informal sector (self employed) are units of small-scale businesses that produce and distribute goods and services with the main objective to create employment opportunities and income for himself, in business are faced with many obstacles, among others factors according to skill with Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (1994:212), the informal sector (self employed) are units of small businesses usually numerous and owned by family members, and using simple technology and use of labor that have education and skills levels are low.

Basically, the informal sector (self employed) according Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (1994:213) function:

1. Helping the formal sector in terms of providing power and distribution of goods and services to small people.
2. Providing employment to the villagers who seek jobs in big cities.

Figure 2: Physical Condition Of The Environment And Building A Very Ugly



Squatters is a wild neighborhood illegally occupying land, with the physical condition of the environment and the very ugly building, without being served by the facilities and infrastructure environment kota. In Tambakredjo, Semarang City, Indonesia.

Based on some definitions and functions mentioned above, it can be concluded that the informal sector (self employed) have features such as:

1. Production activities carried out by individuals or families and the technology used is very simple and traditional.
2. The workers or those who entered the informal sector (self employed) is that most of the migrant or urban (Urbanist) who came from villages and are not accommodated in the formal sector.
3. They worked hard into the informal sector (self employed) also involve as many family members including women and children to participate in activities that can bring income, although the time required for these activities is very long.
4. Generally, workers who work in the informal sector (self employed) has expertise / skills are limited and low formal education and very little capital.
5. Productivity and income among those in the informal sector (self employed) tend to be lower compared with working in the formal sector.
6. Those who work in the informal sector (self employed) are not able to enjoy some protection such as security guarantees continuity of employment, decent working conditions and retirement security, as obtained for people who work in the formal sector.
7. Their motivation is to earn money in order not to get a big advantage but simply to survive "life" (survival), with the potential (energy that is) they have.
8. Most of them lived in huts they made themselves in the wild slums (slums and squatters) are generally less touched by services such as electricity, water, drainage, transportation and health services and education.

Contribution of informal sector (self employed) to the amount of the gross domestic product in Indonesia is very small compared with the formal sector contribution. But it must be admitted that the informal sector (self employed) it has the ability to absorb a lot of educated manpower is limited and low-killed, thus helping to reduce unemployment in the community.

According Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (1994: 231), in the era of the 90's about 60% of the workforce in the city working in the informal sector (self employed), therefore the government needs to consider taking a policy in order handling and development of the informal sector (self employed) so that later can be directed to the formal sector.

In industrial countries the integration of the informal sector (self employed) into a new economic system created by the industrial revolution can be said to have happened with perfect that it can be said that the majority of the population of these countries have been working in the formal sector.

This above does not occur in countries that are developing such as Indonesia. Informal sector (self employed) are not only not integrated in the modern economic sector / formal but even developing into a survival strategy for a majority of countries that are developing not accommodated in the modern economic sector or a public servant.

Development paradigm that is used by countries that are developing in eradicating poverty is industrialization. Through industrialization is expected to create employment opportunities. It turned out that this development paradigm after almost more than three decades old is not much help to the governments of developing countries to solve the problems of poverty associated with the scarcity of employment opportunities. This is because industrialization is a very expensive program. Besides the expensive industry was built by the governments of developing countries are not able to absorb labor because there is no match between the technology used by industry and the quality of existing human resources in countries that are developing them.

Meanwhile the people of countries emerging paradigm developed has long been used by humans in dealing with the problem of poverty in the informal sector (self employed) which we now call the informal sector. This popular paradigm when compared with the paradigm of industrialization is cheaper and can provide employment for the people who want to enter the informal sector (self employed) need not require large capital and high skills.

Apparently the informal sector (Self employed) has potential as a vehicle for poverty reduction. If people want to get a chance to work but for some reason find it difficult to get the first way they do is to open a stall to sell or any other work that could produce something. Informal sector (self employed) does not require much capital and skills, and this effort can also provide an adequate income. The properties of the informal sector (self employed) as this is causing this sector is very suitable as a strategy to solve the problem of employment opportunities for those who are not accommodated in the formal sector, especially for those who have capital and skilled weak minimal. The greatest activity in the informal sector (self employed) is the trading activities.

Beggars, Vagrant, Displaced Persons and Street Children

The poor in this discussion is people who belong to the Beggars, Vagrant, Displaced Persons and Street Children. The poor are part of the urban community who are classified as public at the bottom. Here are the characteristics, location and distribution activities.

1. Different from the homeless beggars, though both are social ills, but actually they are different, although a small proportion of those who become beggars and vagrancy. Sometimes there is such thing as a beggar who has a house and fields, only the job that makes them just got a call or nickname as "beggars". So the beggar in question are the people who work "to beg". The work done because of the encouragement of physical conditions that are not / less than perfect, besides that there is make it as a profession. Those who do the work of begging for encouragement from state / physical condition, can mean that they are really needed help. That is begging them unable to work due to other or do work harder than just stretch out your hand. For example, because of physical disability, blindness or because of old age. While those who beg for work as a profession, whereas healthy physical condition, then that's what they really do not need help. They are the people who are lazy to find better jobs, and they look at sectors that can provide material benefits even more than the work other than begging. Activities they do as a beggar spatially done in places that are strategic in:
 - Intersections and crossroads that there are traffic lights, and at the traffic lights showing a red light.
 - Door to door or from the house resident re other people's houses.
 - In the hall mall or super market.
2. Different homeless beggars, though both are social ills, but the term is basically a beggar or homeless just depends on the form of jobs and housing facilities are owned. Not all homeless people are beggars (begging her job), and vice versa not all beggars are homeless. (his quiver). According to the first term is more neutral in character (Onghokham, 1982: 3) Vagrant derived from the word "quarterback" which means "the always wandering, wandering (Lelana). Then Onghokham added that the homeless are people who do not have a steady job and decent, and could eat at any place. The same description of the homeless, according Parsudi Suparlan above, is that the homeless do not have a job and a permanent home. Then Suparlan expressed the opinion that the people of the city (the population of established meaning) since long aware of the homeless and put them in a stereotype "does not settle down, dirty and dishonest" (Suparlan P, 1974: 2). Thus can be described as homeless people who do not have jobs and permanent housing and decent and eat at any place. Vagrant is a lifestyle or way of life to be able to survive in poverty and isolation. Homeless poverty is a phenomenon of social, economic and cultural experienced a small part of the urban population, thus putting them at the lowest social strata in society of the city. Despite working hard, have some regular activities and income that supports their endurance to stay in town, but how to live their values and norms are considered to deviate from the value received by the community at large. This vagrant life conditions and situations are always disturbing and sad. Locations or where they quiver erratic spread, until in the corners of the city and move around.
3. However, in principle, the life of the homeless and the beggars in the city with all its limitations is not a light burden, both for their own lives in the city, the city manager apparatus and other people who categorize them as homeless people or beggars. Because the life conditions and situations that are always disturbing and distressing and their spread to the corners of the city and move around, so they are also referred to as the people displaced.
4. Recent street children become a social phenomenon is quite important in the big city life. Their lives are often regarded as a mirror of poverty or a failure of certain groups of people adapt to the dynamic life of a big city. Understanding of how their lives, like what activities and their aspirations, relevance and relationships with the people around their environment, enabling us to put them in a more prudent in the context of the problems of city life. Street children are often also referred to the train station child, child red light, a child project. Activities of street children include:
 - Bad boy, which leads towards crime (hold-up, theft of rape), including as prostitute (sexual deviations), who performed in places where the crowd.
 - Shining shoes, done at the edge of the shops, public transport terminals, food stalls.
 - Seller newspaper, which carried out at a red light at an intersection or crossing the street.
 - Requestor, asking (begging) directly or indirectly on the grounds clean the windshield, which was made during a red light at an intersection or crossing the street.
 - Mucission streets: from home to home, public transport terminals, in city buses and inter-city, in restaurants and food stalls

Figure 3: Homelessness



Life vagrancy maybe it's not his will, or did not / do not get a chance or whether it should be a system that makes homelessness. In Pandanaran, Semarang, Indonesia.

Conclusion

Poverty cannot be simplified as the only economic problem. Economic problems may be a trigger. Developing economies the problem to other issues more complicated, and take the consequences of wider issues than just economic shortcomings. Islam says that poverty is close to infidelity.

A poor conditions can encourage actions that can be viewed as acts against human values. Of course those who live in the pit of poverty (they have not) to build or establish its own values, unique, and not the same as other groups on it.

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