Survival of urban people: lesson learn from kampung pahandut people, palangkaraya city

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Abstract. The sustainability development is current issue in Indonesia. This research related to sustainability development that is focuses on how survival of urban people. Most of settlement in urban area occupied by urban people with location close to the river. River is a main living orientation of urban settlement for transportation, and daily needed. The riverside area is a first settlement of people before a city grow rapidly with million houses. It proved that urban settlement give many contribution in a city development. The objective of this research is to identify how urban people survival to contribute for city development. The location of research is old Kampung namely Kampung Pahandut closed to Kahayan riverside area, Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Research method used qualitative method based on three phase: preparation, field observation, post field observation. The output of research is a descriptive analysis by key person interview of urban people living in Kampung Pahandut. Three aspects have been analysed by physical, economic, and social aspects of urban people survival in Kampung Pahandut, Palangkaraya City. The research found that urban people can stable living in urban settlement of city center due to three aspects (physical, economic, and social aspects).

1. Introduction
The Kampung is a familiar word in Southeast Asia since 17 century. Kampung is called ‘compound’ that is meaning a various of native settlements. Kampung have two meanings in Indonesia, first, people from outside of Java island such as people from Sumatera Island called kampung is village (same as Malaysia people called kampung), second, people from Java Island called kampung is occupied by indigeneous people or Indonesia native in city centre [1]. Kampung is popular in Indonesia since Industrial Revolution, in the last 19 century [2]. On this paper we used Kampung refer to second statement. Kampung is a unique settlement that is built of Indonesia native. The land and building of Kampung belongs to Indonesia native. After first world war Kampung occupied by migrant (colonial people). Kampung have many contributions for Indonesia development. This research observed the Kampung people contribution to city development. The objective of this research is to identify how urban people survival to contribute for city development.

2. Methods
This research method used mixed method (qualitative and quantitative research) [3]. The location of research is Kampung Pahandut closed to Kahayan riverside area, Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia as illustrated in Figure 1. This research selects of the first kampung is Kampung Pahandut located along Kahayan riverside area [4]. The administrative boundary of Kampung Pahandut
consist of: (1) south: Panarung village; (2) north: Pahandut Seberang village; (3) east: Tanjung Pinang village; (4) west: Langkai village. Total sample used 100 household of Kampung Pahandut people.

Figure 1. Kampung Pahandut closed to Kahayan riverside area, Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia [5]

Case 1: The web of Survival in a Kampung

A case study for this research focus on kampung. One popular kampung in Palangkaraya City is called Kampung Pahandut. Kampung Pahandut is a good example of how urban people survival in city development with economic and social pressures. Kampung Pahandut occupied by urban poor people with struggling to survive in informal-economic network see Figure 2. Peoples from Kampung Pahandut mostly work in informal sector activities. Kampung people created of economic activities by the carts to selling something. This Kampung Pahandut is a interesting case study, that most people in this kampung depend on the carts to selling something. There are many types of carts found in Kampung Pahandut, a special cart for selling noodle soup, cart for selling noodle soup yellow rice, carts for selling fried noodle, carts for selling food, carts for selling ginger drink, and carts for selling traditional ice drink. The more attractive and largest number of Kampung Pahandut people using cart to stay in temporary market called “warung blauran”. It is called "warung blauran" or Java people called “warung koboi” (cowboy restaurant) because it serves most "cowboys" who work in "urban city center" or to serve informal sector workers. These carts used for selling cheap foods and drinks for the urban people works in informal sector see Figure 3.

There are hundreds of "warung blauran” or “warung koboi” in Palangkaraya, and they serve thousands of urban poor in this city, particularly those who work in informal sector. There are at least 42 carts as a part of temporary markets. The owner of carts living in Kampung Pahandut. These 42 carts create a web of economic activities (informal sector) in Kampung Pahandut. Kampung Pahandut people can survive living in city center and created their income. This research identified from 42 carts stay in
temporary market (warung blauran or warung koboi). It generated at least another 23 informal activities within kampung, including: 10 people who supply main food (rice); 6 people who supply snacks; 3 people who supply traditional drinking for example ginger, tea, sugar, coffee, milk, etc; 2 people who supply student materials (book, pencil, pen etc.); 1 people who rented their house; and another people who rent their carts.

![Figure 2. Map of Informal Economic Sector [6]](image)

The carts can contribute income for local people (Kampung Pahandut). The Kampung Pahandut people used their income for saving and to improve their settlement. The case study of economic activity in Kampung Pahandut described how Kampung people to cope with the pressures of economic and social problem.

![Figure 3. carts for selling traditional ice drink](image)
Case 2: Selling by Car (Mobile Market)

The phenomenon of selling by car is called mobile market. Actually, mobile market is not a new phenomenon in city center of Palangkaraya. This mobile market created by farmer to sell something. Mobile market used a farmer to bring and to sell the harvest to the city. It found a buyer in this market that many poor people’s got their daily needs see Figure 4.

Seller is a farmer mostly by temporary migrants from a nearby city such as Kalampangan subdistrict, about 30 km, and Sebangau subdistrict, about 40 km from Palangkaraya. Mobile market opens from 6:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. in almost every corner of the city. As a group seller, this Kampung Pahandut is a right location to their major meeting and service point. Farmers sells various of vegetables and fruits from farmer and the buyer is Kampung Pahandut peoples illustrated in Figure 3.

![Figure 4. Mobile market used a farmer to sell the harvest](image)

**Figure 4.** Mobile market used a farmer to sell the harvest

**Figure 4** represented of the 'instant' mobile market in Palangkaraya. A farmer sells a harvest to city center more and more increasing number depend on their business. Mobile market made a unique form in each corner of Palangkaraya City. Mobile market is an important for economic and social network that benefits not only kampung residents but also many people in their place. One of farmer used mobile market described that he could bring at least about Rp. 3.000,000 ($ 215) a month for their family in their hometowns. The farmer mentioned that they are more concerned with the fact to serve daily need of Kampung people.

Case 3: Vendors Association in Batam Street

Palangkaraya is one destination for national and international travelers to Indonesia. Palangkaraya have an interested phanorama along Kahayan River. Palangkaraya has become increasingly famous as a tourism city. In 2017, only 26,159 foreign and 839,915 domestic tourists were recorded in Palangkaraya Tourism Department [7]. In 2018, however, the number increased to about 39,610 foreign and 952,389 domestics. This large number of visitors, of course, generates many economic activities, including small entrepreneurs or vendors who sell souvenirs along Batam Street. Batam Street is located to the main street of this city and nearby traditional big market in Palangkaraya City as illustrated in Figure 5.
It is clear that more detailed study and analysis is needed to understand the full impact of the economic crisis on the informal trade sector such as Batam Street. However, several problems can be identified from interviews with them. The first problem faced by vendors is the decline in turnover, caused by: (1) decline in demand; and (2) the rise in production costs. The second problem faced by informal small-scale enterprises is the weakening of financial ability caused by: (1) the decline of consumer buying power; (2) the increase of bank interest rate; (3) the drastic rise in production costs that requires additional capital to continue production; and (4) many levies. The first problem is that the economic crisis reduces profits.

Experience from the field shows that the impacts of the economic crisis are different for each entrepreneur in each level/scale of enterprise, and therefore strategies or responses, which have developed among entrepreneurs, are different and varied. Although many informal sector activities have been able to develop various strategies which have been used to offset the rising prices of basic materials and continue to survive, it is clear, however, that their staying power is far less than expected.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Coping Strategies - The Art of Balancing between Income and Expenditures

It is clear from the case studies presented above, there are many strategies developed by the kampung people to survive. Depending on their specific conditions and pressures, each type of urban people has its own survival strategy. However, one thing is clear from this study, at the micro level, these survival strategies are very much related to the dynamic of "household economy." By "household economy", we mean the most of socio-economic grouping improving of the settlement.

In this context, it is important to note that, for the urban people, the concept of "household" is rather different from the concept of nuclear family which westerner regard as "normal". For the kampung people, households are essentially social structures, which can range in size from one individual to a large extended family. The household economy is therefore made up of social and economic relationships and interdependence among household members. The members of a household depend on each other and organize together to provide the necessities for household survival. Households are, therefore, important adaptive institutions for the poor, providing mechanisms for get the income and other resources and for sharing consumption.

The diverse nature of the urban economy and the inability of most households to survive on one person's income mean that most households have various sources of income and members tend not to
work in the same activity. As the economy crisis limits their access to formal sector activities or high-yielding informal sector business the household is generally more vulnerable and dependent on a variety of sources of low income, tightly organized among the household members for the most effective use of their time and re-sources. In this situation, to survive, every household has to develop their ability to "balance" between their incomes and expenditures. Households respond to declining income by minimizing expenditure such as: cutting total spending, changing dietary habits, and cutting back on purchases of nonessential goods.

In this context, it is important to note that the burden of coping with economic crisis is often unequally distributed within the household. The pressures particularly on women is intensified because of their social position. In other words, women have to spend more time and energy to increase income, but they also have to devote their energy to balancing between their income and expenditures. This "double burden" makes women the most disadvantaged and vulnerable during the crisis.

3.2. Networking Among the Poor: The Importance of Social Capital
As indicated from the case studies, each type of urban poor has various and different mechanisms to cope with their problems or pressures. However, one aspect seems to be very important and happens in all types. This is a network or association among the poor or calls "social capital". This social capital means the trust, reciprocal arrangements, and socio-economic networks linking people in the community [8].

The fact that the individual poor cannot solely depend on their own income suggests that they have to be a part of a network that together make them strong and able to survive. From the distance, it looks like they work individually, but detailed observations reveal that they are engaged in a solid, but at the same time, flexible network. This social capital is particularly crucial when the poor are rejected by the society. Only by developing social relations among them, can they survive.

At a certain level, increased pressure will increase social capital by bringing into play more of the reciprocal arrangements and by strengthening networks. However, when the pressure reached a certain point, the network could become overwhelmed and the social system break down. As crimes and conflicts within communities are increasing lately, this indicates that there is a possibility of decreasing social capital among the kampung people something that need further investigation.

3.3. Economic Crisis and the Increasing Vulnerability
The case studies presented in this study show that the economic crisis in Indonesia has many negative results for the urban poor. The severity of this results is varying, depending on the type of the kampung people and their ability to cope with pressures. In general, however there is tendency of increasing vulnerability defined as the insecurity of the wellbeing of individuals, households, or communities in the fact of a changing environment [8] as illustrated in Figure 6.
Figure 6 shows that there are several factors that if not operated effectively can increase vulnerability among the poor such as employment, social capital, household relations, housing, and human capital. As the economic crisis accelerates the severity of these five aspects. These is increasing risk and uncertainty among of kampung people. It is true that the poor have always had strategies for a daily problem by coping with low incomes, high consumer prices, and inadequate economic and social infrastructure.

Further detail study is needed to explore factor important in increasing or decreasing vulnerability among the urban poor. But several indicators that show the tendency for increasing vulnerability among the poor are clear from this study: loss of permanent job, decline in secure wage employment, increase in crimes and social conflicts, decline in access to social and economic infrastructure, inability of women to balance multiple responsibilities and community participation[9].

4. Conclusion
To help the kampung people requires a comprehensive, holistic, socio-economic approach that recognizes the complex interdependency of not only economic but as well as social and human capital. The possible erosion of social and human capital during the economic crisis can break down community-based systems for delivery and maintenance of social and physical infrastructure. In other words, there is a possibility that the economic crisis in Indonesia will lead to a more complex social crisis. In this context, attention should be paid to the ways to strengthen existing social capital. Revitalizing grassroots level indigenous institutional mechanisms like religious groups and community-based cooperatives for channeling vital productive inputs and local human capital and material resource mobilization would be vital for strengthening of the social capital or to reduce the possibility of a deeper and bigger social crisis. The reality of urban poverty in Indonesia its complex and varied and rarely fits the perceptions or assumptions of outsiders. If planners are to offer appropriate assistance to kampung people struggling against the crisis, they must first build a good understanding of the lives of those they aim to assist. As clear from a case study presented in this report, variety of the kampung people, each with their specific issues, problems and responds. In this context, it is important that poverty alleviation programs are designed to cope with all types of the kampung people creativity. Particularly in time of
economic crisis, several actions or programs should be carefully designed that could help the ability of the poor to mobilize their assets to prevent increased vulnerability.

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