Vulnerability of economic resilience of slum settlements in the City of Palembang

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Abstract. This study aims to look at the economic resilience vulnerability of slums in Palembang City. The method used is a quantitative descriptive of the results of cross tabulation using 382 respondents in each head of household spread in 64 locations of slum areas in the slum city of Palembang. Data collection techniques in this study using survey methods with area proportional random sampling. The results of this study indicate the amount of income is more than Rp. 2,000,000 which reached a percentage of 56% and found significant differences in income levels of more than Rp. 1,500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000 between migrant and non-migrant population. Results vulnerabilities economic resilience of society shows that there are 93.5% the economic situation equally between income and expenditure so as to have a higher susceptibility to the weak economic resilience families in slum communities in Palembang.

1. Introduction

Palembang is a metropolitan city has a population of very large reach more than 1.5 million people. High economic development is the most important factor in its role in increasing the population in Palembang. The city of Palembang, which has a unique Malay blend of Arab, Chinese and Indian culture, provides a distinctive taste to attract domestic and international tourists. Many opportunities in international activities representing Indonesia after Jakarta are often held in this city which is famous for pempek food. Along with the development of urban areas in Palembang always makes the attraction of migrants in the city. Migrants rollicking come to look for loopholes in exploiting economic opportunities that provide new hope for them to live better lives.

This phenomenon is rife as in other large cities, as well as the City of Palembang. Increasing the number of population which every year always has an increase continues to go and be centered in urban areas. High urbanization due to the continued increase in population has resulted in a significant
expansion in residential areas [1]. Basically they will occupy urban space to make it easier to access and carry out their economic activities. The increasingly crowded urban settlements, the phenomenon of traffic jams everywhere, as well as the gradual decline in environmental quality occur in big cities and also occur in Palembang City.

Increasing the area of population settlements and the declining quality of the environment resulted in the emergence of slums that fill urban pockets. Green land that was once capable of absorbing and accommodating waters have now been conditioned over land use into buildings that are used for the carrying capacity of urban areas. This phenomenon will certainly give birth to slums for them. Slums continue to develop unnoticed and are difficult to overcome. The migrants who have come and mixed with the local population reside in the midst of the hustle and bustle of urban activities that will provide loopholes and new avenues for other migrants to keep on arriving. However, the problem is not only with the concept of migration, local population growth also always contributes to the explosion in population. Migration can be interpreted as a movement activity of people who live in the original area and then move to the destination area so that life expectancy can be achieved better than before [2,3,4,5,6,7], where the longer the migration process experiences development in urban areas that increase urbanization in urban areas [8].

Increasing rates of urbanization will result in slums with poor environmental quality [9,10,11,12]. The process of deteriorating environmental quality is getting worse due to the patterns of life of migrants and non-migrants who are less able to cope with poor waste management and drainage due to lack of carrying capacity due to being on river banks [13,14]. Waste management in residential areas will affect the quality of the environment itself [15].

It should be noted that the city of Palembang is the capital of South Sumatra Province which is geographically divided into two parts in the ilir and ulu area by the Musi River which stretches in the middle of the urban center. The Musi River Basin area is a very easy spot for residents to live in. Regarding the deteriorating environmental quality along the river banks due to household waste from slums. This results in a lower cost of living that matches the pockets of local residents and underprivileged migrants. Residents who live in cities are not all can feel the urban economy as well as possible. Those who have limited skills and low levels of education become a barrier between them and good employment. They are only able to survive in offering labor services as unskilled laborers (laborers) with a modest income in meeting their daily needs. It is their simple way to struggle on the hardness of urban life.

This weak economic condition is a vulnerability of the people who live in the slums of Palembang City. Relying on economic conditions in carrying out his life will have an adverse impact on the lives of slum communities. Therefore economic vulnerability is an important issue in this study. The economic endurance of the family in surviving the needs of their family life. A low economy has a high vulnerability. The urgency of this research is that the increasingly high vulnerability of community economic resilience can have a major impact on the failure of population-oriented development, even increasing unemployment and increasing poverty if not anticipated immediately. Therefore, the authors examine the vulnerability of the economic resilience of the community in the slums of Palembang City.

2. Methods
This study uses a quantitative method using statistical tools IBM SPSS 23. Use of this statistic to analyze by means of percentages and cross tabulation of a sample of 382 respondents in each head of household to see the economic situation and economic vulnerability of the people living in slums in the City Palembang. The samples were determined using area proportional random sampling taken by the group of slums scattered territories in the region 64 existing slums in the city of Palembang.
3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Family Income Conditions in Slum Settlements

The family income in this study is the total of the total income of all family members who live in the slums of Palembang City. The family members in question are family members who contribute to the salary they have to meet the needs of their family life. The total family income they have can be described in Figure 1 below:

![Figure 1. Percentage of Total Family Income in the Community Slums in Palembang City](image)

Figure 1 above describes that the percentage of family income in Palembang City slum communities dominate the amount of revenue that are in the amount of more than Rp. 2,000,000 in total every month. The amount of family income, especially in residents in slum areas, is a good family financial achievement, but if it is related to the needs of this family it still has a high vulnerability. Based on observations in the field that they still complain about the need for a young family structure to meet the school fees that cannot be anticipated if all of their young children attend school.

Based on the above data they get a daily or weekly salary from the results of their hard work as wage laborers or unskilled laborers such as builders, transporters of goods in the market, pedicab drivers, traders and so forth. They also compete with people who come to migrate to cities to look for opportunities and job opportunities in earning a living. The large number of migrant communities living in their area and working in the market location and its surroundings presents a challenge for the local community itself. People to migrate to find work in the informal sector is because it is easy to enter, especially in areas with high urbanization [16].

3.2. Vulnerability of Family Income Based on Regional Origin

Vulnerability is a set of circumstances that can be determined whether there is any danger or not so as to give birth to a disaster or catastrophe. The vulnerability referred to in this study is a vulnerability seen from an economic aspect in the form of a family income that they are able to generate in meeting their daily needs [17]. The slum city of Palembang is an urban area that has a high level of urbanization. These factors resulted in the birth of migrants to reside in the city of Palembang. Therefore, it is necessary to review the income situation of migrants and non-migrants
who live in the slums of Palembang City so that it can be seen which group has the highest vulnerability. In order to explain the situation, it can be described through Figure 2 below:

**Figure 2.** State of Total Family Income between Migrant and Non-Migrant Residents in the Slums of Palembang City

Figure 2 reveals that there are significant differences between the opinions of local residents and migrant populations. The graph above also explains that the amount of family income is more dominated by non-migrant population. A very large and significant difference is in the income level of more than Rp. 1,500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000. Likewise with income levels of more than Rp. 1,000,000 to Rp. 1,500,000 and income level of more than Rp. 2,000,000 also have a significantly better difference than the non-migrant population than the migrant population. The smallest difference is the level of total income of Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1,000,000 that there is almost the same or almost no difference between the two. Need to know that income in the migrant population more than the number of non-migrant income.

The data means that the income of the people in the slums looks better in the non-migrant community. There are indeed significant differences in income between migrant and non-migrant workers, especially in informal sector workers in Kuto Batu Village in Ilir Timur, Palembang [5]. If the situation of the family structure in non-migrant population is reviewed more than that of the migrant population so that even though their incomes are higher, the amount of their expenditure remains high due to the large number of family members they have. However, it should also be noted that although the income of migrant communities is still not biased to exceed the income of non-migrants, at least their income is better than their income before they migrate. In this context the migration process has succeeded in improving his standard of living [3,7].
3.3. Vulnerability of Family Economic Endurance
The vulnerability of the community's economic endurance in this study is a series that conditions how the family's economic endurance in dealing with the amount of income compared to the amount of family expenses in meeting the needs of their family's daily life. This is expected to be able to measure the percentage of people who have economic vulnerability in surviving with various economic conditions globally and surviving the crisis that is engulfing and increasing the number of family members in meeting their daily needs [18]. The details can be explained through the following table 1:

Table 1. Conditions of Vulnerability of Durability to Total Revenue and Family Expenditures to Communities in Slums Palembang city

| Total family income | Total family expenses | < Rp. 500.000 | Rp 500.000 – Rp 1.000.000 | > Rp 1.000.000 | > Rp 1.500.000 | > Rp 2.000.000 | Total |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Total family income | Rp. 500.000 – Rp 1.000.000 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| > Rp. 1.000.000 | > Rp 1.000.000 | 0 | 8 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| > Rp. 1.500.000 | > Rp 1.500.000 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 88 | 0 | 99 |
| > Rp. 2.000.000 | > Rp 2.000.000 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 191 | 214 |
| Total | Total | 1 | 42 | 42 | 106 | 191 | 382 |

Source: Results of Analysis of IBM SPSS 23 Data

The data table above illustrates that the amount of family income in migrant communities can only survive on the condition of the expenditure needs of the family. At the salary level of Rp. 500,000 - more than Rp. 2,000,000 only 6.5% of respondents have a family income greater than the amount of family expenses. In the data above, the economic resilience of the family of the community who lives in the slums of Palembang City is able to survive better when there is a change in family needs when a crisis occurs or an increase in the necessities of life such as the increasing school fees and rising prices for staples. They are able to have savings to prepare themselves for better and decent living conditions. It is in these conditions that an increase in the standard of living for the better able to provide new hope for those who immediately get out of the circle of poverty in the slums of Palembang City.

Other data to explain that they were has income and family expenditures equal reached 93.5%. This value gives meaning that they can only survive with their present conditions in meeting their daily needs. However, it should be noted that the resilience of the family's economic vulnerability at this time is very vulnerable because they do not have savings if there is an economic shift in increasing spending. If there is a crisis and an increase in the price of basic food items, it is at the level of the slums that looks very affected. Poverty, hunger and even poor nutrition among family members due to lack of economy in meeting the needs of life. Vulnerability to the economy also has an impact on losses and has an impact on slum areas [19]. Low economic conditions provide a high level of vulnerability to free sex that results in the HIV epidemic to enrich the lives of those in slums. These emerging social problems will continue to develop if government intervention is not provided [20].

In fact the data above, there are some data on the amount of income of more than Rp. 2,000,000 but keep in mind that their family expenses are also high. This happens as a result of the large number of family members who must be met their needs. Living expenses such as rental housing and school fees still need to be considered so that the amount of their expenses becomes as large as their family income.
4. Conclusion
Based on the discussion explained above, it can be concluded that the amount of income is more than Rp. 2,000,000 reaches a percentage of 56%, more than Rp. 1,500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000 reached 25.9%, with revenues of more than Rp. 1,000,000 to Rp. 1,500,000 reached 10.2%, while revenues of more than Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1,000,000 reaches 7.9%.

In the difference between migrant and non-migrant income, there is still a noticeable difference, where the non-migrant population has higher income compared to the migrant population. The difference is seen in their monthly income level of more than Rp. 2,000,000, then there are also differences in income levels of more than Rp. 1,500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000, and more than Rp. 1,000,000 to Rp. 1,500,000. But at an income level of more than Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1,000,000 precisely the population of migrants is slightly exceeding the amount in the income of non-migrants, although the difference almost did not experience a significant difference.

The vulnerability of the economic resilience of the Palembang City slums community is still very high because when viewed from the amount of family income compared to the total family expenditure, only 6.5% are able to save, while there are still 93.5% of them whose circumstances the economy is the same between income and expenditure. They do not have the economic resilience of savings in the event of a crisis, sick families, increased school fees, and groceries. In this case it is feared that those whose lives are just enough to meet their daily needs are more vulnerable to health problems such as hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and social problems such as school dropouts, unemployment, and increased crime.

Suggestions in this study can be divided into two namely theoretical advice and practical advice. The theoretical advice in this study is that further research should add other variables such as education level, age and so on in order to provide better information. Furthermore, practically advice divided into two. First, the Palembang City slum community has increased and increased the ability in skills and skills to be able to increase family income so as to reduce vulnerability in the family's economic endurance. Secondly, related institutions such as the labor department have increased their socialization to places where slums have high vulnerability to family economic resilience.

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