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**CONTRIBUTION OF MSME TO ASPECTS OF POVERTY REDUCTION, EMPLOYMENTSHIP AND INCOME
DISTRIBUTION IN PALEMBANG CITY
(CASE STUDY IN MSME TANGGA BUNTUNG AREA, 30 ILIR)**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to know: a) Contribution of MSME to employmentship aspect b) Contribution of MSME to poverty aspect c) Contribution of MSME to income distribution aspect. Data were analyzed by using quantitative descriptive analysis. The results obtained are: a) The existence of MSME has a role of 0.015% in creating employment opportunities for the people in Palembang City, Contribution of MSME to employment absorption in Palembang City reached 0.016%, it means that MSME as an object on this research have a role in reducing unemployment in the Palembang City, although in a small percentage. b) The level of poverty line in 2016 increased to 24.98%, this situation caused the people of Palembang city to divert their consumption from non-food to food expenditure. If seen the comparison with poverty number of Palembang city, it turns out expense level increase after business, resulting the poverty level after business show comparison between expenditure to poverty number had increase. If the comparison with the poverty number of Palembang city turns out the expenditure level increase after business, resulting in poverty rate after business also showed an increase when compared with the poverty number in Palembang city. c) The level of poverty relative before and after the business of workers in MSME show an increasing number from 21.2 to 31.8, it means that the income of Palembang city already can be distributed to Songket workers in Gandus area 30 Ilir Palembang.

KEYWORDS

micro, small, medium enterprises (MSME), poverty, employmentship, income distribution.

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME)/*Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)* is usually derived from the housing industry, in which this industry is somewhat grown in the hereditary family (for example: the industry of *songket*), yet there might be those who unconsciously takes housing industry inasmuch as it can increase its income (including but not limiting the culinary business).

Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME)/*Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)* nowadays, is making a haste to grow in Palembang, as cited in www.bisnissyariah.co.id that in 2016, *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)* in Palembang predicted that the growth of the amount of the *Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)* agent increased to 100%, that is to say, from 200.000 to 400.000 agents.

Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME)/*Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)* is one of strengths in developing economy of Indonesia that is especially to increase the resistance of economy in housing phase. The sector of MSME/UMKM is designed strategically in order to create the economy growth, jobs field, increasing the equity of income, and the distribution of structural outputs. The expansion of MSME/UMKM in Indonesia is greatly supported by the essence of market by means of the high amount of MSME/UMKM in 2011-2012 indicated that the development of MSME/UMKM set up in only 3.3% that is almost distributed in all momentous trade unit: whether micro, small, and/or intermediate.

In other case, the growth of MSME/UMKM is also pushed by the difficulties in looking for job, a cited in Bisnis.com on May 5th of 2015 that stated the unemployment in South Sumatera at February of 2015 was 5.03% and/or increased rather than in August of 2014 that was in 4.96%, meanwhile in November 7th of 2016, according to P.Silitonga, the Chief of Statistics of South Sumatera (as cited, too, in Bisnis.com), "the expansion of it in the range of August 2016 was followed by the expansion of the amount of citizens who work and the degree of jobless." Meanwhile, the amount of unemployment decreased to 58.800 people from 38.900 people. This is expected that there must be the contribution of MSME/UMKM growth in Palembang that can absorb labors for more.

Based on the data of *BPS Economic Census Palembang* in 2017, the amount of employment phrase in Palembang is significantly great. (See table 1).

TABLE 1.1: EMPLOYMENTSHIP IN PALEMBANG, 2017

| No | Elaboration | Amount |
|----|--|---------|
| 1 | Workforce | 733.121 |
| 2 | Job Seeker Register Enlisted in Disnaker | 5.234 |

Source: BPS Economic Census in Palembang, 2017

The high degree of jobless causes the high degree of poverty increased, the poverty degree in Palembang in 2014 set 12.93%, then it makes each citizen tries to fulfill his life by opening small trade. This might be caused by several factors, including, first, the amount of employment field that comes in small quantity. Next, the competence job seekers that's not suitable in market needs. Third, the ineffectiveness of information about market need for job seekers. Fourth, the company that lowers its scope of trade, resulting the economy and/or the protection, is not conducive; the rules that impede infestation; obstruction in the process of export and import. The condition of high degree of jobless can cause the extravagance of main source and existing potential, becomes the wagon of the family and citizen, main source of poverty can push the growth of social and criminal destruction and also can impede the development in long term.

The development of the city of Palembang recently increased rapidly with developments, tourism programs and activities of the upcoming Asian Games 2018 is one of the great potential for the development of MSME/UMKM in the city of Palembang, therefore the government should give greater attention to the MSME/UMKM in terms of human resources skills sources human in order to compete with products from outside. The rapid development of MSME/UMKM is expected to help improve the economic level in Palembang City, in terms of poverty alleviation, employment, and income distribution community of Palembang city. In addition, the existence of MSME/UMKM is expected to be an opening job, especially for the poor who have limitations in education and compete less because they lack the skills to find work. Besides that, the increasing development of MSME/UMKM in Palembang can also increase the average income of workers engaged in MSME/UMKM in particular and per capita income of Palembang city generally.

Based on the economic census conducted by BPS Palembang city in 2017, it was found that the population in Tangga Buntung area, Gandus sub-district of 2016 reached 62,994 people (see table 1.2). The population in the Tangga Buntung area of Gandus sub-district is divided into three groups of people based on the family welfare level.

TABLE 1.2: POPULATION IN TANGGA BUNTING AREA, GANDUS SUB-DISTRICT YEAR OF 2017

| No. | Description | Amount |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | Population Men = 32.067 Women = 30.927 | 62.994 |
| 2. | The number of pre-prosperous population Number of prosperous population group 1 Total population of class | 4.775 7.234 7.526 |

Source: Economic Census of BPS Palembang City, 2017

One of the increasingly rapidly growing number of MSME/UMKM is the area of Tangga Buntung, 30 Ilir, Gandus Sub-district, Palembang. In the area of Tangga Buntung is dominated by MSME/UMKM engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of various kinds of songket and various souvenirs. So on this occasion the researcher wanted to know how far the contribution of MSME/UMKM to poverty alleviation, employment and income distribution at society of Palembang city generally and area of Tangga Buntung, 30 Ilir, District of Gandus in particular.

BASIC THEORY

THE DEFINITION OF MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME)/USAHA MIKRO KECIL MENENGAH (UMKM)

The Criteria of MSME/UMKM has been regulated by Law no. 20 in 2008 is "productive business opportunity owned by individual or individual business entity fulfilling the criteria of micro business as regulated by law".

According to Zimmerer (1996) in Suryana (2014: 11), Entrepreneurship is the application of creativity and innovation to solve problems and efforts to take advantage of the opportunities faced every day. Entrepreneurship is a blend of creativity, innovation and courage at risk by hard work to shape and nurture new ventures. Creativity is defined as the ability to develop ideas and find new ways to solve problems and face opportunities. Innovation is defined as the ability to apply creativity in order to solve problems and opportunities to enhance or enrich life.

A small business is a stand-alone productive economic enterprise, conducted by an individual or a business entity that is neither a subsidiary nor a branch of a company owned, controlled, or becomes part of either a direct or indirect business of a medium-sized or large-scale business that fulfills that criteria of small business as referred to in law.

Criteria of UMKM, micro business opportunities have a maximum asset of Rp 50 million, with a maximum turnover of Rp 300 million/year. Small business opportunity has assets > Rp 50 million-Rp 500 million with turnover > Rp 300 million-Rp 2.5M/year. Medium business opportunity has assets > Rp 500 million-Rp 10 M with turnover > Rp 2.5 M - Rp 50 M per year.

According to Primiana (2009: 11), small business is:

- Development of four main economic activities (core business) which became the driving force of development, namely agribusiness, manufacturing industry, human resources (HR), and marine business.
- Development of the mainstay area, to be able to accelerate economic recovery through regional or regional approaches, namely by regional or regional selection to accommodate priority programs and development of sectors and potentials.
- Increased community empowerment efforts.

Group of entrepreneurs According Zimmerer (1996) in Suryana (2014: 58), namely:

- Part-time entrepreneurs, ie entrepreneurs who are only half the time doing business, usually as a hobby. Its business activities are only a by-product.
- Home-based new ventures, businesses pioneered from home/residence.
- Family-owned business, which is a business carried/owned by some family members from generation to generation.
- Copreneurs, an effort made by two entrepreneurs who work together as owners and run their business together.

THE DEFINITION OF EMPLOYMENTSHIP, WORKING AGE POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, TOTAL WORKING HOURS ENTIRELY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Definition of Employmentship

According to Law Number 13 Year 2013: Employmentship is all things related to manpower, before, during and after work. Manpower is anyone who is capable of doing work to produce goods and or services both to meet the needs of themselves and for the community.

The classification of labor consists of:

- Educated Labors: Workers who have expertise in a particular field obtained from the field of education, examples Lecturers, Teachers, Accountants, lawyers and others.
- Trained Labors: Manpower who has expertise in a particular field obtained from experience and practice, for example: Montir, fitter, driver and others.
- Uneducated and untrained labors: Manpower who work only on energy only, do not require education and training first, for example: laborers, porters, housemaids and others.

WORKING AGE POPULATION

Working age population is people aged 15 years and over.

LABOR FORCE

Working age people (15 years and over) who work, have jobs but are temporarily unemployed, and unemployment.

TOTAL OF ALL WORK HOURS

The total of all working hours is the number of working hours used for work (excluding official rest hours and worked hours for off the job)

JOB STATUS

Job status is the position of a person in a business unit / activity in doing the work.

THE DEFINITION OF POVERTY

The definition of Poverty is literally a *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, poor it means no property. Poor also means not able to keep up with the standard of living and the level of income and economy is low. Briefly, poverty can be defined as a low standard of living that is the lack of material in a number or group of people compared to the standard of living prevailing in the society concerned. (Wikipedia, 2017). While In general, poverty is defined as lack of income to meet primary needs or basic needs. Those who are said to be on the poverty line are otherwise inadequate to meet the basic needs of life.

Types of Poverty are

- Absolute poverty. A person can be said to be poor if unable to meet the minimum needs of his life to keep his physical to work full and efficient,
- Relative poverty. Relative poverty arises if a person's or a group's condition is compared to the condition of others in an area,
- Structural Poverty. Structural poverty goes to the people or groups who remain poor or becomes poor because of the unequal structure of their society, which is unfavorable to the weak.
- Situational Poverty or natural poverty. Situational poverty occurs in less favorable areas and therefore becomes poor.
- Cultural poverty. The poverty of the population occurs due to the culture or culture of the hereditary community that makes them poor (Mardimin, 1996: 24).

The Poor: The poor are people who have expenditure average per capita per month below the poverty line. (BPS Palembang City, 2017).

Food Poverty Line: The Food Poverty Line is the minimum food expenditure requirement equivalent to 2,100 kcalories per capita per day. (BPS Palembang City, 2017).

Non-Food Poverty Line (GKNM): The non-food poverty line (GKNM) is a minimum requirement for housing, clothing, education, health and other basic needs. (BPS Palembang City, 2017).

THE DEFINITION OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of income is how the level of income distribution in a region or area. Common economic problems in the economy are poverty, unemployment and availability of employment opportunities, inflation and so on. Neo Classical Theory explains that the inequality of income distribution caused by ownership of capital stock factor can be automatically fixed by the effort of outsourcing of excessive capital owner's income to the deficient parties. If the automatic mechanism cannot run then Keynesian theory relies on the role of government in subsidizing the party of the weakness and of course necessary government policy in the effort of redistribution of income.

The distribution of income is a broader concept than poverty because its scope not only analyzes the population below the poverty line. Most of the measures and indicators that measure the level of income distribution are not depend on average distribution, and therefore make the size of the distribution of income considered weak in describing the level of welfare.

In general there are 3 kinds of income distribution indicators that are often used in research.

- Individual income distribution indicators: The size distribution is the size or the amount of income each person receives. Distribution of personal income of income or size distribution of income is the most commonly used indicator by economists.
- Lorenz curve: The further the Lorenz curve of the diagonal line the greater the inequality of the distribution of income. Vice versa, the more curved the Lorenz curve with the diagonal line, the more the distribution of income. As for the gini coefficient, the smaller the value, indicating a more even distribution. Likewise, vice versa. Kuznets (1995) in his research in developed countries argues that in the early stages of growth, the distribution of income tends to deteriorate, but in subsequent stages it will improve. It is this research that is then widely known as the concept of the inverted Kuznets U curve. Meanwhile, according to Oshima (1992) that Asian countries seem to follow the Kuznets curve in the welfare of income. Ardani (1992) argues that inequality among regions is a logical consequence of development and is a stage of change in development itself.
- Gini coefficient: Is a coefficient ranging from the numbers 0 to 1, explaining the level of national income distribution. The smaller the coefficient, the better sign or even distribution. On the other hand, increasingly large coefficients suggest an increasingly lopsided or uneven gap.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

In this research, researchers wanted to see whether the presence of MSME/UMKM in Palembang City, especially in the area Tangga Buntung, 30 Ilir, Gandus Sub-District is one of solution to alleviate poverty, addressing the problem of unemployment and income distribution. For that researchers formulate the problems in this study are:

- Is there a contribution of MSME/UMKM to the aspect of employment?
- Is there any contribution of MSME/UMKM to poverty aspect?
- Is there a contribution of MSME/UMKM to the income distribution aspect?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purposes of this study are:

- To review the contribution of MSME/UMKM to the aspect of employment
- To review the contribution of MSME/UMKM to poverty aspect
- To review the contribution of MSME/UMKM to the aspect of income distribution

JOURNAL ECONOMIC LITERATURES

Kurniawan and Fauziah in his research entitled "Empowerment of *Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)*/MSME in Poverty Alleviation" found that the empowerment process that has been done by the government is only limited to the provision of venture capital and the lack of maximum government assistance in the development of MSME/UMKM in this MSME/UMKM empowerment factor supporters in this empowerment is the presence of abundant human resources or adequate labor, easy to find and cheap raw materials, light business capital, received support village officials, supply raw materials smoothly from the supplier and the agreement of the selling price of products among members group of business Paguyuban Kembang Waru.

According to Manueke in his research, entitled "The Absorption of Manpower of *Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)*/MSME Agribusiness and Non Agribusiness" stated that MSME/UMKM Non Agribusiness is more sensitive to labor changes than MSME/UMKM Agribusiness. Catering business has a low coefficient value of labor but has the highest productivity in MSME/UMKM Agribusiness, while the restaurant business has a high coefficient of labor but low productivity. The hotel business, cottage, is the most sensitive business to the absorption of tenaga work in non-agribusiness MSME/UMKM because only with the slight increase or reduction of workforce will be very influential on business income.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**RESEARCH LOCATION**

This research will be done at MSME/UMKM in Tangga Buntung area, 30 Ilir, Gandus Sub-district, Palembang.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The design of this research is descriptive quantitative and qualitative research by interview method and questionnaires of owners of MSME/UMKM Songket Cloth and employees who work in MSME/UMKM. The timing of initial data collection is done in the first month of the planned research schedule and will be analyzed in the 3rd month of the schedule. The study period is planned for 8 (eight) months until the collection stage of the report.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE**a. Population**

According to Sugiyono (2012: 117), "Population is a generalization region consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Population is the whole subject to be studied with characteristics that can be said together so that generalizable results of research conducted on the population. The population of this study is the number of MSME/UMKM *Songket* of 11 MSME/UMKM and the number of employees working in MSME/UMKM *Songket* in Tangga Buntung area, 30 Ilir Palembang as many as 108 people.

b. Sample

The sample for the number of MSME/UMKM was taken based on the appointment (purposive sampling) while for the sample of the number of employees working in MSME/UMKM *Songket* in Tangga Buntung area, 30 Ilir Palembang is all the sample population as many as 108 people (saturated samples). Researchers distributed questionnaires to 108 respondents/employees working in the *Songket* Song Cloth MSME/UMKM, and the results of the questionnaires returned to the researchers as many as 93 questionnaires.

DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

- The source of research data is obtained from the list of primary and secondary data. Primary data obtained from the questionnaire answers of employees of MSME/UMKM and interview results of owners of MSME/UMKM in the area Tangga Buntung, 30 Ilir, Palembang. Secondary data used in this study were obtained from books, journals, scientific papers, *BPS* Palembang in 2017 and others.
- Techniques of data collection using filed research such as questionnaires and interviews and using literature study.

TECHNIC OF DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis used in this research is by collecting data, which then processed by using analysis of quantitative descriptive.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The idea of MSME/UMKM and entrepreneurship development was introduced since the late 1940s with the introduction of targeted policies (grants, subsidized loans, special tax treatment) and the establishment of small business or MSME/UMKM support bodies by the government (publicly funded UMKM established in 1948 in Japan, 1953 in United States of America, 1954 in India, 1966 in TanzHania, 1976 in Turkey) (OECD, 2004). As with any other economic component, the size and importance of the MSME/UMKM sector varies from country to country, the last few decades have seen an increasing recognition of the role of a country, something that has been more obvious to developing countries since the 1970s. MSME/UMKM are important for almost all economies in the world, but especially for developing countries (Berry, 2007).

There is considerable interest in MSME/UMKM in developing countries. There are two main reasons for this, one being the belief that MSME/UMKM development can be an effective anti-crisis program. Second is the belief that MSME/UMKM development is one of the foundations of innovation and sustainable growth. These two reasons are linked to most international evidence that real growth and poverty reduction continues. MSME/UMKM development contributes to growth and more than that helps reduce poverty (Warner 2001: 61) MSME/UMKM contributes substantially to a stable economic environment and economic development. To achieve stable economic development, MSME/UMKM enterprises should be supported. They need primarily financial services and consultations that help them overcome difficulties during the start up phase or to conduct their normal business activities (Güttler, 2001: 89).

Based on the results of data collection from the questionnaires that have been distributed to the respondents it can be seen recapitulation description of respondents as follows:

RESPONDENT DESCRIPTION**TABLE 4.1: MSME/UMKM OF SONGKET CLOTHES IN 30 ILIR AREA PALEMBANG**

| No. | Company Name | Address | Amount of Labors |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Yusti Koleksi | RT. 15 | Guardians = 2 Weavers = 2 |
| 2 | Cantik Manis Songket | RT. 15 | Guardians = 1 Weavers = 5 |
| 3 | HB. Benang Emas | RT. 15 | Guardians = 2 Weavers = 7 |
| 4 | Mayang Koleksi | RT. 15 | Guardians = 6 Weavers = 10 |
| 5 | Husnalia Songket | RT. 19 | Guardians = 1 Weavers = 5 |
| 6 | Yusuf Effendi Songket | RT. 12 | Guardians = 2 Weavers = 6 |
| 7 | Fikri Koleksi | RT. 12 | Guardians = 15 Weavers = 10 |
| 8 | VR Textile | RT. 12 | Guardians = 2 Weavers = 7 |
| 9 | Palembang Souvenir House | RT. 12 | Guardians = 3 Weavers = 8 |
| 10 | HJ. Asmi Astari Songket | RT. 11 | Guardians = 1 Weavers = 6 |
| 11 | Cek Ipah/Cek Ila | RT. 10 | Guardians = 2 Weavers = 5 |
| Total | | | 108 |

Source: Processed Data, 2017

RESPONDENT BY GENDER

Respondents in this research were 108 employees who worked at MSME/UMKM *Songket* Cloth in the area of 30 Ilir Palembang and who returned the questionnaires as many as 93 employees. Based on the results of data collection from the questionnaires that have been distributed to the respondents it can be seen recapitulation of the number of respondents by gender as follows:

TABLE 4.2: RESPONDENTS BASED ON GENDER

| No. | Gender | Amount | Percentage |
|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | Male | 17 | 18% |
| 2. | Female | 76 | 82% |
| Total | | 93 | 100% |

Source: Data primer obtained, 2017

RESPONDENTS BY AGE

Based on the results of collecting data from questionnaires that have been distributed it can be seen recapitulation of the number of respondents by age as follows:

TABLE 4.3: RESPONDENTS BY AGE

| No. | Age scale | Amount | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | 15-20 years old | 32 | 34,4% |
| 2. | 21-25 years old | 24 | 36,6% |
| 3. | 26-30 years old | 21 | 23% |
| 4. | 31-35 years old | 8 | 8,6% |
| 5. | 36-40 years old | 4 | 4,3% |
| 6. | >41 years old | 4 | 4,3% |
| Total | | 93 | 100% |

Source: Primary data obtained, 2017

Based on the above data it is clear that the most participant aged 15-20 by 34.4% (32 people), participant aged 21-25 by 36.6% (24 people), participant aged 26-30 years by 23% (21), participant aged 31-35 years were 8 (8.6%), 36-40 years old participants 4.3% (4 persons) and participants aged above 40 years 4.3% (4 people). This shows that among young people, they have initiative to find work in supporting family life. While aged over 41 indicates that they are still productive in making a living.

RESPONDENTS BY TYPE OF WORK

Based on the results of data collection from questionnaires that have been distributed it can be seen recapitulation number of participants by type of work as follows:

TABLE 4.4: AMOUNT OF RESPONDENTS TYPE OF WORK

| No. | Type of work | Amount | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | Craftsmen | 53 | 57% |
| 2. | Employee | 40 | 43% |
| total | | 93 | 100% |

Source: Primary data, 2017

Based on the data above shows that the number of respondents who work as weavers and employees are almost balanced, the difference of the number reach only 14%

RESPONDENTS BASED ON DURATION OF WORKING

Based on the results of data collection from the questionnaires that have been distributed it can be seen recapitulation of the number of participants based on the length of work as follows:

TABLE 4.5: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON DURATION OF WORKING

| No. | Duration of working | amount | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | 1-3 years | 63 | 67,7% |
| 2. | 4-6 years | 16 | 17,2% |
| 3. | 7-9 years | 6 | 6,5% |
| 4. | > 10 years | 8 | 8,6% |
| Total | | 93 | 100% |

Source: Primary data, 2017

Based on the data above shows that the respondents who worked between 1-3 years old occupy the top position with a very large percentage of 67.7% and the lowest is 7-9 years with a percentage of 6.5%. It shows that the labors in the *UMKM* of Songket Cloth are dominated by new labors.

RESPONDENTS BASED ON MONTHLY INCOME

Based on the results of data collection from questionnaires that have been distributed on it can be seen amount of respondents' recapitulation based on monthly income received by employees as follows:

TABLE 4.6: QUANTITY OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON MONTHLY INCOME

| No. | Monthly income | Quantity | Percentage |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | 1-2 million | 79 | 84,9% |
| 2. | 2,1-3 million | 9 | 9,7% |
| 3. | 3,1-4 million | 3 | 3,22% |
| 4. | >5 million | 2 | 2,2% |
| Total | | 93 | 100% |

Source: Primary data, 2017

Based on table 4.6 above shows that the respondents who get salary / wage approximately 1-2 million occupy the top position with amount 79 people (84.9%) and who get the highest salary of more than 5 million amounted to 2 people (2.2%) occupies the lowest position. This indicates that workers *UMKM* of Songket Cloth get a salary / wage below the average of the minimum wage of the city of Palembang. Palembang City Government set *city minimum wage (UMK)* in 2017 is Rp 2.484 million / month based on the Circular Letter of the Mayor of Palembang through the *Dinas Tenaga Kerja, Surat Edaran No. 01 / SE / Disnaker / 2017*. Palembang City Minimum Wages in 2017 up to 8.5 percent of UMK 2016 amounted to Rp 2, 294 million / month. Provincial Minimum Wage has been determined on November 1, 2017 amounting to Rp 2,388,000 / month. City Minimum Wages by 2017 come into force on January 1, 2017 for permanent workers, temporary and trial period of employment. City Minimum Wage applies to the standard seven hours of working per day or 40 hours of working per week.

TABLE 4.7: RESPONDENTS' ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT SALARY/WAGES MONTHLY

| No. | Questions | Yes | No |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | The salary / wages that you receive in accordance with the burden of duty. | 64 (68,9%) | 29 (31%) |
| 2. | The salary / wages that you receive in accordance with your own expertise and skills. | 60 (64,5%) | 33 (35,4%) |
| 3. | The salary / wages you receive can be sufficient for your family. | 37 (39,8%) | 56 (60,2%) |
| 4. | The salary / wages you receive can increase your spirit at work. | 52 (55,9%) | 41 (44,1%) |
| 5. | The salary / wages that you receive in accordance with your education level. | 49 (52,7%) | 44 (47,3%) |
| 6. | I am satisfied with the salary / wages I receive | 39 (41,9%) | 54 (58,1%) |
| 7. | The salary / wages you receive in accordance with your expectations | 40 (43%) | 53 (57%) |
| 8. | The company pays your salary / wages on time | 45 (48,4%) | 48 (51,6%) |
| 9. | You get a bonus if you can complete the job on time | 43 (46,2%) | 50 (53,8%) |
| 10. | You get a warning / penalty if you cannot complete the job on time | 60 (64,5%) | 33 (35,5%) |

TABLE 4.8: RESPONDENTS' ANSWER TO THE LONG WORKING TIME OF EMPLOYEES

| No. | Questions | Yes | No |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | The salary / wage you received in accordance with the length of time you worked for the company | 61 (66%) | 32 (34,4%) |
| 2. | Salary / wages you receive in accordance with the length of your work experience in other companies | 30 (32,3%) | 63 (67,7%) |
| 3. | The length of time you work in the company affects to your career level | 23 (24,7%) | 70 (75,3%) |
| 4. | You are too long to work at the company and then you are bored with the job you do | 38 (40,9%) | 55 (59,1%) |
| 5. | Is there a work cycle in your company | 37 (39,8%) | 56 (60,2%) |

ANALYSIS OF MSME/UMKM CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENTSHIP ASPECTS

ANALYSIS OF MSME/UMKM CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PALEMBANG CITY

Employmentship is anything related to employment, before, during and after work. Employment is anyone who is capable of doing work to produce goods and /or services either to meet their own necessities or for the community, while the labor force is working age population (15 years and over) who work, have a job but while not working, and unemployment.

The labor force can also be identified by gender, the influence of MSME/UMKM on the aspect of employment when viewed from the gender, the employees who work in MSME/UMKM of Songket Cloth in the area 30 Ilir Palembang is dominated by female (82%), it might due to the workers in the songket sector require skill, patience and perseverance in weaving songket cloth and it is usually the women who have the characteristics needed to weave songket cloth.

If the influence of MSME/UMKM on the employmentship aspect is seen from the age of the employees, then based on the data that have been obtained seen that the workers in MSME/UMKM Songket cloth is most aged 15-20 by 34.4% (32 people), while the age of 36-41 occupies a lower position, indicating that workers belonging to the labor force and at least 15 years of age already have jobs, while workers aged over 41 years old (4.3%) indicate that they are still productive doing the job of weaving cloth although it must be acknowledged that there is a health factor which has begun to decline will obstruct their work, for example the eye sharpness factor began to decline, the stamina is not so prime and others.

If the influence of the existence of MSME/UMKM on the aspect of employment seen from the work period or length of work, it will be seen that the workers who work in MSME/UMKM songket cloth sector in Tangga Buntung area which has a working period of 1-3 years occupy the top position with a very large percentage 67.7%. It shows that workers in MSME/UMKM Songket cloth are dominated by new workers, based on field research and interviews by the researcher found that weaver/craftsmen of songket and the employees / shopkeepers on average young age, they are recruited to work in MSME/UMKM, because most of them can not continue their education to a higher level because of the economic factors of poor families and they choose to find work to sustain family life. The lowest percentage of the working period of workers in MSME/UMKM songket is for 7-9 years (6.5%). Based on interviews conducted by researchers found that workers who work over 7 years are maintained because they are experts who have experience/competence in produce songket cloth and various souvenirs made of songket, they're who are trained in making songket cloth, choosing the best materials and quality for songket cloth, very understand the motives of songket cloth either classic or modified songket motif, weaving time to songket cloth is faster and tidy, and they're very understand the taste of community for songket cloth which sold to the market, both for the market of the upper, middle and lower.

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT ABSORPTION

Analysis of the existence of MSME/UMKM on the aspect this employment aims to find the contribution of MSME/UMKMs on employment aspects with value-added variables, amount of labor, labor conditions in Palembang City. Analysis of employment Absorption by home-based MSME/UMKM is used to determine the contribution of MSME/UMKM activities in absorbing employments in Palembang City, it's seen by the number of the working population due to the activities of MSME/UMKM to the labor force of Palembang City.

Employment opportunities are generally defined as a condition that reflects the sum of the total labor force that can be absorbed or participate actively in economic activities. Employment opportunities are people aged over 15 years old who works or called workers. Employment opportunities can also be interpreted as a demand for labor (a demand for labor) that is a condition describes the availability of jobs that are ready filled by job seekers.

The following formula to calculate the level of MSME/UMKM employment opportunities in Palembang City.

$$\text{Level of Employment Opprtunities} = \frac{\text{Quantity of Business Unit Employment}}{\text{Quantity of Labor Force}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Level of Employment Opprtunities} = \frac{108}{733.000} \times 100\% = 0.015\%$$

The existence of MSME/UMKM has a role of 0.015% in creating employment opportunities for the people in Palembang. By the total of labor force in Palembang, for MSME/UMKM researched to give a small contribution in terms of providing employment field for the Palembang people

The availability of new job opportunities to cope with the increasing supply of labor is one of the targets to be achieved in regional economic development. These efforts can be realized through increased economic growth, especially direct investment in labor-intensive sectors such as construction, infrastructure and manufacturing industries. While in the service sector, for example through trade and tourism.

In *GBHN* is mentioned that the purpose of National Development in addition to increasing national production, then economic growth should accelerate the growth of job fields too, because employment opportunities not only have economic value, but also contains human values by growing a sense of self-esteem, thus providing content to the principle of humanity.

The calculation of labor's proportion that can be absorbed from the existence of business activities of MSME/UMKM to employment absorption of Palembang City can be used the formula as below:

$$\text{Employment Absorption of UMKM} = \frac{\text{Quantity of UMKM Employment}}{\text{Quantity of Employment in Palembang}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Employment Absorption of UMKM} = \frac{108}{663.315} \times 100\% = 0.016\%$$

The contribution of MSME/UMKM to the employment absorption in Palembang reached 0.016%, meaning that MSME/UMKM is made as this research have a role in reducing unemployment in Palembang City, although in a low percentage. It means Palembang's government should have a great attention to the sustainability of MSME/UMKM because MSME/UMKM have a significant role in overcoming unemployment.

ANALYSIST OF EMPLOYMENT PRODUCTIVITY

In addition to employment absorption analysis, an analysis of the employment productivity of MSME/UMKM must be done. This analysis aims to compare the average productivity of MSME/UMKM labor to the average employment productivity in Palembang. The productivity of the MSME/UMKM employment illustrates the added value generated by the labor force in the business activity. Value added is the value of production (output) minus by input value (between). The average of MSME/UMKM business perunit in Gandus 30 Ilir Palembang area generating product as much as Rp 2,500,000/month with expenditure for input Rp 1,000,000/month. As for the number of workers in MSME/UMKM is made a sample by researcher that's 108 people so that the productivity of workers at MSME/UMKM can be determined using the formula of labor productivity calculation on MSME/UMKM as below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Employment Productivity} &= \frac{\text{Value added of Business Unit}}{\text{Quantity of Employment}} \\ \text{Employment Productivity} &= \frac{(2.500.000 - 1.500.000) \times 11 \text{ MSME}}{108 \text{ persons}} = 101.851 \text{ person/month} \end{aligned}$$

After that made a comparison to employment productivity proportion of MSME/UMKMs to the labor productivity of Palembang City.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Employment Productivity of UMKM} &= \frac{\text{Employment Productivity of UMKMs}}{\text{Employment Productivity in Palembang}} \\ &= \frac{101.851}{15.317} \\ &= 6.65 \end{aligned}$$

Productivity of MSME/UMKM employment who work in Gandus area 30 Ilir Palembang area used as research respondents shows the number of 101.851 per person per month, while the comparison of productivity of MSME/UMKM employment with employment productivity in Palembang is 6.65. Employment productivity in the public service sector occupy third rank of employment productivity in Palembang City. In the first rank is in the industrial sector, it because in the industrial sector there is the influence of technology, with a less quantity of labor, the second rank is in the trade sector, but the quantity of labor is large. While the public service sector is on the third ranked.

Songket products are the products, which are not to wearing daily, but to formal activities, so is the price is very expensive, not everyone from every community's circle can have the songket. Therefore, the level of demand for the product is relatively low, so that the production is relatively small. In order for MSME/UMKM to develop itself, the variation of its products should be designed so that is not only for certain community, and also can be made various products that are easy to use for everyday purposes (such as tissue places, dolls with traditional clothes, etc.) which is now mostly done by MSME/UMKM.

ANALYSIS OF UMKM CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY ASPECTS

Palembang is a city where can be categorized as industrial city, research of unemployment and poverty rate in Palembang City in 2017 reach 9,52% from total population in Palembang City (*BPS Palembang City 2017*). *BAPERNAS* explains that Poverty is a deficiency situation because of the circumstances that cannot be avoided by a person with his own power. The problem of poverty is not just how many and the percentage of poor people, but other dimensions also need to be considered, such as the depth and severity of poverty. In addition to efforts to minimize the quantity of poor people, poverty reduction policies are also linked to how to reduce poverty level.

The following is presented data from the *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)* of Palembang City in 2017 made in the period of 2008 to 2014 (Picture 4.1) which presents about : a) Quantity of poor people (in thousands), b) Percentage of population (%), c) Index of poverty depth, d) Poverty line.

Table 4.9 also shows data from *BPS Palembang* within the period of 2015-2016, which contains about: a) Poverty line of Palembang city, b) Poverty line of South Sumatera Province, c) Quantity of poor people (thousand people), d) The poor (%), e) The poverty line. But the information about Poverty Depth Index and Poverty Severity Index in 2015-2016 does not available in *BPS Palembang City*.

PICTURE 1: QUANTITY, PERCENTAGE OF THHE POOR, DEPTH INDEX, SEVERITY INDEX AND POVERTY LINE IN PALEMBANG CITY YEAR OF 2008-2014

| Indikator Kemiskinan | Indikator Kemiskinan | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Jumlah Penduduk(000) | 235.27 | 211.80 | 218.50 | 210 | 206.50 | 206 | 202.31 |
| Persentase Penduduk Miskin (%) | 16.66 | 14.75 | 15 | 14.30 | 13.59 | 13.36 | 12.93 |
| Indeks Kedalaman Kemiskinan | 3.09 | 2.39 | 2.67 | 2.87 | 2.23 | 2.03 | 2.26 |
| Indeks Keparaharan Kemiskinan | 0.87 | 0.63 | 0.74 | 0.85 | 0.60 | 0.46 | 0.57 |
| Garis Kemiskinan (Rp/Kap/Bln) | 244.223 | 294.174 | 315.634 | 344.939 | 366.689 | 392.560 | 405.037 |

TABLE 4.9: STATISTICS OF POVERTY IN PALEMBANG YEAR OF 2017

| Description | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Poverty Line in Palembang City (Rp) | 431.242 | 456.225 |
| Poverty Line in South Sumatera Province (Rp) | 330.776 | 354.386 |
| Quantity of The Poor (000 jiwa) | 203.12 | 191.95 |
| The Poor (%) | 12.85 | 12,04 |
| Depth of Poverty | Empty Data | Empty Data |
| Severity of Poverty | Empty Data | Empty Data |

Source: BPS Palembang City, 2017

From Picture 4.1 and Table 4.9 above is shown that amount of poor people is getting better every year, it is proved by decrease of the poor's quantity from 2008-2016, except in 2010, which increased by 6,700 people and in 2015 increased by 810 people. Indicators affect to poverty in Palembang City, among others can be seen from the percentage of the poor, at picture 4.1 and table 4.9 shows that the condition of the percentage of poor people in 2015-2016 has a significant decrease of 11,170 people.

On picture 4.1 and Table 4.9 also seen about poverty depth index and poverty severity index in Palembang city. The depth and severity of poverty from 2008-2014 has fluctuated every year, in 2013-2014 the poverty depth index has increased by 0.23 and the poverty severity index has increased by 0.11 and the poverty line of 2015 is 431,242 and the year of 2016 is amount 456,225, this shows the increase in numbers every year.

The depth of poverty is calculated based on the average size of each the poor's expenditure gap to the poverty line. The depth of poverty also has the usefulness of the aggregate value of the poverty gap index present the cost of eradicating poverty by creating a perfect transfer target to the poor in the absence of transaction costs and inhibiting factors. The smaller the value of the poverty gap index, so the economic potential be greater for poverty alleviation funds based on the identification of the poor's characteristics and also for the targets of aid, program and its interpretation is decreasing poverty depth index indicates that the average expenditure of the poor tends to be closer to the poverty line and the poor's expenditure gap are also narrowing.

The numbers of Poverty Severity Index is used to provide information about the description of expenditure distribution among the poor. The usefulness of the Poverty Severity Index is to provide complementary information on incidents of poverty. The interpretation is that the higher the index value, the higher the gap of expenditure among the poor. The indicator of poverty depth index in 2013 reached 2.03 and rose to 2.26 in 2015, so does indicator of poverty severity index in 2013 reached 0.46 and up to 0.57.

The poverty depth index shows the average expenditure of the poor, if the level of poverty depth become higher indicates a deep poverty level. In 2013 the poverty depth index is 2.03 then up to 2.26 in 2014 which means show the condition of poverty or the poverty rate of the population into the "in" category or in other words close to the poverty line.

The poverty severity index describe about the distribution of expenditure among the poor themselves and can also be used to determine the intensity of poverty. In 2013 the poverty severity index of 0.46 and up to 0.57 in 2014 means that it indicates the inequality distribution of expenditure and the increasing level of gap in Palembang City.

From the interpretation of data above, the movement of poverty indicator of the poor, poverty depth index and poverty severity index caused by several factors such as the very low level of employment absorption, no space and support for MSME/UMKM, lack of handling or poverty reduction and unemployment in Palembang, economic factors, educational factors, health factors, socio-cultural factors, regional infrastructure and degradation of natural resources and environment. From the various factors above that affect the poor, the poverty depth index and poverty severity index become one of the interesting to be discussed is about the absorption of labor is too little, at the beginning has been discussed that Palembang including one industrial area but the absorption of its labor still so little.

Industrial companies in Palembang City are divided into four categories: Agriculture and Fishery Products Industry, Metal, Machine, Chemical and another Various Industries. Forest Products and Plantation Industry and Handicraft Industry with total number of industries in Palembang city of 344 industries, but the number of poor in 2016 reached 191.95 thousand people and Labor conditions in Palembang in June 2016 there are 663,315, working age population ranges around 41.40 percent of the total population of Palembang city. The number of job seekers in Palembang City in 2015 decreased to be 7,355 people, who absorbed the labor market of 5,336 people or about 72.55 percent. Compared to the previous year, the number of job seekers is much more and that is absorbed only slightly. In addition to the lack of employment, the depth of poverty and the severity of Poverty is also influenced by the lack of space and support for UMKM, lack of handling or poverty alleviation and unemployment caused poverty fluctuations in Palembang itself.

Then, the analysis to find the contribution of MSME/UMKM to the aspect of poverty with variable expenditure of food and non-food expenditure, and poverty line indicator of Palembang City. It is assumed that the data of food and non-food consumption expenditure is a description of their income because the income information is not as expected; many respondents tend to provide unreal income information (BPS, 2017).

TABLE 4.10: PERCENTAGE OF FOOD EXPENDITURE, NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE AND POVERTY LINE OF PALEMBANG PEOPLE

| Uraian | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Food Expenditure | 42,27 | 45,35 |
| Non-Food Expenditure | 57,73 | 54,65 |
| Poverty Line | 431.242 | 456.225 |

Source: BPS Palembang City, 2017

Contribution of MSME/UMKM to poverty aspect with variable of food and non-food expenditure, and indicator of poverty line of Palembang City can be seen in table 4.10 above.

Based on a survey conducted by BPS, food expenditure of Palembang's people is dominated for finished food, then cigarettes, and finally rice. While for non-food expenditure is dominated for the expense of rent, transportation, and education costs.

Based on the table above, it is seen that in 2015 the poverty line level of 431,242 increased to 456,225 in the year 2016 an increase of 24.98%. While non-food expenditure decreased from 57.73 to 54.65 or about 3.08%, and food expenditure increased from 2015 by 42.27 to 45.35 in 2016 or 3.08%. All this means that with the increase in the poverty line, many households that reduce non-food expenditures are diverted to food expenditure.

Determination of absolute poverty status of business actors is measured based on the characteristic of fulfilling the basic needs of the people in Palembang to live a decent life. Business actors are divided into two conditions that is being poor if expenditure of business actors are below the poverty line, and being prosper if it is above the poverty line. The purpose of this analysis is to know the contribution of MSME/UMKM to the poverty aspect was seen from the poverty level of business actors, so it can be seen how the change in poverty level caused by the development of business activities. The analysis process is to know the poverty level of business actors by comparing household consumption expenditure with poverty line of Palembang City. The process of measurement is done by identifying the poverty level of respondents before and after opening a business to see the poverty status of the respondents, whether there is a change of poverty level caused by the existence of the home based business activities, which is then associated with the spatial aspect.

The poverty level before business $= \frac{\text{Expenditure of Household Consumption}}{\text{The number of poverty in Palembang}}$
 $= \frac{700.000}{700.000} = 12,9\% \times 1,6 \text{ juta}$

The poverty level after business $= \frac{\text{Expenditure of Household Consumption}}{\text{The number of poverty in Palembang}}$
 $= \frac{700.000}{206.400} = 3,39$

The poverty level after business $= \frac{\text{Expenditure of Household Consumption}}{\text{The number of poverty in Palembang}}$
 $= \frac{1.500.000 \times 70\%}{12,9\% \times 1,6 \text{ million}}$

$$= \frac{1.050.000}{206.400} = 5.09$$

Based on the data above it can be seen that average level of household consumption expenditure before the business reached 700,000, after the level of household consumption expenditure after business increased by 1,050,000, it means there is an increase of approximately 33.33%. If we look at the comparison with poverty rate of Palembang city turns out after business make expenditure level be increase, causing poverty level after business shows increase, which is from 3.39 to 5.09. The existence of MSME/UMKM contributes to poverty alleviation. Which is in after the business, the poverty level has decreased. Households of labors at UMKM with income earned during work can raise the expenditure level, meaning that by working they can meet the necessities of life better, which is in before they work these needs cannot be met, and after work necessities can be met well.

ANALYSIS OF MSME/UMKM CONTRIBUTION TO INCOME DISTRIBUTION ASPECT

The analysis was done by finding the contribution of MSME/UMKM to the distribution of income with variable of food and non food consumption expenditure, and condition of income distribution in Palembang City. The determination of the relative poverty status of business actors is measured based on the characteristics of the sufficient needs of the people in Palembang City for income distribution of Palembang City. Business actors are divided into two conditions: being relative poverty if the expenditure of business actors are included in the low income group, and being prosper if included in the middle and high income group. The purpose of this analysis is to know the contribution of MSME/UMKM to the aspect of income distribution in the form of poverty level relative to the whole society was seen by the level of business actors income distribution, so that can be seen how the relative poverty rate change caused by the development of home based business activity. The process of this analysis is to know the position of business actors to the income distribution level of Palembang City. The measurement process is done by identifying the relative poverty level of the respondent before and after opening the business to see if there is a change of relative poverty level caused by the existence of the home based business activity, to see how the business actors contribution to the improvement of income distribution.

$$\text{Relative poverty level before the business} = \frac{\text{Household consumption expenditure}}{\text{Income of Palembang City}}$$

$$= \frac{700.000}{33.0000} = 21.2$$

$$\text{Relative poverty level after the business} = \frac{\text{Household consumption expenditure}}{\text{Income of Palembang City}}$$

$$= \frac{1.050.000}{33.000} = 31.8$$

The relative poverty level before and after the business of labors in MSME/UMKM shows an increasing number, it means the distribution of income can reach labors who work in MSME/UMKM in the place where used as research object by researcher. The labors have enjoyed the distribution of income from Palembang city as a whole with the increasing income used for household consumption expenditure, which is in the relative poverty level after the business has increased from before the business of 21.2 to 31.8.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CONCLUSION

1. MSME/UMKM's contribution to the employmentship aspect:

- The existence of MSME/UMKM has a role of 0.015% in creating employment opportunities for the people in Palembang
- The contribution of MSME/UMKM to the employment absorption in Palembang City reached 0.016%, meaning that MSME/UMKM which is made as research have a role in reducing unemployment in Palembang, although in a small percentage.
- The productivity of employment who work at MSME/UMKM in Gandus area 30 Ilir Palembang as the respondents of the research shows the number of 101.851 per person per month.

2. Contribution of MSME/UMKM to poverty aspect:

- In 2015 the level of poverty line is 431,242 increased to 456,225, in 2016 was an increase of 24.98%, this situation caused the people of Palembang city divert their consumption from non-food become as food expenditure.
- Consumption increased by 33.33% after the business. If the comparison with the poverty rate of Palembang city turns out after the expenditure level has increased, the poverty rate after business shows the comparison between the expenditure on the poverty level has increased.
- If we look at the comparison with poverty level of Palembang city after the effort of expenditure level increase, resulted poverty level after business also showed improvement when compared with poverty level of Palembang city.

3. Contribution of MSME/UMKM to the income distribution aspect:

The relative poverty level before and after the business of labors in MSME/UMKM shows an increasing number from 21.2 to 31.8, it means that the income of Palembang city can already be distributed to songket labors in Gandus area 30 Ilir Palembang

SUGGESTION

- Government and BUMN need to pay attention to the development of MSME/UMKM in Palembang City, one of them provide capital assistance perceived less.
- The government and BUMN should help the marketing of UMKM especially songket marketing.
- Government and BUMN should help design variations of songket products (eg, tissue containers, songket packaging products, wedding bridal boxes, seat cushions, slippers, casual wear, bags etc.)

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