

THE SLUM COMMUNITY AND CHILDREN STREET VENDOR IN QUEZON CITY, METRO MANILA: LESSON FOR PALEMBANG1 CITY

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ABSTRAK. Development as a freedom, that was conceptualized by Amartya Sen is still need a long process in application and practice especially in the development countries. Philippines as the neighborhood country to Indonesia have the long history how to help the urban poor community who live squatter in the slum area with the Participatory Development Research. This research paper is trying to describe the slum community and the children street vendor in the Loyola Heights Barangay as the two major problems in this barangay. Even one and another are unconnected but this incident is very contrast when we compare with the whole area as to the upper class residential. The slum community and the children street vendor in this area is a real picture of the symbioses and conflict pattern of the urban society, it also the depiction of the dominant class passes the public interest in Loyola Heights Barangay.

Keywords : Slum Community, Children Street, Lesson for Palembang

INTRODUCTION

Taking on the real condition from the urban poor in slum community, one of the problems that attach to poor people is the problem of housing. It is based on the fact that they economically cannot afford to buy the houses that are professionally or formally surveyed, build and serviced. As the result, they live as squatters with poor housing condition. Because of that, the housing improvement program for the slum community is considered as one way to eradicate the poverty incidents. The rationality behind this is that the housing problem related much to health and land problem. In the most cases land and housing condition cannot be separated, in the sense that the limitation of land confine them to expand their house.

This problem also influenced by their lack of financial to improve the condition of the houses. Relating to the health condition, the occupants of slum community are vulnerable to the waterborne diseases. One of the characteristics of housing's condition in slum community is the communal usage of bath facility. If sharing is not possible, the residents usually go to the river for their toileting and bathing needs. The slum area in the city is deteriorating the city itself, meanwhile the presence of the depressed area in the city is also reflecting the imbalance of accessibility and power to occupant the land because of the class struggle and

the conflict of interest among the class. The effect of the imbalance of power is also reflecting by the number of children who goes to the street join in the economic production for the daily life struggle in the city.

Statement of Problem

The above discussions have presented that housing problem among the slum community and the children street are the main issue of the urban society. Meanwhile these phenomena are still live and tend to widespread in the urban society.

Analytical Framework of Urban Development

Following the theoretical perspectives analysis such as Nancy Kleniesky, and the urban sociology, the analytical framework in this paper is based in the two major areas of analysis those are *Urban Ecology Perspective*, *Urban Politic Perspective* (Kleniewski, 1997, p. 38):

- a. Urban Ecology Perspective:
 - The nature of the city is the part of natural world, stable and predictable. Changes due to growth or new population.
 - Built environment and urban land use influenced by spatial separation of

different function, relation to city center, land values within a free market.

- Residential pattern influenced by human adaptation to natural environment, competition among groups for space, cohesion of racial and ethnic group.
 - Urban social norm influenced by size and density of population and different into subcultures.
- b. Urban Politic Perspective:
- The nature of the city is the product of human action, takes many forms, changes due to competition over resources, different hierarchy and power of socio-economic-political groups (income, ethnic, gender).
 - Built environment and urban land use influenced by type of economic system, profit motive, political power and government actions.
 - Residential pattern influenced by unequal distribution of resources, competition among groups for control of economic resources, racial and ethnic discriminated by institutional gatekeepers.
 - Urban social norm influenced by values of dominant group and inter-group conflict.

Concept and the meaning of Urban Poor:

Poor urban housing is an international issue. Since the development of the city almost none of the city in the world never faced this problem. The problem is the poor urban housing today is more dominant in the developing country.

Two-thirds or more of the adults in many of the large, expanding cities in developing world are in migrants (Simmons, 1977. p.8). One of the most important problems requiring serious and immediate consideration is the redistribution of population or the changes in the proportional share of country's population in provincial area unit. Population redistribution refers to internal migration within a nation rather than to international migration and nature changes of population for every provincial area units. The immediate factors determining the process of population redistribution are fertility, mortality, and migration. Although different vital rates between different area units contribute to the long-term distribution of population, migration plays important role in adjusting the distribution of population to economic opportunities in different part of country.

City is one of the targets of internal migration, because city offers everything related to job

opportunity, advanced education, advanced health and services, center for trading and entertainment. Moreover, it is also the center for government institutional where all the people in every parts of the province take some process of bureaucracy to fulfill their administrative prerequisites.

Since the need of shelter is required at least 25% of fixed income of the fixed income regardless the socio-economic class and the country, housing needs has become the national and international problem (World Bank, 2002, p. iii-XXVII).

On the other hand, the characteristics of Urban Poverty are:

1. Low quality of house settlement and insecure housing.
2. Limited access to public facility, education and health service.
3. Low quality of water, sanitation, waste and electricity.
4. Limited in mobility and Information Service.
5. Low understanding in political and citizenships rights.
6. Less secure from gender, race, tribal, religion, children and adult discrimination.
7. Less secure from economics shock.
8. Less grand from the natural disasters.
9. Less secure from the criminal and harshness. (Aina, 2001)

The industrialization and modernization are a notion of development in some development countries has strong effect on urbanization. The transformation from agricultural sector to industry sector not only grow up the Gross Domestic Product but also bring the side effect on urbanization.(Mboi, p.179-180/Kirdar, p.75) According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) termination informal sector work force can be categorized into three board groups:

1. Owner-employers of micro enterprises, which employ a few paid workers, with or without apprentices.
2. Own-account workers, who own and operate one-person business, who work alone or with the help of unpaid workers, generally family members and apprentices.
3. Dependent workers, paid or unpaid, including wage workers in micro enterprises, unpaid family workers, apprentices, contract labor, home workers and paid domestic workers.

Meanwhile, based on 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) approximately 32.1 million are children below 18 years old. They comprise about 42.6 percent of the total Filipino population (Government of the Philippines, 2001, p. 17)

Some of them might be the unlucky children, because in these ages they should normally be in the elementary school up to the third year in some college of professional, technical or vocational education, but at the other hand they have to work to support the family economy and some time they drop out from the school. Working youth in Philippines composing 19.3 percent of the total labor force, 12.2 percent male and 7.1 percent female (Bureau of Woman & Minors, 1976, p.1)

METHODS

Research methodologies that applied in this paper are field research and literature study, field research is conducted for primary data gathering, meanwhile literature study is for secondary data gathering. The data is collecting and comparing in order to see the slum community and the children street vendors in Loyola Heights Barangay. After comparing the data, some analytical interpretation will be drawn based on the primary and secondary data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historically, according to the Barangay Captain of Loyola Heights, I Loyola Heights a rice plantation. During 1950s, about the same time of the Ateneo de Manila University built, one of the property owner bought the rice plantation from the major owner named Emerito Ramos, and began the first residential which now called Varsity Hills Suburb.

There is also another information about Loyola Heights from one of the old residents in C. Salvador Street. She said that the land plots in this area should not be bought by other than those who are connected to the Ateneo, because since before, this area had been planned as the education area. That is why, afterwards, the streets in this area was named with the famous educators in the Philippines, such as C. Salvador, Rosa Alvero, Esteban Abada, etc. The first developer and the property owner of this area is Xavierville, and that why the residential named Varsity Hills Suburb just because used the same name of the developer/property office.

The Slum Community:

It is very interesting to find there is one depressed area (Park 7) in the middle of the elite residential space. It is located in the middle of the intersection of C. Salvador Street with Fabian De La Rosa and the intersection of C. Salvador Street with B. Gonzales Street. The area is located in the small

riverbank from Diliman Creek. Park 7 is one of 5 depressed areas in the Loyola Heights Barangay, but the other 4 (Ronas Garden, Mary Town, Meralco Lines, are in the Quadrant II area, and Daan Tubo, and one of the slum area is Libis, but this area is no longer under the Loyola Heights Barangay .

Park 7

Park 7 is a land plots with one gate that function as entrance and exit. The houses in this area is semi permanent and wooden house, since the land plot is very narrow most of the house is not more than 2 x 2 meters, and some of the houses are occupied more than 2 families. Some of the families construct the 2 storages houses. This area is a squatter area. That is why the area is slum because of lack of proper sanitation and drainage, and the sewerage is goes to the one point that is creek.

Historically this place is really park, the land belongs to the City Government. According to Barangay Captain the area already starts to be habited by the squatters since around 1947, the number of the squatters' family in 1989 is 27 families, now the late data recorded habited by 257 families. According to the old resident informant, the number of the squatter of this area become increase because of hidden aim that is for the political goals that is for increase the vote number, they invite some people from the provinces to stay here.

Ronas Garden

Ronas Garden is the squatter area with the worst condition among the slum area in the Loyola Heights Barangay. This area is between Xavierville Avenue and the Apostol Street, and the gate is just face to the Esteban Abada Street. The only entrance and exit gate is between the two high cement walls belong to the Maralco and the rich house owner beside the area, the width is about 1,8 m and 25 m length before the real gate of this area.

This land belongs to the Oxon Meralco. Even Meralco already relocated about 200 families to Antipolo, still the number of the family in this slum area is recorded 300 families. This area especially in the lower elevation will always get flood during the typhoon season, the drainage is look very bad, the area look dirty and smell since people put altogether their activity in the very limited land plot. In the path that look quite space people raise the cook fighting, the paths are connected each other. The coping mechanism to anticipate the flood, most of the

families construct the two storages houses, when the flood come they will evacuate all the valuables to the second storage. The area become more depressed because around 7 years ago, Meralco relocated the squatter from the Meralco Lines to this area, even finally 200 families from Ronas Garden are relocated again to Antipolo in Rizal Province.

Mary Town

Mary Town is another squatter area in the Loyola Heights Barangay, historically this area is a park named Park 10 belongs to the City Government. The area is spread between the Esteban Abada Street to the J. Escaler Street. Among the squatter area in the Loyola Height Barangay, Mary Town is the best condition for drainage and sanitation, every houses is build more arranged, and permanent. But again since this area is squatter the entrances gate is only 1,5 m. Luckily the residents can access two gates for their entrance and exit. One gate is in Esteban Abada Street with the metal door that will be closed at 10 p.m. and the other at the J. Escaler Street without the metal door that can be use for 24 hours.

The 395 families inhabit this area, their living condition are better than those who live in the other squatter areas in this barangay. The environment is clean not smell, and every houses is build permanently and almost of them are constructed the two storages houses.

Meralco Lines

Meralco Lines is the land under the high voltage electricity lines, this area become interesting for squatter because the empty land plot under the high voltage is prohibited for the residential area, but they don't realized it.

Different from the house pattern among squatter areas in this barangay, houses in this area is scatter, and more sparse. Some of the inhabitants also use the land for planting. Realizing the danger of living under the high voltage electricity lines, but now still 97 families live there, as the squatter and take the risk under the very dangerous condition even 200 family already relocated.

Daan Tubo

Daan Tubo is the largest squatter area in the Loyola Heights Barangay. This area belongs to the Nasawa government corporation. Under the land of this area is the main water pipe line

from the Mainila Water Company to the whole Quezon City areas. The area is start from the J. Escaler Street to the west direction to the borderline of the Esteban Abada Street and A. Melchor Street.

Daan Tubo is inhabited by around 700 families, but the areas belongs to the Loyola Heights Barangay only Daan Tubo I with 193 families, Daan Tubo II with 134 families, and Daan Tubo III with 97 families or in the sum the number of families are 424 families, meanwhile the rest belongs to another barangay.

It is quite un-secure for the non-resident to visit this area, because this area is accessible to another areas, and the paths are connected one and another. Different from the other squatter areas in Loyola Heights Barangay, Daan Tubo is more open there is no enclave pattern of the squatter area, as those of under the Loyola Heights Barangay.

Libis

Libis or Talibis is no longer belonging to the Loyola Heights Barangay. What make interesting to discuss here that the squatter settlements especially who stay near the A. Melchor Street will not give their real address as the Libis residents. According to the tricycle driver who stays in this area, the residents will use the address A. Melchor Street Number 45 (Melchor 45).

Melchor 45 is an eatery and sari-sari store where the tricycle drivers take a rest and take some snack or lunch if they cannot go home eating together with their families. The store is a wooden build; the only house that very contrast with the other house surround with high fence and permanent material. Almost all squatter use this address for postal address, or for another form address filling. They said if they use this address is the problem is getting easier.

Objective conditions in the empirical world:

The slum community in urban area cannot be separated with the poverty condition. The increasing numbers of slum and squatter communities clearly demonstrate the tight relation between the inaccessibility of land for housing, poor environment and poverty condition. Moreover, in everyday use the poverty is often seen as inability to attain the decent or adequate living standard. This definition is not new since most of the definition of poverty is connected with basic needs. However, the most influential attempts to elaborate a definition of

poverty that has general applicability is that of Peter Townsend:

“Individual, Families and groups in the population can be said to be poverty when they lack of resources to obtain the type of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or at least widely encouraged, or approved, in the societies to which they belong. Their resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs and activities (Townsend 1979, cited in Nolan and Whelan 1996:11)”.

The slum community in Loyola Heights Barangay, historically is more to the political aim, the number of the squatter of this area become increase because of hidden aim for the political goals that is for increase the vote number, they invite some people from the provinces to stay here. Even after the martial law the number of squatter become out number and difficult to control.

Perception of conditions:

In my perception, this condition is bad since the squatter area will cause the deterioration of the city as the whole, especially when the growth is uncontrolled. In the other side when we talking about human right that every human being has the same chance to attain and to attain the basic services the problem become a very intricate.

Values and Interest:

In the political economy/conflict perspective, the value and interest of land is very high. In my assumption the incident of squatter is become flourish because of the failure and the imbalance structural division of power in the society in general, and the accumulation of the disenchanted of the struggle to live in personal. The phenomena of slum community is not merely because of the personal disability to meet the expense of the ideal settlement, but it is more because of the political economy factor such as; majority of the idle land in Metro Manila is already occupied by the certain people and they reluctant to advertise the land plot to the squatter resettlement.

Slum area in this perspective is arouse because of the class struggle that caused the class awareness, policy determination, and reform, and the awareness impacts the values and interest of different groups clash. In case of the

slum community they are to struggle to get the benefit to live in the city, since city can accommodate almost all that they ask for. In case of squatter settlement in Loyola Height Barangay, the easier access for water and electricity formally in the year 1996 and 1997, besides city is the best place for money earning its very rivalry with the rural area while most of them very depended on the season for money earning.

Even squatter area and slum community if defined as a social condition that is incompatible with the value of the formal resident. The condition that caused it are background conditions affecting the appearance, frequency, duration, and outcome of slum problem is competition and contact among formal resident that is the rich community, and conflict arises because of the contact, competition, and distribution of rights. I the other hand in this perspective individual, differently situated with respect to the economic market, share interests and values, in class relation, and class struggle (Rubington, 2001). The resistance and conflict on the slum areas in this area is can depict from the two sides among the slum community and the rich neighborhood. That is:

April 1993

Secretary Michael Defensor introduced the ordinance to convert the squatter area to be the formal settlement but the City Government reject it because the occupants disagree to converted the housing part, they said if the land is converted they cannot meet the expense of the land, since the price will flight high.

January 2005

Some visitor from Quezon City Mayor come to the Loyola Heights Barangay Office, to follow up one or the neighbor protest to the City Government on the Gawad Kalinga Project to rehabilitate the houses in Park 7. The tripartite talk among the City Government, Squatter Community, Barangay already start and Gawad Kalinga already agree to allocate P 50,000 fund for rehabilitation of each squatter house. The rich people protest it because they afraid if the project run the number of slum community appeal will be grow up. For example one of the old resident from the high wall rich community talked to me that she really want this area back to 1989 before Ateneo de Manila University develop as today,

and better not to let the tricycle not enter to this area because of its noisy.

From the description above, it is indicate that the causes that constitute the slum area are the capitalist society social organizations. The slum will also produce cause a wide range of social problems, criminal, class domination, sustain poverty, and rule enforcement for their own interests. The condition of the slum is the extent and severity of class domination and conflict, working-class consciousness, and fluctuations in business cycle.

Gaps between conditions and values or interests:

The gaps between conditions and values of interests is very far, the social bound among the rich and the slum is almost nothing, this situation isn't surprising since the social bound among the rich is also weak. The rich is immersed themselves in their own business, one of the old resident from here said that she really don't want to attend the association meeting since they just talking and showing off their wealthy.

In certain occasion, such as some weeks before Christmas some children from the slum area will go around the rich houses ask some money from every houses by singing the Christmas carol, or in a every Sunday morning some children will shouting the house of the generous neighbor to ask some money.

The only mediator in this area is the Our Lady Pantecosta Church since the church is really play the good role to privileged the slum community in this barangay, with its serial program.

Assessment of Casual Responsibility:

Slum community is already existed in this area for almost 60 years (start around 1947), and the number of family become higher after the Asia crisis. The adherence of these phenomena is slowly but sure will caused the deterioration of the city through its problematic such as a wide range of social problems, criminal, class domination, sustain poverty, and rule enforcement for their own interests. The condition of the slum is the extent and severity of class domination and conflict, working-class consciousness, and fluctuations in business cycle.

The policy for slum control, simultaneously with sustainability and the job

secure at the slum community in this area is very important, because this area is already become a key arena for observing conflict over resources, that is the tendency the growth of slum in the remain the same land plot. On the other hand the number of children in every family is still big enough.

Assignment of Corrective Responsibility:

If the government really want to eradicate the slum in this area is still possible, because from my interviews with some respondents from each squatter areas in this barangay they realize that the land where they stay is illegal. If the government really asks them to move they are ready to move as long as they still stay in the city.

The reasons to stay behind the city is just because city is able to fulfill what they cannot get when they still stay in province, such as; easy for money earning, basic facility and services, entertainments and so on. Taken from this point I can conclude that the slum culture already exist among them, since they already actively create new interpretation and new way of acting when placed in new situation (Thorbek, 1994, p. 197).

Group Power and Organization:

The role of association in this area is very strong, even every depressed area has also the head of association, but they must follow the main association of the rich resident. To get the better access to the barangay, the head of association must better functioning like today the association of Ronas Garden is in stagnant, the people here is very difficult to get an access to the barangay such as medical services in the barangay health center. If the people from Ronas Garden get problem with their health, they cannot go to the barangay health center, they must go to the Labor Hospital (Quirino Memorial General Hospital) in Project 4, and they also have to cover the expense by themselves.

But in the other side, there a mutual symbioses between the slum community and the rich community, generally the rich will ask the people from the slum to be their helper, repairman, carpenter, or the other minor house repairing from them. On the other side the association usually recruited the security guards on the check points are from the slum areas.

Poverty at Loyola Heights Barangay and Street Vendors

Loyola Heights Barangay is an area for settlement, business and education. This combination of activities is melted in both sides of the main street, Katipunan Highway. The concentration of these activities starts from the intersection road of Katipunan Highway and Aurora Boulevard, until the UP junction. If we look at this area at a glance, this area could be divided into three segments. First, Katipunan Avenue and Aurora Boulevard crossing to Mc. Donald's, where the people seem to belong to lower class. Second, from Mc. Donald's until before the Shoppersville (from Ateneo de Manila University to Miriam College), where the people belong to middle to upper classes. Third, around the Shoppersville to UP Junction, where the people belong to lower class again.

When we look at deeper, there are five areas in Barangay Loyola Heights where poor family concentrated. They are as follows: Marry Town, Daan Tubo, Park Seven, Ronas Garden, Meralco Lay. People who live in these areas are very simple. Majority of the family earn their living from informal sectors such as vending (stands, mobile wooden carts/ambulance vendors, bicycles, carrying poles) of food and non food wares, construction workers, security guards, drivers (tricycles, jeepney, taxi) launderers, and the handy crafter.

One of the weird things that I found in my research, that none of the mobile wooden cart, bicycle, and carrying pole vendors who sell their wares at the Katipunan Highway is from the five concentration areas of the poverty in Loyola Heights Barangay. Majority of the vendors who sell their wares around the Katipunan Highway are coming from Tandang Sora, Xavierville, Barangka, Pangasihian Marikina, Pansol Bala, and Talibis UP Diliman. The vendors from these five concentration areas generally sell their wares just in the bench stands in their own areas or at the public elementary school near to their houses.

In my assumption why vendors from this area never go around in these Barangay because of:

1. They are strongly respected the Barangay regulation.
2. They felt unconformity if they sell their wares in their own place, since this area belongs to the upper class.
3. They think they did not need to go around, since selling the wares in their own place has satisfied enough for their family daily living.

Children Street Vendors at Katipunan Highway

Many children go to street at Katipunan Highway, because of the family poverty. The family's poor condition is due to the following: father lost/has no job, father died, fathers' income is not enough to fulfill the family needs.

Like the adult streets vendor, I found that none of the street children vendors who sell their wares at Katipunan Highway are come from the five concentration areas of the poverty in Barangay Loyola Heights. Majority of those who sell their wares around the Katipunan Highway are coming from Tandang Sora, Xavierville, Barangka, Pangasihian Marikina, Pansol Bala, and Talibis UP Diliman.

Majority of the children street vendors are boys, there are only four street vendor girls who sell their wares in the bench stands just in front of their house near the Shoppersville. Another girl sells the flower necklace in front of Mc. Donald. When I ask a child who has sell the banana cue for almost 12 years, why not so many girls go to the street, he answered among his family, since he is the older child, only he and his younger brother go to the street. His sister help mother the banana cue, because his mother cooks 100 sticks banana cue every day.

The wares they sell are: news paper/magazine, cigarette, traditional street food and beverage, jasmine flower necklace, and corn. They get these wares from their "compare", from what their mother cooks, or from somebody who produce the food or beverage.

They try to sell their wares at other areas, but they would come back to this area because they find out that the best place for selling their wares is in this segment. The reasons for their choice of this segment are: better market, security purposes (This area is prohibited for vending, police just warns against selling their wares on a Monday morning, and they think that the police is friendly to them, so that their respect the police). There are more work opportunities here since they sell their banana cue in front of the big fast food restaurants. Sometimes they got extra money or foods or cigarette from the visitor after helping the visitors to give the signal while their parking their cars.

The children street vendors sell their wares everyday. Their average income is P 20 to P40 per day. A part of their money is given to their mothers for their daily needs of for their savings, and a part of their money around P. 10 is spent for their daily computer. Their working time is flexible. This summer vacation, some of them work from 07.00 am to 06.00 pm, or some of them from 12.30 to 04.30 pm, and the others from 01.00 to 06.00 pm. In the school time, since they must attend the school in

the morning, they usually sell their wares in the afternoon.

Fortunately, even if they go to the streets all my respondents are attending public schools. Ranging from 11 to 17 years old, they are on fifth grade of the elementary school to the second grade of the junior high school.

Based my interview, the particular reasons why they go to streets are: to help in the family income, earn extra money during vacation, the mother is the only money earner in the family since father died, follow the friend because parent does not give enough money for weekly allowance, and parents urge them to go to the streets.

None of children street vendors desires to remain as vendors. Some of them really want to get more stable and more secure jobs, such as to be an officer, doctor, teacher, manager, or seaman. They explain that if they are successful in that profession, they will not experience again poverty, can be successful with marriage, and would have a good chance to go abroad in their improved status.

Even if they are still not of the voting age, none of them agree with President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. For them, Philippines National Police (PNP) is under her, and the PNP is not friendly to the vendors because PNP always catches the vendors. They prefer Fernando Poe Junior (FPJ) because he is a man of mercy and always helps the poor. Besides his reputation as a handsome man with the beautiful wife and popular also seem very attractive to them. Only one child would choose Lacson because of his reputation as a criminal, terrorist and the drug abuser extinguishers. He believes if Lacson becomes president the country will be safe and peaceful (The data collection taken before FPJ passed away).

From this children political views, I can make assumption that even if they are not of voting age, they already have a good political sense, and they also can analysis the recent political and economics situation with their naïve, and honest judgments.

Policy on Children Street Vendor Help the children's future

According to the Loyola Heights Barangay Captain Mr. Cesar S. Noguera: In accordance with the Civil Code, both ordinary and children vendors are prohibited to go to the streets because it's hazardous. We allow them to go to the streets to augment their economic conditions. Since one family has at least 4 to 6 children, we can not totally stop them from going to the street. Mr. Noguera also said that the police gets bribe from vendors

themselves so that they can sell freely. (Noguera, 2004)

The barangay has a program for the street children such as prevention from drugs, street crime, and sexual harassments. They are taught good behavior and discipline. The barangay just facilitates the program while the program, because it is managed by the NGOs like Musmos, and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The barangay has allocated the fourth floor for the use Musmos' weekly activity.

Musmos Program

Musmos is an NGO from Ateneo de Manila University and managed by the undergraduate students. The member works as a volunteer to help the children with their social life. This organization has been in its existence in Quezon City for twenty years. Cubao is the first area of activity. Loyola Heights Barangay runs in the second. This organization has been run in Loyola Heights for five years.

Children who join in this program are from 4 to 15 years old. They train every Saturday morning from 09.00 to 11.00 am. The materials given to the children are designed based on the children's needs such as: Values and the good behavior or manners which are called from the Bible Story; Sport Activity; Tutorial Assistance for English and Mathematics; Play Therapy for children with some psychological problems; Coaching for handy crafting. The children can follow the program freely.

From the five urban poor areas in Loyola Heights, only Park Seven and Meralco Lay did not send their children for their program. There are 100 children that participate in this activity 40 children from Marry Town, 30 children from Daan Tubo, and 30 children from Ronas Garden. In my assumption perhaps the children from Park Seven already get bore with the program since they already at the high schools.

Musmos program is able to run their organization because of the fixed donation from Ateneo de Manila University, alumni, and from the participants. Beside for running the organization, the funds are also used for the children's snacks in Loyola Heights, or for children's lunch in Cubao.

According to the Musmos President, children from Loyola Heights are safer than the children from Cubao from drug abuse and sexual harassment, and parent abuse. In the next coming year, Musmos will try to come up with agenda such as putting together the efforts of the Barangay, Musmos, other NGOs and DSWD for the betterment of to the children. This agenda has already started

with the DSWD spearheading a night training for the Musmos members focusing on the parent abuse and the mechanism of reporting it if its happen to the children.

Dissusion

Taking the lesson from the Loyola Height Baranggay, Quezon City Metro Manila, Palembang as the one of the ten most rapid develop city in Indonesia, is possible to face the similar problem in their urban development. Outer layer of the city that goes south to the Ogan Ilir Regency now already become one of the fastest area with the squatter houses. Even the house just constructed with the semi-permanent and the "nipah hut" style, but the community had constructed permanent mosque as one of place of the religion activity, take a looked at this picture, it's similar with the slum community in Loyola Height, since they also start to construct permanent chapel even the houses were constructed semi-permanently.

Take a look of the street children, in some parts of the main street in Palembang are already invaded by the children, they are not doing selling things, but there are begging from the people who passes the streets. Even the City Mayor has banned the children go to the street through his decree, the number of street children in this city remain unchanged

CONCLUSION

Slum community and the children street vendor and the in the Loyola Heights Barangay is the two major problems in this barangay. Even one and another is unconnected but this incident is very contrast when we compare with the whole area as to the upper class residential. The slum community and the children street vendor in this area is a real picture of the symbioses pattern of the urban society, and the depiction of the dominant class passes the public interest in Loyola Heights Barangay.

Loyola Heights Barangay is the picture of the influence of the mixed model of ecological and political economic perspectives that construct and embedded the urban form, and their culture.

The role of good urban governance is really need to minimize these problem in the future because according to the UN in the next 30 years the number of poor urban and squatter in the Third World will be double from today figure (Anzorena, 2004).

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