



# The Issues and Social Economic Potentials of Urban Marginal Groups in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** Urban poverty is a complex issue related to employment, income, housing, and other social pathological problems, such as social incompetence and vulnerability to crimes and violence. Urban marginal groups consist of a group of people that experience one or more aspects of removal, discrimination, or exploitation in urban social, economic, and political life. This group may include homeless people, beggars, and scavengers. They are the consequences of urban development, industrialization, globalization, modernization, and urbanization. This paper aims to map the issues encountered along with the social-economic potentials and the opportunities that could be developed to elevate their social functions. The approach used is a mixture of quantitative and qualitative with survey methods, in-depth interviews, and observations. The population and respondents live in social service institutions for the homeless and beggars in major cities in six provinces in Indonesia which is determined using purposive sampling. The study results show that they have low income, poor health conditions, low level of education, are vulnerable, have limited access to any services, and have an awful living situation. In addition, they tend to expend more than save; hence they are very vulnerable to being tangled in debt. Homeless and beggars are commonly in the productive age, thus they have excellent endurance and physical condition. Meanwhile, scavengers with their garbage businesses hold a promising social capital potential to overcome the garbage pollution in an urban area while at the same time providing economic and social benefits. Collaboration of stakeholders from diverse sectors is imperative to encourage this group to be able to resolve the limitation experienced.

**Keywords:** urban marginal group · homeless and beggars · scavengers · social-economic potential

## 1 Introduction

Marginal people are synonymous with small communities or marginalized people. Perlman [1] distinguishes four dimensions of marginality, namely socially, culturally, economically, and politically marginal. Social marginality becomes a discussion about being socially marginalized; cultural marginality is about otherness; economic marginalization

turns to dispossession, vulnerability, and rethinking of livelihoods and assets; and political marginality becomes a dialogue about lack of voice, citizenship claims, and rights. Marginal groups can be referred to as those from the informal sector, who often do not have access to power and have a small influence on development. It is usually assumed that those belonging to the marginalized group are those who are poor. Even though marginalized people are not necessarily poor people and vice versa, being economically marginalized will impact marginalization in other fields.

Poverty has been contemplated as a result of lack of income. However, there is no denying the fact that poverty is not only determined from an economic perspective but also other important determinants. According to [2], poverty is considered as deprivation of some form of capacity or “freedom,” which consists of economic (income) and non-economic aspects, such as political, social, mental, and cultural. Sen defines poverty as conditions other than food shortages, such as lack of nutrition, illiteracy, lack of civil liberties and democratic rights, discrimination, disease, and various forms of deprivation of private property rights are forms of poverty that create suffering. Thus, people are considered poor when they are unable to remove the obstacle they face in achieving their happiness.

Urban poverty is a challenge faced by developing countries that should not be underestimated. Several studies conducted in Asian, Latin American, and African countries found that more than 50 percent of the urban population lived below the poverty line during the 1980s [3]. Data [4] in the three Asian countries with the largest population shows the number of urban poor at around 52 million in India and almost 12 million in Indonesia. At the same time, China has a much lower urban poor, with less than 3 million.

Urban development is influenced by the process of urbanization, which can be seen based on demographic, economic, and social aspects. Regarding the demographic aspect, population growth in urban areas is caused by natural population growth and migration. Urbanization is often cited as the cause of the increase in the slum population and urban poverty [5–7]. In the economic aspect, there is a shift in employment from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector, such as trade and industry. Meanwhile, in the social aspect, urban development causes heterogeneity in urban residents [8]. This heterogeneity is further evident from the existence of the urban formal and informal sectors and the separation between population groups based on differences in economic and social status.

The urban marginal is a lower class society that is marginalized from urban society’s life with mediocre income or even lack. They generally do not have the education and expertise required by the industrial sector and other modern sectors. Formal economic activities in urban areas cannot absorb workers with low education and abilities, so they end up working in the informal sector [9]. Employment in the informal sector is concentrated in various types of work, such as selling food and beverages (either self-produced or taken from others), selling cigarettes and the like around, or using “lapak” as street vendors. Other types of work mostly done are as vagrants, beggars, scavengers, laborers, construction workers, and other menial jobs.

Most of them have low income; as a result, they are unable to live in proper housing and live in cramped residential areas [10] that stand on land with unclear status, do not

meet health requirements, and do not even have a permanent residence. This situation causes the growth of slum settlements with limited supporting facilities and infrastructure and pockets of poverty (slum areas) in urban areas. The cost of living, including housing and utility costs, school and health care costs, and food and transportation costs in urban settlements, is much higher than living in rural areas making urban residents more vulnerable to extreme impoverishment [11].

Several research in America found that the problem of homelessness is not only about inability to have a place to live, but also other social problems, such as youth, alcohol and others drug problems [12]. The problems faced by the marginalized in urban areas are more complex because they are related to work, income, and housing and related to other pathological social problems such as social disability, vulnerability to crime and violence, and drug abuse.

In this study, the marginal people who will be the focus are the homeless, beggars, and scavengers. According to [13], the problem of homeless people in developing countries is not only caused by the unavailability of adequate housing. In addition, increasing population and the uncontrolled process of moving people from regions to big cities to find job also caused the problem in urban community. From a normative point of view, their existence is a society that occupies the lowest social class, destroys the beauty of the environment, and disturbs peace and order in public places [14]. The problems faced by homeless people and beggars hereinafter will be referred to as sprawl; It is not only a matter of place of residence but also the problem of socio-cultural relations, namely their inability to follow the rules of social life that apply in society, so that they are marginalized and isolated from the order of community life at the destination [15], as well as mentality problems [16].

Some people often underestimate the scavengers because they are considered dirty, close to disease, and provide low income. Some people often attach a negative stigma to scavengers as a social problem that must be addressed immediately. Scavenger activities are considered illegal and wild, disturbing the view and order. The job of scavengers is also very different from other jobs, which are very far from clean and have many challenges such as safety and competition with other scavengers.

Research [17] stated that homeless management policies and programs should be a combination of prevention, early intervention, crisis intervention, and long-term support strategies that aimed on facilitating self-reliance. Many service programs for slums and scavengers have been carried out by the government, non-government institutions, and the community. Still, the various problems related to them have never subsided. Research [18] found that underprivileged people in DKI Jakarta tend to return to the streets after receiving coaching in an orphanage.

Jones [19] suggested that public participation in third world countries is an effective strategy to address the problem of urban poverty. It is important to reach the success of a program; it is necessary to understand the problems so that programs can be arranged that are to the existing problems. A Study by Smith et al. [20], emphasizes the importance of including the homeless in discussions about how they understand and meet their basic needs. Knowing the problems faced by prospective program recipients and their potential, the program to be carried out can be adapted to existing conditions. It is hoped

that they will be more participatory, which will impact the sustainability and success of the program being implemented.

Based on this, it is necessary to research the problems urban marginal groups face, especially sprawl and scavengers, their socioeconomic potentials, and what opportunities can be developed as a driving force for their functioning to get out of the marginalization they experience. This research is expected to be useful as a formulation material to improve policies and programs that have been implemented so far in social services for the homeless and scavengers.

## 2 Research Method

This study uses a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methods to obtain more comprehensive information. The data collection techniques used surveys, interviews, and observations. Observation (observation) comes from Latin, paying attention and following [21].

A quantitative approach is used to identify 1) the problems encountered, 2) the potential they have, and 3) what opportunities can be developed. Meanwhile, a qualitative approach is used to obtain more in-depth information, including quantitative data triangulation.

The population sample is Gepeng, and scavengers receiving social services in government agencies and community organizations are taken purposively. This study uses a probability sampling technique is proportional stratified random sampling. The population of recipients of social rehabilitation services for homeless people and beggars in six provinces, namely DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, North Sumatra, and South Sulawesi, was 3578 people with a sample of 487 respondents. Quantitative data is obtained from e-surveys through the Survey Monkey application. Furthermore, qualitative data was obtained through in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at the location of the Gepeng Binjai Social Service UPT (North Sumatra); PSBK Harapan Jaya (DKI Jakarta), LKS Foundation Kumala Jakarta, PSBK Cisarua, Social Rehabilitation Center for Homeless Beggars Pangudi Luhur and LKS Movement for Anti-Drugs and Crime (G.A.N.K) Bandung City (West Java); PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang (Central Java); PSBK Pasuruan and LKS Insan Prosperous in Malang (East Java); LKS Pabatta Ummi Foundation and LKS Ummi Naharia Foundation (South Sulawesi).

The data obtained is analyzed in several stages; the first stage is quantitative data processing for survey results using the SPSS application. The results of the data processing will be analyzed to obtain descriptive data.

The research data has not shown national data because this study has a population sample of the Gepeng and scavenger groups who receive social services in institutions and community-based services by Balai/Panti or LKS.

## 3 Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

From the number of respondents obtained, most of them are of the productive age; even 49% are 18–41 years. Most of them are heads of households responsible for meeting

**Table 1.** Income and Expenditure per week

Per week	Income (%)	Expenditure (%)
< Rp. 100.000, -	22	13
Rp. 100.000–Rp. 300.000	57	56
Rp. 300.000–Rp. 700.000	18	26
> Rp. 700.000	3	5

the needs of family members. The education level of 28% of respondents is elementary school graduates. The number of respondents who did not finish elementary school also showed a fairly high number, namely 27%, 20% of junior high school graduates, 16% of high school/vocational high school graduates, and 2% of diploma graduates. However, the number of illiterate respondents is still 7%.

The reason they move to the city, in general, is as a solution to get a job and a better income than in the area of origin. Seventy-four percent of respondents admitted to moving to earn a living, 14% because there was no work in their area of origin, 2% to pay for their children's schooling, and 11% for other reasons such as joining or being asked to help their parents, having family problems, and because they don't have a place to live in the area of origin. The migration they do is a form of response because of the expectation of improving welfare. As long as there is a development gap between rural and urban areas, rural-urban migration will continue.

Poverty can be evaluated and assessed from the data and characteristics found in the field. The easiest poverty category to use is income. Judging from the aspect of work or main livelihood, 47% of all respondents work as scavengers, 22% are Gepeng, 8% of buskers, and 23% enter other criteria, namely illegal parking attendants, odd jobs, shemale, and not having a job. This shows that the characteristics of the respondents generally are working in the informal sector where the income is uncertain and not standardized, such as factory workers and jobs subject to regional minimum wage regulations or provincial minimum wages.

They admit that they consciously choose to be Gepeng and scavengers rather than working formally with complicated rules that are often stressful. They have had enough and are free from the rules of that job. The comparison between the amount of income and expenses per week can be seen in Table 1.

The table shows that the largest income and expenses are in the range of 100,000 to 300,000 per week or 400,000 to 1,200,000 per month. This is already included in the poor category if it is based on the World Bank poverty line of 1.9 US dollars per capita per day or equivalent to 798,000 per month (exchange rate, Rp. 14,000).

For the most expenses used to buy food and daily necessities, as much as 85%, to pay rent for housing as much as 4%, transportation needs 3%, to pay debts as much as 2%, children's school fees 2%, and for other needs 4%.

Most respondents are married and have dependents, both biological children and not. Thirty-five percent of respondents admitted to having 3–4 dependents, 30% with 1–2 dependents, 13% with more than five dependents, and 21% said they had no dependents.

**Table 2.** Ownership of Savings and Debt

Ownership	Saving (%)	Debt (%)
No	80	50
Yes	20	50

In general, the number of dependents is believed to be a source of Expenditure. The general belief of the community is that the more dependents there are, the more expenses there will be, and as a result and consequence, the opportunity to save will be smaller.

A large number of dependents will make the value of spending even more. Consequently, the value of savings will decrease. This is also related to low income. Because their income is generally low, coupled with the number of dependents and consumption costs, they will be vulnerable to experiencing shortages eventually covered by debt. Low incomes and fewer job opportunities generally lead to a large gap between income and meeting needs. The data of research respondents confirm this, as can be seen in Table 2. In Table 1, their income seems relatively sufficient to meet their high daily costs in the expensive society where they live. However, the fact in Table 2 shows that some of them have difficulty meeting their expenditure needs, so they have to go into debt.

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From the table, it can be seen that most of them admit that they have no savings, and half of the respondents admit that they have debt. Whatever their needs, the debt is mostly to meet their food and daily needs by 78%, pay rent for housing as much as 9%, and other needs as much as 13%. The existence of savings ownership in 20% of the

**Table 3.** Ownership of Identity and Health Insurance

Ownership	Yes (%)	No (%)
KTP/NIK	83	17
JKN	50	50

respondents in this study is interesting because, in general, the poor and scavengers are considered low-income. This is different from what has been commonly believed that low income will result in no savings because all income is spent.

Residential environments in urban areas are generally located in slums, dense settlements, and riverbanks. From the research data obtained, 28% of respondents lived in beds, under bridges/under toll roads was 4%, shophouse terraces were 5%, empty buildings were 3%, stayed with relatives/acquaintances was 17%, and not living/always moving is 8%, 21% of renting a house/room and another 15%.

Problems related to slum settlements include low basic housing sanitation due to the absence of clean water sources, the garbage that accumulates, poor housing conditions, and many disease vectors, such as flies, rats, and mosquitoes. In addition, the living and working environment of Gepeng and scavengers who are prone and full of exposure to pollution are also very risky for health conditions. All of these things can create unhealthy conditions. From the interviews, it was found that many experienced health problems, including diseases related to the respiratory tract (e.g., coughs, tuberculosis), skin pain, wounds that did not heal (diabetes), and frequent headaches (high blood pressure).

As one of the marginal groups in urban areas, homeless people, beggars, and scavengers often experience difficulties accessing both education and health and access to social assistance. They are also still in possession of a National Identity Card (KTP) accompanied by a Population Identification Number (NIK) as an identity. NIK is important to access various public services, especially basic public services such as health, welfare, and education. This study found that there were still respondents who did not have an identity card in the form of an ID card or NIK. Of the total respondents, 17% admitted that they still do not have an ID card/NIK.

Health facilities are the main thing that the government must provide; these facilities must also be easily accessible by the community. Health facilities are currently determined by population participation in the Social Security Management Agency (BPJS). Residents will have easier access to health if they have a National Health Insurance (JKN) card. Fifty percent of respondents said they already had it and 50% did not have a health insurance card. Respondent's data on identity card ownership and access to health insurance is shown in Table 3.

If the respondent is sick or if a family member of the respondent is sick, most of the respondents have been able to access basic health facilities. This confirms the data regarding the ownership of the health insurance card. Sixty-seven percent of respondents said they went to the Puskesmas, 13% went to the clinic, 3% said they went to the hospital, and 2% went to the Health Mantri or Midwife. However, 14% of respondents claim not to go anywhere for treatment.

Respondents were asked questions about whether they had ever received assistance from the government. Most of the respondents, 76%, stated that they had never received assistance from the government. Only 33% said they had received assistance from the government. The type of assistance received in general is social assistance to communities affected by COVID-19. The assistance was in the form of necessities and PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) in masks and hand sanitizers.

Security and order are the main things in addition to economic problems. Squatters and scavengers are a vulnerable group because they live on hard roads and move around. People often attach a negative stigma to slums and scavengers as a social problem that must be addressed immediately. Forty-seven percent of the respondents in this study stated that they had had an unpleasant experience. The forms include experiencing emotional violence as much as 43%, being expelled from work 23%, being expelled from their place of residence 13%, experiencing extortion 8%, experiencing theft 8%, and experiencing physical/sexual violence as much as 6%.

Squatters and scavengers, in general, rarely interact with the local community. They admitted that this was due to prejudice or treatment by some community members who were deemed unpleasant, such as being accused of stealing or being considered a madman.

## **3.2 Urban Marginal Problems**

### **3.2.1 Access to Services**

The main problem of poverty is the problem of accessibility. Accessibility, in this case means the ability of a person or group of people in society to be able to achieve or get something that is a basic need and should be his right as a human being and as a citizen. An illustration of the marginalization of sprawl and scavengers can be seen, among other things, in how access is obtained between urban natives and sprawl and scavengers as migrant residents. Indigenous people will find it easy to get public access according to their rights, while the poor and scavengers will usually find it more difficult. In addition, discrimination can also occur based on the settlements where they live in slum areas that do not have clear legality of ownership.

Access to health facilities, many poor people do not know how to get a BPJS Health card. Most of them think that the BPJS Health program has been automatically obtained, even though to get BPJS Health, a membership registration process is needed first. This is because the poor status inherent in slums and scavengers and the lack of income impact access to health services. Their right to access health services is generally limited, as their health status tends to be below.

Marginal groups are often discriminated against by medical personnel because they are considered unable to afford expensive medical expenses [22]. Income can be a determinant of health, where the lower the socioeconomic position, the worse the health. Gaping and scavengers as part of the poor community tend to have low levels of health due to not sufficient to meet the needs of adequate clothing, food, and housing, limited access to proper health services, low quality and quality of basic health services, and lack of understanding of healthy living behavior.

In terms of access to education for children, 60% of respondents who have school-age children admitted that their children were included in study groups in the surrounding



**Table 4.** Weekly Income of Gepeng and Scavengers

Income	Gepeng (%)	Scavengers (%)
< Rp. 100.000,-	24	22
Rp. 100.000–Rp. 300.000	46	65
Rp. 300.000–Rp. 700.000	25	12
> Rp. 700.000	5	1

environment, 11% were not sent to school, and 29% admitted that their children were sent to school in their hometown. Non-governmental organizations with volunteers generally carry out study groups located in the surrounding environment. However, many scavenger parents still prefer their children to work with them to earn money rather than study.

Educational institutions tend to discriminate against marginalized groups. Educational institutions, in this case, formal schools, are not economically class neutral. In addition to sorting students based on academic ability, which is closely related to economic class, educational institutions also tend to give privileges to students from the upper-middle class. The community's view of slums and scavengers with the stereotype of a dirty appearance, low-income family economy, slum residential environment or even no permanent residence at all, their wild nature and often considered to have committed crimes are also the causes of Gepeng and scavengers not to include their children to formal school.

Accessibility of education for marginalized children has not been significant because the government's role has not fully supported education for marginal children. The government does not yet have an educational institution specifically for marginalized children. The results of research surveys, interviews, and field observations show that most Gepeng children and scavengers receive their education from non-governmental organizations or communities that set up activity centers or study groups around their homes. Education that every citizen should enjoy becomes constrained due to social and economic factors experienced by slums and scavengers.

### 3.2.2 Economic Aspect

Income or income between sprawl and scavengers is relatively not much different. Research respondents in nursing homes are generally Gepeng, and those in LKS are scavengers. A comparison of income between Gepeng respondents and scavengers can be seen in Table 4.

The table shows that the highest percentage of income for sprawl and scavengers is in the range of Rp. 100,000–Rp.300,000 per week. It is also seen that 30% of Gepeng respondents have a weekly income in the range of 300,000 and above, while those scavengers in that range are only 13%. This is interesting because, from the data, it can be seen that the income of the Gepeng is greater than the income of the scavengers.

The income of the scavengers from selling each person's garbage is also not the same. It is influenced by the hard work of each individual based on the duration of

time. Whoever works the most will certainly get more results. Most of the slums and scavengers have had enough to fulfill their daily needs without thinking about living for the days to come.

Scavengers are often powerless to determine the price of the used goods they collect. The scavenger community has a very low bargaining position against large stall owners or collectors because, according to interviews, collectors usually determine prices.

### 3.3 Socioeconomic Potential

The productive age population is the population in the age range between 15–64 years. The age population is considered capable of producing goods and services in the production process. They are considered capable in the employment process and have the burden to bear the life of the population included in the category of the unproductive and non-productive population. Those in this productive age range are considered to have the potential for physical health, education, and access to seeking better knowledge and are considered more urban so that they have knowledge connections about the world.

Homeless, beggars, and scavengers are generally in the productive age range. They are not absorbed in the labor market and do not yet have productive jobs. The scavengers and scavengers in this study are beneficiaries of social rehabilitation service institutions, both social institutions and LKS. Research [23] shows that the social rehabilitation programs that are followed are often not able to provide full support for them due to limited human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and the complexity of regulations and policies. The social rehabilitation services provided by the institution are not a guarantee that the beneficiaries will experience success in their social functioning.

The potential for sprawl and scavengers who are generally in the productive age range can be further developed with skills training programs carried out by the government and the community, which aim to make them more empowered and able to carry out their social functions and roles in society. Skills training also needs to be followed by ease of business opportunities, access to jobs, business capital, as well as mental and entrepreneurial guidance.

Scavengers are people who every day dedicate their time and energy to cleaning up other people's trash. Scavengers only pick up waste that has economic value, such as items made from plastic, iron, paper, and items that can be resold. The waste business also has links and networks from scavengers to big collectors who need each other to achieve a common goal of raising money. The existence of scavengers to manage waste reflects the real action of the slogan of sustainable waste management. Amid the negative stigma against scavengers, this work has become an alternative to solving waste problems in urban areas.

The scavengers, even though they do not have the skills to be able to work in the formal sector, can survive in urban areas because of social capital factors. These namely relationships can be used to obtain economic benefits and social benefits. Scavengers in big cities are generally affiliated with a scavenger community which is a forum for them to carry out their work. The scavengers have a patronage relationship between the chief scavengers and the scavengers. The head of the scavenger community usually acts as a liaison between the scavengers between the community and the scavenging

industry. These social capitals are capable of turning self-interest and competition into social cooperation.

Joining a community gives scavengers an advantage in that they can occupy the building provided by the landowner (*bedeng*) as a place to live and store their scavenged products. For scavengers who live in a community, the informal rules related to work patterns are not considered obstacles or restraints; on the contrary, they are considered to provide regularity. The pattern of relationships and activities of the scavengers facilitated by the community reflects their form of coordination with entrepreneurs and the government.

### 3.4 Expandable Opportunities

Currently, the Indonesian government is committed to implementing an economic transformation towards a “green” direction or often referred to as the implementation of a circular economy. Implementing a circular economy will create economic growth of up to 2.5% of GDP and create new jobs, up to 4.4 million jobs [24]. Plastic waste can be reprocessed into plastic or other useful products in the circular economy concept. The circular economy is a new industrial model that uses very sophisticated technological innovations to focus on waste management. This concept can be a solution where waste is used as a commodity to meet waste-based energy needs that will make Indonesia clean and a promising business.

According to data collected by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), scavengers have collected 84.3% of existing plastic waste (equivalent to 354,957 tons) in the country [25]. The lowest layer in the circular economy chain is the scavengers. Their role and contribution are very large to creating a circular economy, but they still have little access to big profits and prosperity.

With the development of a circular economy, scavenging, which was previously considered a hopeless job, will be able to become a separate business because companies that process waste into energy and waste into fertilizer are very dependent on the supply of their waste. Garbage supply would, of course, be very expensive if it had to be done by the company itself. Garbage collected by scavengers can be used as input in the production process.

The scavenger community has the potential for social capital that can be utilized to generate economic and social benefits. One dimension that may be overlooked is the policy dimension. The role of the government becomes very important in the context of the policy dimension. The government must seek to eliminate social exclusion, which is a condition for weakening capacity in various aspects of life faced by scavengers. Excluded, meaning that scavengers have limited access, participation, and freedom in terms of services, rights, and basic living needs.

Waste recycling management has its mechanism. The chain starts with scavengers, stall owners, collectors, suppliers, and factories to return to the community in the form of useful goods. Not all the scavengers have received training in sorting waste, so there is not always a link between the recycling industry and them. Recycled waste from scavengers also ends up in middlemen. With this broken link, the recycling industry does not grow as the final link in the waste recycling chain. Efforts need to be made to embrace scavengers so that they are included in the national waste management chain.

Further studies are needed, especially on the benefits of waste management for the welfare of scavengers. Research on the economic system that takes place on scavengers is needed to restore the socioeconomic rights of scavengers because there is a high price gap between prices at the scavenger level and prices at the collectors, suppliers, and factories level.

## 4 Conclusion

Several dimensions of urban poverty experienced by sprawl and scavengers include low-income conditions, poor health conditions, low education levels, vulnerability, limited access to services, and slum dwellings. In addition, they are also prone to getting into debt because almost all of the income earned is used for consumption, they tend to save a little.

Homeless and beggars are generally of productive age and have advantages in terms of stamina and physicality. Scavengers in the waste business have the potential for social capital that can be utilized to generate economic benefits, and social benefits and help sustainably solve waste problems in urban areas.

Efforts to tackle the problem of poverty are not only the government's responsibility but need to involve all elements of society. It also cannot be done simply by focusing on the city. Urbanization leads to a slum population and an increase in urban poverty. To solve the problem, rural migration needs to be addressed. Comprehensive solutions include improving infrastructure, schools, job opportunities, and overall improving the quality of life in small towns and villages.

Coordination and collaboration between agencies are very much needed to overcome problems regarding access to identity cards, education, health, and access to social assistance. Cooperation between the government, the community, the business world, and academia are very important to encourage marginalized groups of homeless people, beggars, and scavengers to get out of conditions of discrimination that cause limited access.

The government must prioritize the empowerment of sprawl and scavengers through bottom-up policy schemes. In this policy, the community is placed not only as the target the policy but also as the subject of the policy. Communities need to be given the freedom to express their aspirations to create an inclusive social environment that embraces all people to create prosperity.

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