

The Harmony Concept between Government Program and Community Need to Achieve Sustainability

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Abstract: The background of research was conditions of settlement in slum area at Tallo which are most apprehensive; lack of facilities, the houses made of flammable materials, and some criminal action occurred in the density settlement. Upgrading Programs has been twice implemented in this area. However, those have the same aim, to improve street and drainage condition around the area. The different between of them is the using of material which are the first program used asphalt as street cover material and the second one used paving blok. Although the upgrading programs had done, the condition of the settlement did not improve significantly. The problems in settlement were not only leak in infrastructure condition and needs, but also lake of community welfare, unemployment, housing conditions, and the existence of the warehouses in the settlement. The flood problems also appeared in this area which closed with the water channel to the city disposal channel so when rainy season, the area is always flooded and enter into the entrance of the houses. The objective of this research was to find the root of the problems and find good solutions for the environment and how to meet the major needs of the settlement upgrading program into the local community point of view. Field research and questioners was conducted as research method to the research objectivities in the needs of community for good environment. Furthermore, the data from the field research was analyzed by making synchronization with the theory of environmental sustainability. Results from this research showed the comparison study between first and the last condition of the settlement area which had the upgrading program implementation. These findings could provide a new guideline for the government in policy related to slum upgrading.

Key words: Harmony, government program, community need, sustainable.

1. Introduction

Slum and squatter settlements are caused by growing at alarming rates. They are the products of failed policies, bad governance, corruption, inappropriate regulation, dysfunctional land markets, unresponsive financial system, and a fundamental lack of political will. Each of these failures adds to the toll on people already deeply burdened by poverty and constrains the enormous potential for human development that urban life offers. [1]

La'latang is a part of Tallo sub district. The conditions of settlement in slum area at Tallo which are most apprehensive; lack of facilities, the houses made of flammable materials, and some criminal action occurred in the density settlement. Upgrading

Programs has been implemented twice in this area. However, those have the same aim, to improve street and drainage condition around the area. The difference between them was the using of material which was the first program used asphalt as street cover material and the second one used paving block. Although the upgrading programs had done, the condition of the settlement did not improve significantly. The community had never been involved in planning process or making and taking decisions connected to their environment. So the local community was not satisfied with the results of the upgrading program.

At present this environment is still visible slum. Upgrading programs that have been conducted in this area cannot create the environment to be better than the previous, especially channel conditions. Societies less aware of the trash due any places indeed, but community haven't rubbish management to pick up the

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rubbish from house to that space. Although the government has been provided the local waste disposal temporary, the location was quite far from the settlement.

The existence of ware houses in the settlement very disturb of the community, because it is cut dirty water current from alley to the city disposal channel. Beside that furniture industry and frame (window and door) which are located along the alley have waste, and the owner of the industry never think to throw the waste to the garbage dump, so that pedestrian is showed a bad view, the waste is stack like a little mountain in the back yard of industry. Government does not take a opinion yet connected to the problem.

1.1 The Problems

The problems in settlement were not only leak in infrastructure condition and needs, but also lake of community welfare, unemployment, housing conditions, and the existence of the warehouses in the settlement. The flood problems also appeared in this area which closed with the water channel to the city disposal channel so when rainy season, the area is always flooded and enter into the entrance of the houses.

1.2 The Objectives

The objective of this research was to find the root of the problems and find good solutions for the environment and how to meet the major needs of the settlement upgrading program into the local community point of view.

1.3 The Theory

The definition A slum, as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security. Although their characteristics vary between geographic regions, they are usually inhabited by the very poor or socially disadvantaged. Slum buildings vary from simple shacks to permanent and well-maintained structures.

Most slums lack clean water, electricity, sanitation and other basic services. [2]

There are many theories about upgrading slum, but these below, I would like to show the simply way to understand and know about it. So we can make action to make the program sustainable in the future.

Slum upgrading consists of physical, social, economic, organizational and environmental improvements undertaken cooperatively and locally among citizens, community groups, businesses and local authorities (Fig. 1).

The main objective of slum upgrading is to alleviate the poor living standards of slum dwellers. Many slums lack basic local authority services such as provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, wastewater and solid waste management. Slums are characterized by unhealthy sanitary conditions, poor and unplanned housing, destitute families and low community cohesion save for lack of identity [3]. Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future. The term was used by the Brundtland Commission which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development as development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

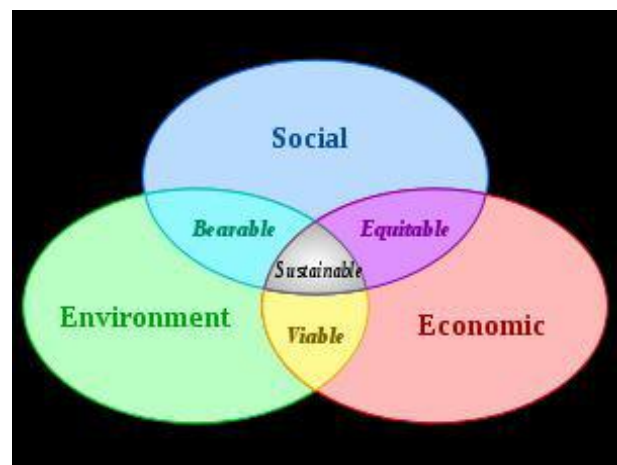


Fig. 1 Scheme of sustainable development: at the confluence of three constituent parts [2].

Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social challenges facing humanity. As early as the 1970s “sustainability” was employed to describe an economy “in equilibrium with basic ecological support systems”. Ecologists have pointed to the “limits of growth” and presented the alternative of a “steady state economy” in order to address environmental concerns.

The field of sustainable development can be conceptually broken into three constituent parts: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and sociopolitical sustainability.

1.4 Research Method

Eld research and questioners were conducted as research method to the research objectives in the needs of community for good environment. Furthermore, the data from the field research was analyzed by making synchronization with the theory of environmental sustainability.

2. Existing Condition

The location research of the center of the city of Makassar is located between the street and road Pongtiku - Arief Rahman judge. Settlements there are two of the barn drying and storage of marine products.

Between the settlements there are warehouses and home industry, an error occurred in land use that should be used for land settlement (Fig. 2).

3. Road Environment and Drainage Channel

Condition of housing street and drainage are not conducive, especially in the rainy season. Although a few years ago this area had help KIP, but housing street conditions and the drainage did not last long. In this regard it can be seen in Figs. 3 and 4.

The mud makes drainage to be dirty and shallow. Drainage is made as a garbage dump. The asphalt flake because often submerged of flooding in the wet season and the channel is filled by rubbish.

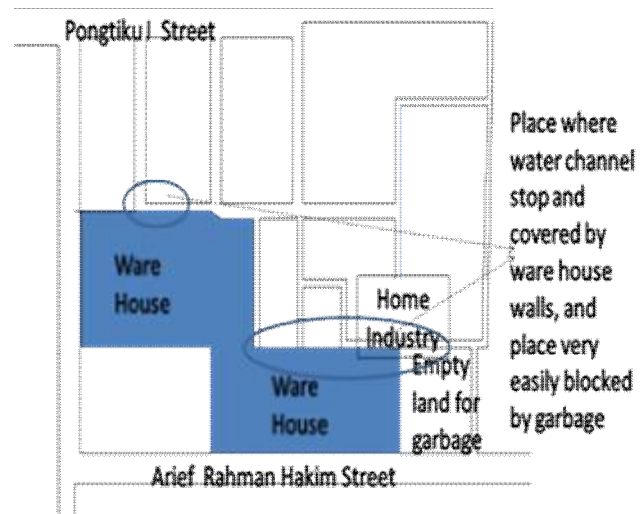


Fig. 2 Sketch of subject location.



Fig. 3 Neighborhood Street.



Fig. 4 Gutter.

Meanwhile, the sub-neighborhood street is very narrow size, some parts can only be traversed by the motor and rickshaws (tricycle). Some are wider, but is used for car parking and other activities so that the road becomes narrow and troublesome to passing road users safely and comfortably. It can be seen in Figs. 5, 6 and 7.



Fig. 5 Gutter and footpath: the narrowest and shallowest sewer in the settlement, this condition can not accommodate the volume of dirty water environment.



Fig. 6 Alley way.



Fig. 7 Small shop.

Drainage only at the one side of alley and the warehouse at the end of the blind alley. The existence of warehouses and small industrial disturbing environmental conditions, causing flooding, noise, pollution, and odor some people set up stalls above the water line, also stores the frame-frame doors and windows selling above the gutter, making it difficult to clean the drains if they become blocked by rubbish.

In the vacant land used by the community as

temporary garbage disposal, it can be see in Fig. 8.

The image of waste disposal temporary appears sporadically, in the rainy season will overflow to the street, causes dreadful smell, looks dirty and is a source of disease.

4. Research Results and Discussion

From the investigation to the respondents that we were taken randomly at inhabitant who have houses stay near of the warehouse at Pongtiku I Street, it is showed percentage of the answers below:

Fig. 9 shows that 100% of respondents didn't know about the KIP (Kampung Improvement Program) in their area before KIP was implemented.

Fig. 10 shows to us that more than half the public said that, the existence of the warehouse in their settlement into the causes of flooding in there and just more than 20% supposed that, drainage condition and the others said because of the high rainfall.



Fig. 8 Place garbage disposal.

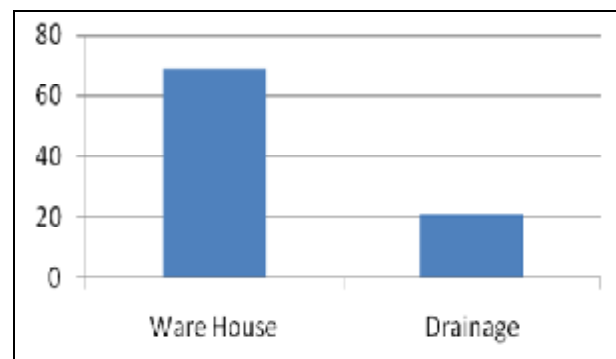


Fig. 9 Socialitation of KIP.

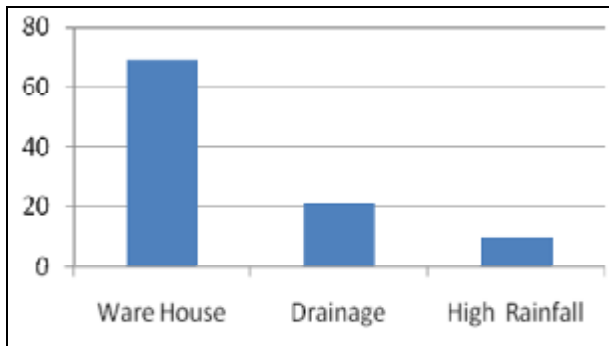


Fig. 10 Caused of flood in settlement.

In Fig. 11, it shows the priorities hope of community to the local government action:

- To move location of the ware house to KIMA;
- To renew or upgrade condition of drainage;
- To upgrade street condition;
- To prepare basket bean and management of waste disposal;
- To repair public toilet.

The figures showed to us that condition before and after slum upgrading are not more different, just the material of streets is better, maybe is caused by the age of the program still new (a year).

The drainage is still clogged up by rubbish, dirty, and break off at many place so the water cannot through go into the drain and impact of these street became flood. The ware house wall blockade the drainage the dirty water cannot flow smoothly. People don't have rubbish management in their environment to pick up it go to the TPS (garbage dump temporary). From Figs. 9-11, show to us the community opinion, wish, and complain about their environment and the local authority has to pay attention and do it.

From the theory that slum upgrading consists of physical, social, economic, organizational and environmental improvements undertaken cooperatively and locally among citizens, community groups, businesses and local authorities. So there are many action which are needed in the area to do as soon as possible to create a sustainable of the upgrading program.

We tried to start from the first theory; the field of

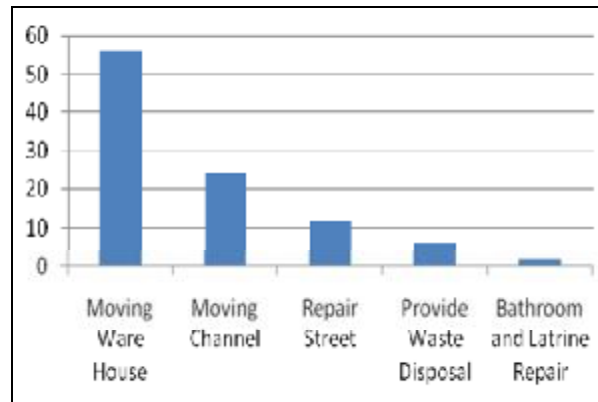


Fig. 11 Priorities of community need.

sustainable development can be conceptually broken into three constituent parts: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and sociopolitical sustainability.

- Environmental sustainability, this is related to the physic condition, including basic infrastructure;
- Economic sustainability refers to the welfare of community. This must be followed by action to prepared capital for community to increase their business;
- Sociopolitical sustainability means government take wisdom deal to the land tenure to create stability condition in settlement.

The others theory came from TOT'2000 in ITS Surabaya, the trainee give details solution about local participation. Hereby:

Slum upgrading includes physical, social, economic, and environment improvements. Typically the objective involves a process of local participation through action including:

- Improving and/or installing basic infrastructure (including combination of water reticulation, sanitation, and waste collection), rehabilitation of circulation-foothpans, streets, storm drainage and flood prevention, security, lighting, public telephone, etc.;
- Removal of environment risk;
- Providing incentives for community management and maintenance;
- Constructing and rehabilitating community facilities such as nurseries, health posts, etc.;

- Regularizing security of tenure;
- Home improvement;
- Relocation/compensation for the small number of residents dislocated by the improvements;
- Improve access to health care and education as well as social support programs to address issues of security, violence, substance abuse, etc.;
- Income-generating programs including skill and business training, micro credits.

All theories and solutions were not significant different, those of them have objectives want to upgrade the environment, human, and houses condition. Just waiting for the kind of program which the Government offers to the community. Of course it must be match with the community local need priority, from combine field survey and theories which has close relation to the settlement, so there are many actions we must implemented as soon as possible, namely:

- Improving and/or installing basic infrastructure (including combination of water reticulation, sanitation, and waste collection), rehabilitation of stream drainage;
- Removal of environment risk by ask the inhabitants participation in;
- Providing incentives for community management and maintenance;
- Constructing and rehabilitating community facilities such as public toilets;
- Home improvement;
- Regularizing land use;

The detail actions were:

(1) Related to the environmental conditions physic: to repair or improve the condition of drainage channels by:

- Forward channel is lost and the discharge of the channel to create the environment sewer to the city disposal channel.
- Adding depth and width of the channel, especially in the discharge of the channel is very narrow and shallow.

- Improving the physical condition of the damaged channel.

(2) Connected to the social economic condition of people around. The government should provide financial assistance in the form of revolving capital managed by a foundation established by the communities themselves with the control of the government (as was done in the KIP Plus Surabaya). In addition to providing motivation for people to bring back culture cooperative of them are useful for security for business and environment health.

(3) Related to the organizations. Community organizations should establish trash heap with involving all elements of society in the settlement. Provide wages to the waste transporter who will collect and haul garbage from the house to the garbage disposal temporary which is owned by the government. And this organization will give sanctions to people who neglect to remove their rubbish in anywhere and any place especially in the water channel.

(4) Dealing with local government regulations:

- To make regulations that prohibit development ware house in the La'latang district and restore the land to first function as a open space
- To control and prohibit the building or up a stall on disposal channel.
- To listen and care about public opinion on the priorities that the government should do in their environment in order to upgrading the environment before planning and making of the program.
- To involve in the planning and implementation of the program, especially in the case of control function so that the quality of the work can be more secure and will be sustainable.

All of these aims to harmonize desire or need for major government programs with the community so that in future no more complaints and feelings of the people who are not satisfied, and they will appreciate what has been done by the government will maintain and Sustainability.

5. Conclusion

To find out the harmonization of government program and community need as efforts to create a good environment, then government has to confront people need, physic condition of environment, local government regular relation to the land use.

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